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THE TIMES

The Times Cook on brains in the kitchen, page 8

Nationality Bill sets out three new citizenship categories

The British Nationality Bill, published yesterday, creates three new categories of citizenship. They are British citizenship, for those born to a British citizen or to a person settled in the United Kingdom, citizenship of the British Dependent Territories, and British overseas citizenship. The Bill was denounced by civil rights groups and will be opposed by the Labour Party.

Labour to fight 'racial' elements

By Marcel Berlins and Lucy Hodges

Three separate categories of citizenship are created by the new British Nationality Bill, published yesterday. The Bill was immediately denounced as a bureaucratic nightmare and as racialist in its effect, and the Labour Shadow Cabinet *decided to oppose it in Parliament.*

Apart from a few minor aspects, the Bill closely follows the Government's White Paper *published last July. The new* law would replace the British Nationality Act 1948

The three new categories defined in the Bill are British citizenship, citizenship of the British Dependent Territories, and British overseas citizenship. Only full British citizens would have the right to live in Britain

British citizenship would be acquired by those born to a British citizen or to a person settled *in the United Kingdom* But people born here to non-British parents who were in the United Kingdom only temporarily would not necessarily *have citizenship.*

Children born outside the United Kingdom would be entitled to British citizenship if one of the parents was a *British citizen by birth,* or was a British citizen in Crown service. If either of the parents were British citizens, but not by birth, and were abroad work*ing for a British company, it* would be in the Home Secretary's discretion to confer British citizenship on the child.

The Bill removes sexual dis*crimination in nationality law.* Citizenship could be acquired through either parent. Foreign husbands and wives of British citizens would also be treated equally, and be entitled to apply for naturalization as a British citizen three years after coming *to live in the United Kingdom.*

The normal period for naturalization would be five years' residence.

Citizenship of the British *Dependent Territories would be* acquired broadly according to the same criteria as for British citizenship, but would only entitle the holder to live in the particular *dependency in question. He would have no right* of abode in the United Kingdom.

The main dependencies are the colonies of Hongkong, Belize, Bermuda, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, and the Cayman Islands, all of which are colonies, and the associated *states of Antigua,* and St Christopher, Nevis, and Anguilla.

British overseas citizenship would be acquired by anyone who is *now a citizen of the* United Kingdom and Colonies, but who would not be entitled to *British citizenship* or citizenship of the dependent territories.

Being a British overseas citizen would confer few rights, and the citizenship would not normally be transmittable to children born in the future. Eventually, the category would cease to exist.

The Government has emphasized *that no one* who is at present a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies would be left without a citizen*ship at all*

The Bill came in for a great deal of detailed criticism from immigrants' and civil liberties groups, particularly because they said it was so hard to understand.

Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said it was a nightmare of bureaucratic complication. "Instead of simplifying the system so that everyone knows where they stand, they have established six different citizenship categories."

There would be British citizens, citizens of the British Dependent Territories, British overseas citizens, British subjects (who would be what were now British subjects without citizenship), British protected persons and Commonwealth citizens.

Despite all these labels, the Bill left many people actually stateless and many more *effectively stateless,* she said. British overseas citizenship was not a true citizenship because it demanded duties and conferred no rights.

Mrs Ann Dummett, of the Action Group on Immigration and Nationality, said ethnic minorities were going to be very scared because they would not know where they stood.

The group was particularly worried about the way in which British citizenship would be acquired at birth. Until now this has been acquired through being born here. In future it would also depend on having a parent who was a British citizen or who was settled here. Mrs Dummett said the Bill's definition of "settled here" was unclear.

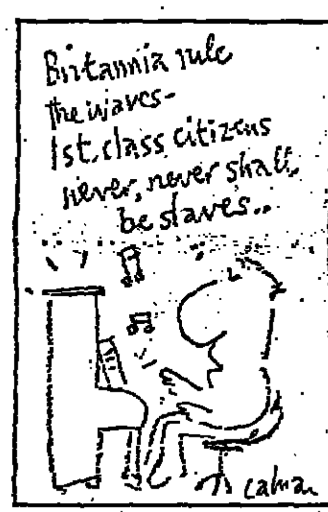
Miss Usha Prashar, director of the Runnymede Trust, deplored the way the Government had rushed out the Bill without consulting any of the Commonwealth countries. Mr Reginald Freeson, Labour MP for Brent, East, said he was disturbed that the Government had not moved its position since the White Paper, "considering all the comments, queries, and criticisms that have been raised".

In a letter to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, and Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, he says there is a pressing need for a detailed and public examination of the Bill's contents.

Our Political Correspondent writes: The Labour Shadow Cabinet, meeting at the Commons last night, decided to oppose the Bill on the grounds that it contains elements of racial and sexual discrimination.

It was reported to the Labour leaders that almost every bona fide civil rights and immigrant organization had been in touch with the Labour Party expressing *doubts and misgivings*

Leading article, page 15



Mr Jenkins finds 'gap' for reentry to politics

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Asserting that the ideological gap between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Michael Foot was too wide for the health of British life, Mr Roy Jenkins effectively reentered politics last night with a virtual appeal to people in and out of parties in the middle ground to help bring about change.

Mr Jenkins suggested that no one expected him to return to British politics in the "purely traditional pattern": but he wanted to see a change in that pattern *and "I believe that the* time is ripe for it".

Interviewed on BBC Radio Four's *Analysis* programme, Mr Jenkins sounded as if he was waiting only for Labour's special conference on January 24 to be over before making his *ideas more specific.*

He left no doubt, now that his term is over as President of the European Commission, that he intended taking an active part in an *attempted realign*ment of politics.

"I suppose the sap of politics is almost inevitably in my veins, and I am very interested *in the present political position* in this country", he said. "I am not searching restlessly for a role, but if I thought that I could make a contribution working with those I *respect* and admire in politics, to getting us out of the trough in *which I see us in,* I do not regard myself as excluded from politics in that sense at all."

Agreeing that he was seeking to strengthen what he called *the "radical centre",* Mr Jenkins suggested that many people in the Labour and Liberal parties, and people in no party at all but who voted Con*servative in 1979, had more in* common with each other than with either the right of the Conservative Party or the left of the Labour Party.

"I believe if it was possible to appeal to those people it would be possible to produce a change in politics which would be very healthy", he maintained.

The interviewer, Mr Michael Charlton, sought to elicit confirmation that Mr Jenkins would be an active participant.

"I want to see a healthy development in British politics... If by participating I can do *that, I will*", Mr Jenkins replied.

Looking ahead to Labour's conference, which will attempt to decide a new method of elec*ting the party leader, and con*straints on the party's MPs in the interests of "democratic reforms", Mr Jenkins was cautious. He hoped that, in so far as it was still possible, sensible decisions might still be taken.

Mr Jenkins was not questioned about the part time appointment, announced yesterday, which he is taking with the merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell.

Continued on page 2, col 1





Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Winter lambs getting life-saving treatment at a lamb orphanage near Royston, Hertfordshire, that opened yesterday.

Hundreds die as cold grips three continents

By Our Foreign Staff

Severe storms have left at least 1? dead and nine missing in Spain. Some *trains have been snowbound for days* with more than 1,000 passengers on board. Roads are so dangerous that motorists have been warned to avoid all travel in the northern half of the country if possible.

The paramilitary civil guard rescued more than 1,000 people from cars stuck in snow near the north central city of Burgos, and they evacuated 300 passengers from a snowbound train trapped in mountains near *Gijon in the northern* province of Ovido.

Near Bilbao, 31 crewmen of a ship which was driven on the rocks and broke in two were rescued.

Near Burgos police saved 35 passengers trapped for 12 hours in a snowed-in commuter train without heat.

More than 200,000 homes in south-west France were still without electricity yesterday after the heavy *snowfalls earlier* in the week. More than 1,000 pylons collapsed during the snowstorm bringing down high tension leads.

The winter has brought more than its accustomed share of bad weather to a number of countries, notably Japan where at least 49 people have been killed and 199 *injured this month in some of the* heaviest snowfalls to affect the islands in 20 years.

Snow has blanketed more than half of Japan, with northern and western areas worst affected. About 23 climbers are also said to be missing.

In India, about 190 are known to have *died in the past fortnight.*

The United States eastern seaboard has also been badly hit, from New England to Florida.

A state of emergency was declared in *Florida after two days of freezing weather* extensively damaged the state's multi-million-dollar citrus, tomato and sugar cane crops.

In Europe, the cold spell has gripped Greece and Yugoslavia, besides Spain and southern France, but the Soviet Union is having *a rather mild winter with temperatures averaging* −6°C (20°F).

'Final' pay offer is rejected by seamen

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Striking seamen's leaders yesterday rejected the employers' "final" 12 per cent pay offer and decided to step up the industrial action that has disrupted cross-Channel ferries and deep-sea cargo shipping.

On hearing of the unanimous vote of rejection by the executive council of the National Union of Seamen, the General Council of British Shipping implemented its threat to withdraw the offer, and the outlook for an early settlement to the *dispute seems bleak.*

The council's industrial relations committee meets today to review the situation and determine what steps the employers *should take next, but the sea*men's executive has been dispersed to the ports "to get on with the job of organizing the dispute".

The seamen linked their repudiation of the employers' pay and overtime package with an offer to resume negotiations either through the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) or directly with the shipowners.

Acas officials were in touch *informally with both sides last* night but there is little likelihood of imminent intervention. The formula designed to avert the strike campaign, worked *out at Acas last week, was the* one rejected yesterday.

Mr James Slater, the seamen's general secretary, said that as details of the "final" *offer had reached ships in* different parts of the world, members were volunteering to take industrial action.

"There is also a strong feeling among the membership that there are political overtones in this dispute. We know the money the shipowners give to the Conservative Party. Any increase over and above what Mrs Thatcher wants, irrespective of whether it is private enterprise or the public sector, would have an effect on her *policy.*"

Continued on page 2, col 3

Forecasts say drop in output at an end

By David Blake
Economics Editor

New Treasury forecasts prepared for Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, predict that the drop in output is at an end and that *the level of government borrow*ing in the next financial year will be around only £10,000m, rather less than most outside commentators have predicted.

This compares to the public sector borrowing requirement of at least £11,500m for the current financial year. Mr Nigel Lawson, financial secretary to the Treasury, confirmed yesterday that the November estimate of £11,500m would now be exceeded.

The forecasts have just been presented to the Chancellor by Treasury economists for guidance in drawing up his next *Budget, which is expected to be* announced in mid-March. They suggest inflation will fall more rapidly than was expected in November.

The Chancellor will have a further round of forecasts prepared for him just before the *Budget, possibly in the third* week of February but the current estimates are likely to be significant in shaping much of the early work on which the Budget is based.

The implication appears to be that the Chancellor will find himself under less *pressure in* seeking to put forward figures for public borrowing consistent with his medium-term strategy than looked likely recently.

The suggestion that rates of income tax are not likely to be *changed indicates that the* Government will be receiving only a limited amount of extra revenue in total next year,

The forecasts have been *drawn up on the basis of in*creasing duties on drink and tobacco and also increasing personal income tax allowances in line with inflation. This is a convention used by forecasters and does not imply anything about budget policy.

But on this basis, and assuming that public sector pay next year is held down in line with a cash limit the same as under this year's 6 per cent policy, borrowing *should be only* around £10,000m in 1981-2.

Output during 1981 as a whole is expected to be about 2 per cent below the level of *1980, which in turn is expected* to be 2.5 per cent below the level of 1979. The Treasury is *relatively optimistic about the* level of output in the final quarter of last year, but it is not expecting a sharp recovery.

Besides putting forward one *main forecast for the develop*ment of the economy, which assumes that the exchange rate of sterling remains at the level expected at the time of the last published forecast in November, the Treasury economists are thought to have looked at *what will happen if the pound* falls in value and if it is stronger than the main forecast assumes.

Strategy defended, page 17

MP says steel chief's threat posed dilemma

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

The allegation by Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, Labour MP *for Workington, that Mr Ian* MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, threatened to end investment in his constituency if he continued to criticize the corporation in Parliament was yesterday referred to the Commons Committee of Privileges

The committee will investigate the allegation and consider whether a breach of the privileges of an MP has been *committed.*

The House, on the recommendation of Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the Commons, quickly carried the motion after Mr Campbell-Savours had briefly outlined his case. Mr Pym pointed out that MPs *would have a chance to com*ment once the committee had reported.

From the Labour front bench, Mr John Silkin said the committee ought to deal with the complaint as rapidly as possible.

Moving the motion, Mr Campbell-Savours said the conversation with Mr MacGregor which was the *subject* of the complaint took place in the corporation offices on December 18.

Mr MacGregor's colleagues were with him during the meeting, which came after some adverse comment in the Commons by Mr Campbell-Savours about senior corporation executives and statistics they had produced to justify closures in Workington.

Mr Campbell-Savours said Mr *MacGregor interrupted* his opening remarks to take exception to his speech in the House. He was told that if that was the way he was going to continue his case in Parliament and if he proceeded to attack the corporation, *investment in Workington would end.*

The MP told the House that Mr MacGregor referred in passing to a particular investment project. Realizing the signific*ance of what the chairman was* saying, Mr Campbell-Savours said he returned immediately to his office, dictated the contents of the interview and *drafted* a letter to the *Speaker.*

He then faced the dilemma of either prejudicing his constituency's interests by continuing to speak out or of remaining *silent* and *so* not fulfilling his duties as an MP.

He felt he had little alternative but to protect his independence

Photograph, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 9

SAS shot terrorists 'after being told of surrender'

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Terrorists in the Iranian Embassy siege in London last year were *killed* by SAS after the soldiers had been told the *men had surrendered, a jury* at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday by one of the embassy hostages.

On the second day of the trial of Fowzi Nejad, who has pleaded not guilty to the mur*der of two of the hostages,* the court was told of events inside the embassy, in Prince's Gate, as the troops rushed in. Police Constable Trevor Lock, who was captured by the terrorists, described how he placed a gun *to the head of their leader and* then decided to spare his life.

PC Lock lost his advantage over the terrorist in the confusion and fought with him to prevent him retrieving a weapon. A few hours earlier another member of the terrorist band had asked him about surrendering.

Mr Abbas Fallahi, a recep*tionist at the embassy,* described how, while PC Lock was fighting the leader, other terrorists sprayed hostages with gunfire. A 50p coin in his pocket saved him from injury, he said.

The *terrorists were* persuaded to give themselves up by the hostages, Mr Fallahi added. When the SAS arrived the terrorists, who had mingled *with their captives, were identi*fied and shot.

The court was told of threats made to the hostages during the six days of the siege. It was stated that *PC Lock* protected one of the hostages from attack by the terrorists. Mr Fallahi said he also tried to calm the man, who was later killed.

Trial report, page 2

Confusion over kidnapped judge

Joy at the reported release of Dr Giovanni D'Urso, the kidnapped Italian judge gave way to disappointment because reports that the Red Brigades had set him free were based on a series of *misunderstandings.* A communiqué ascribed to the Red Brigades, which kidnapped Dr D'Urso on December 12, announced that he would be freed. Television reported his release shortly afterwards. But officials could not con*firm this. Signor Forlani, the Prime Minister,* expressed uncertainty that the communiqué found in a dustbin in Rome, was genuine Page 6

5,700 Vauxhall jobs lost

Vauxhall Motors is to cut its workforce of 29,000 by 5,700 because of the recession in the motor industry; 2,900 jobs will be lost at the Ellesmere Port plant in Cheshire, an area of high unemployment. The numbers involved *have stunned union officials. The company* hopes to achieve the reduction by voluntary redundancy and early retirement Page 2

Mr Hattersley quits

Mr Roy Hattersley has resigned from the moderate Campaign for Labour Victory because of its attack on his proposals for a compromise formula on the controversy over the party's planned electoral college. But the centre-right *Manifesto-groups of Labour MPs* decided not to disband Page 2

Ian Botham elects trial

Ian Botham, the England cricket captain, elected to go on trial on a charge of assault occasioning actual bodily harm to a man aged 19 near a Scunthorpe night club. Joseph Patrick Neenan, Scunthorpe United's goalkeeper, admitted the *charge before Scunthorpe magistrates* and was fined £100 with £100 costs Page 4

Petrol to rise 5p a gallon

The price of petrol at Shell, Esso and Mobil garages is expected to rise by 5p, bringing the average price of four-star petrol to around 135p a gallon. All three companies increased their wholesale prices at midnight Page 17

Namibia plea: Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of the Swapo guerrilla movement (above) said in Geneva after the breakdown of the Namibia conference that his organization still supported the United Nations settlement plan but called for an intensification of the guerrilla war. He insisted on full economic sanctions against South Africa to compel it to relinquish its domination over Namibia. The "front line" states joined the demand for sanctions Page 6

US arms Salvador

To keep the El Salvador junta in power, the United States is resuming arms sales after evidence cited by the American ambassador of Nicaraguan support for the rebels. In Mexico City, regime opponents foresaw their country becoming another Vietnam Page 7

TUC campaign: Senior union leaders prepare to launch propaganda drive aimed at boosting the economy by £6,000m 4

Brussels post: Mr Poul Dalsager, the Danish Minister of Agriculture, has been nominated to succeed the late Mr Gundelach 6

Warsaw: The visit of Marshal Kulikov, the Soviet commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact, assumes unusual importance 7

NEB: Sir Leslie Murphy, former chairman of the National Enterprise Board, attacked both main political parties and Sir Keith Joseph 17

Iran raises hopes for US hostages

Tehran, Jan 14.—The Iranian Majlis (Parliament) passed an urgent Bill today linked with the United States hostage crisis, but put off discussion of a second, *less pressing one.*

Meanwhile the state radio reported that America had *agreed to deposit 70 per* cent of Iran's frozen assets in Algeria.

But Pars, the official Iranian news agency, quoting an un*identified official in charge of* hostage affairs, said the deposit was not confirmed.

The radio, although state-run, does not necessarily reflect government opinion.

The deputies approved a Bill authorizing the Government to *resort to arbitration in order* to settle claims between Iran and the United States. This ap*proval* was necessary under Iranian constitutional law.

But they deferred a second Bill proposing to nationalize the wealth of the late Shah and *his relatives. This will be con*sidered by a Parliamentary commission at an unspecified date.

Mr Behzad Nabavi, Iran's chief hostage *negotiator, told* Parliament that this Bill did not directly affect the bargaining over the release of the 52 American hostages, held for more than 14 *months.* Mr Nabavi, Minister for Executive Affairs, said the Bill would help to speed up the return of the Shah's money.

The state radio commentary also said that the United States had undertaken to return the Shah's wealth to Iran and to suspend legal claims against Iran.

Buoyed hopes: The Iranian Parliament's approval of a Bill to expedite the release of the hostages buoyed hopes of American officials in Washington today, but they also cautioned that *they were still awaiting an offi*cial response to American proposals for resolving the crisis.

"It's a step in the right direction," one official commented.

But repeating the cautions of the past three days, *officials* said there were still differences of substance between the United States and Iran

There was no confirmation in *Washington of a Tehran radio* report that said the United States had agreed to deposit some 70 per cent of Iran's frozen assets in Algerian banks. —*Reuter.*

Shah's assets seized, page 7

Mr Hattersley leaves centre group over leadership pact rebuff

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Home Secretary, has resigned from the moderate Campaign for Labour Victory because of its attack on his proposals for a compromise formula in the dispute about the party's planned electoral college.

The resignation became known last night after the centre-right Manifesto Group of Labour MPs met in the Commons to discuss whether they should continue as a group because of the setbacks they have received in the past year in their attempts to stem what they see as the increasing influence of the left.

Rather than disband, the group decided to intensify its activities by campaigning within the parliamentary party as well as at constituency level. Adopting an old Tribunite tactic, the group is to organize a series of "brains trusts" in the country.

Failure by left: Appeals by left wingers for more time to be allowed for voting and less for debate at the special Labour Party Conference to decide the composition of an electoral college to elect the leader and deputy leader, were rejected yesterday by the national executive (George Clark writes).

After the executive had settled the arrangements for the conference on January 24, in consultation with the conference arrangements committee, Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader, said: "We must appear to be absolutely fair and have a proper debate. We must not lay ourselves open to allegations of rigging."

The left-wing Campaign for Labour Party Democracy, with which Mr Wedgwood Benn is closely associated, had asked for the proceedings to be "streamlined" and suggested that the agenda put forward by the arrangements committee could cause the conference to "collapse into chaos".

But yesterday the committee's plans were endorsed. With more than 200 resolutions and amendments, the executive agreed that the "options" or "principles" should be brought together in five groups.

Those are: the election of the leader and deputy leader by an electoral college at the party annual conference; an electoral college separate from the conference; a postal electoral college on the principle of one member, one vote; a ballot of individual members, possibly carried out by local parties and trade unions, with delegates sent to an electoral college; and "miscellaneous" proposals embodying a variety of ideas.

The final resolution will be *taken in parts, each clause being* voted on separately. "The result", the campaign says, "could be an unworkable *decision.*" Indeed, many Labour MPs are reconciled to the conference being inconclusive.

Mr Jenkins criticizes left and right

Continued from page 1

He is to be *paid* less than £10,000 a year in the post of vice-chairman. He is known to *believe that it will not interfere* with his political activities. However his detractors have attempted to use his timing—which even strikes some of his friends as curious—to discredit his venture to form some alliance of discontented Labour moderates with the Liberals.

In last night's interview, which was mainly given over to a discussion of Britain's future inside the EEC, Mr Jenkins also made his first public criticism of Mrs Thatcher's government since returning from Brussels.

He said the economy at present was "unnecessarily dismal". He criticized as "wrong" the Government's position that the EEC budget must be reformed without further spending. It could not be done.

He suggested that national governments should, instead, in common spend more money on energy and the new electronic industries.

He also criticized Mr Callaghan's government as well as Mrs Thatcher's for not bringing Britain into the European Monetary system. Had we done so two years ago "the pound would have been lower", instead, he said, of "weakening us" as the present sterling rate did.

Mr Jenkins, noting that Mr Foot had not yet spelt out his socialist policies, said that nothing in recent experience suggested that changing the ownership of industry, through more nationalization, could give *Britain the key to growth.*

Last night Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn derided as "the old pro-Common market coalition" attempts by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Mr Jenkins to launch new policy initiatives.

In a speech in Glasgow he said: "The whole operation, carefully timed for the return of Roy Jenkins and designed to take advantage of some minor dissatisfaction in the two major parties, will get huge support from Fleet Street".

But he insisted every one knew the real choice lay only between Labour and Conservative.



Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, the Labour MP for Workington, on his way to the Commons yesterday for the emergency debate over his allegation concerning Mr Ian MacGregor, British Steel's chairman.

Lady Diana at Sandringham

Lady Diana Spencer has joined the Prince of Wales at Sandringham for a three-day stay. Buckingham Palace sources confirmed last night that she was on the estate and staying with the Royal Family.

It is Lady Diana's first visit to Sandringham since her name was linked with that of Prince Charles. The Queen was recently said to be angry about journalists who have been following the shoots around her country retreat.

Political conflicts within executive have almost died out

Shore-based electoral machine dominates seamen's union

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The spectre of the "tightly-knit group of politically motivated men" raised by the Prime Minister during the 1966 seamen's strike is not likely to reappear during the present dispute.

The left-right conflict in the executive of the National Union of Seamen has little of the old fire, and according to one well-placed source, has all but died out. And the leader of the union's militant reform movement *of the 1960s, genial Mr* James Slater, is general secretary of the union and a member of that respectable gentlemen's club, the TUC general council.

A new executive took office at the start of 1981, after a secret ballot last autumn for the 13 lay posts. Two left-wingers failed to gain reelection, and only one remains. The full executive of 16 includes the general secretary, his deputy, Mr Samuel McCluskie, and the lay chairman, Mr John Allen, who is elected by the outgoing executive.

Ireland elects one executive member, Mr Terence Clare, who works for Sealink on the Fishguard-Rosslare run.

Region No 1, covering London and the Channel Ports round to Newhaven, is dominated by ferry workers. Within it, Dover dominates, taking all three seats on the executive. Mr William Brankley, a veteran who works for Sealink, took the catering seat. Mr Tony McGregor, a Townsend-Thoresen employee, won the deck seat, and Mr George Higgins, one of four new members, was returned from the engineroom.



Mr McCluskie: Also on the Labour Party executive.

Dover, the union's biggest branch, characterizes the dominance of the shore-based members on the executive. They have a well-organized electoral machine.

Region No 2, covering ferry routes and all other vessels sailing out of Holyhead, Liverpool, Heysham, Grimsby and Hull, is similarly dominated by Sealink men. Its three seats went to Mr Hank Hazelaar (catering), Mr Thomas Ross (deck) and Mr Anthony Richards (engine).

Region No 3, the South Coast and South Wales, is represented by Mr Edward Cooper (catering), who works on the QE2, Mr Sidney Franks (deck), who was last on the Cunard Countess in the Caribbean, and Mr Reginald Hickman (engine), who works on a P & O ferry out of Southampton.

Region No 4, the North East and Scotland, is traditionally a militant one, producing men such as Mr Slater. There is one new member this month, Mr Alex Wallis (catering), a Townsend-Thoresen man working out of Stranraer. The others are Mr James Polson (deck) and Mr John McGill, a Sealink man out of Stranraer.

The latter is the only man on the executive regarded as a left-winger in the argot of the labour movement, but political labels are an unreliable guide in the union at present, certainly when it comes to wage militancy. If the executive feels the men are ready to "have a go", it will give them their head.

Eleven of the 13 lay executive members are shore-based, where working conditions offer much greater scope for organization.

Although they make up only about a quarter of the 29,000 merchant fleet ratings, their organization gives them a much greater influence than that of their ocean-going colleagues.

There is talk in the union about overhauling the executive structure so that some seats are reserved for deep-sea members, who have more difficulty taking part in the ballots.

That makes it likely that the fate of the employers' pay offer will be determined by men who compare their wages unfavourably with rates for similar skilled jobs in industry ashore.

Shipping employers withdraw 12% offer

Continued from page 1

Mr Adrian Swire, the employers' chairman, was clearly shocked by the accusation. "There is no political aspect to this", he said. "Ministers have not got in touch with us. Their attitude is very much the other way round. It is a matter for the industry and the union to sort out for themselves."

Politics apart, the dispute shows signs of becoming bitter. The employers insist that the 12 per cent package is no longer available, and the 10.5 per cent offer originally rejected by the seamen in a secret ballot is back on the table.

The seamen say that 12 per cent "falls far short of the claim", which has been put unofficially at 16 to 19 per cent.

Had the latest proposals been put to the ratings, "the shipowners would have a bloody revolution on their hands", Mr Slater argued.

Cross-Channel services from *Southampton, Weymouth* and Portsmouth were affected yesterday, and fresh disruption of continental links is planned.

The employers estimated that seven British ocean-going ships were affected and 45 ships in home ports. Of those, 13 were ferries halted by 24 or 48-hour strikes.

At the union's strike headquarters at Maritime House in Clapham, they are settling in for a long fight. A dispute committee is in almost permanent session, and the executive chamber has become an operations room.

After talks with the Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr Alexander Kitson, the *TGWU deputy general* secretary, appointed a liaison officer to channel requests for help from the strike headquarters to dockside branches of the transport workers.

The train drivers' union Aslef last night sent a message of support to the seamen, inviting them to make specific requests for support.

Hostage shows court 50p coin that stopped terrorist bullet

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Members of the Special Air Service Regiment killed a number of the terrorists in the Iranian Embassy siege after the men had thrown down their arms and surrendered, Mr Abbas Fallahi, a hostage, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The terrorists gave up after they had sprayed a group of their captives with gunfire as the SAS men stormed the building. The hostage showed the jury a 50p coin which he had in his pocket at the time. It had stopped a terrorist bullet from hitting him.

While that was happening in one room Police Constable Trevor Lock, the guard held by the terrorists, told how he struggled in another room with the group's leader, put the muzzle of his gun to the man's head and then spared his life.

Details of what happened when the SAS rushed the embassy, in Prince's Gate, London, last May, were given yesterday on the second day of the trial of Fowzi Nejad, aged 23, who has pleaded not guilty to the murder of two of the hostages. Mr Nejad, an Iraqi dockworker, has pleaded guilty to other charges connected with the siege.

PC Lock, a member of the police diplomatic patrol group, said that shortly before the SAS arrived he was summoned by Salim, the terrorist leader, to talk to the police outside by field telephone and tell them a second hostage was to be killed.

The telephone discussion was interrupted by a shout from one of the terrorists. PC Lock added: "Salim walked towards me. I could hear crashing glass and a loud explosion. I believed my colleagues were trying to get into the building."

He said he ran towards Salim and shoulder charged him as his right side as he carried his gun in his left hand. They ran back towards the door of an office which flew open. Salim's *machine pistol* fell to the floor.

"I struggled with Salim", PC Lock continued, "and managed to contain him. I was lying on top of him with my left arm holding his head back. I was shouting at him it was his fault. He said: 'It was not me. It was the others.' I reached for the gun I was carrying."

He pulled it out and placed the muzzle in Salim's ear. He added: "I thought of pulling the trigger, but decided not to. If I had shot him then it would have been in anger and I have not been trained that way."

He put his revolver against the jawbone of the terrorist so that he could barter with the man's life if any other terrorist arrived.

Through a gap in the door two cannisters of CS gas rolled in. They exploded and threw him off Salim. As he recovered, his eyes and skin smarting from the gas, he saw Salim crawling on all fours towards his machine pistol.

"I threw myself with all the strength I had and landed on top of him. He was four or five inches from his gun. I managed to get hold of his right wrist and pull it away from the gun."

The door opened and he heard a voice say "Trevor, move away. Get away." It was a voice you did not question. He rolled over, there was a burst of automatic gunfire and Salim was dead.

Mr Fallahi, the receptionist at the embassy, said that at the beginning of the siege he saw Mr Nejad whom he knew as Ali. Fire his gun at the ceiling as the terrorists rushed into the building. One bullet from a terrorist gun broke the coffee cup PC Lock was holding.

At the end of the siege, he said, four of the terrorists, including Mr Nejad, began firing at the hostages. He showed the court the battered coin which saved him from injury.

Mr Fallahi said he did not know how many terrorists were shot.

The trial continues today.

Tories' split over EEC highlighted

By Our Political Correspondent

The split in the Conservative Party over policy on the European Community was highlighted yesterday when Sir Nicholas Bonsor, MP for Nantwich, chairman of the recently formed Conservative European Reform Group, claimed that the leaders of the long-established Conservative Group for Europe were deliberately misrepresenting his group's aims.

He referred to a statement made on Monday, reported in *The Times*, by Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow, East, and chairman of the older group, claiming that the reform group was damaging the party.

Sir Nicholas said: "We have been subjected to much criticism . . . This has come in part from MPs fanatically dedicated to the European cause at whatever cost to our country."

House of Lords move to assist journalists

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

An attempt is to be made in the House of Lords today to provide some legal protection to journalists who refuse to disclose their sources.

An amendment to the Contempt Bill, which reaches its Committee stage today, has been put forward by Lord Morris, Lord Salmon, who has recently retired as a Lord of Appeal, and Lord Scarman, a law lord.

The amendment states: "A person is not guilty of contempt of court merely on the ground that he refuses to disclose the source of the information contained in a publication for which he is responsible, unless it be established to the satisfaction of the court that disclosure is necessary in the interests of national security or in the prevention of disorder or crime".

Lord Salmon was the dissenting judge in the House of Lords decision in the action brought by British Steel against Granada Television.

The other four law lords, who did not include Lord Scarman, took the view that Granada should disclose the name of its "mole" in British Steel.

Lord Salmon was of the opinion that the interests of a free press required that journalists should not reveal the identity of their informants other than in exceptional circumstances: for instance where national security was at stake.

The amendment can be seen as an attempt to reverse the effect of the House of Lords decision in the *Granada case.*

Vauxhall to reduce its workforce by 5,700

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Vauxhall Motors, where most employees are on short-time working, yesterday announced plans to cut its workforce of 29,000 by 5,700 because of the recession in the motor industry.

The company hopes to achieve the reducation by voluntary redundancy and early retirement and it promised that terms offered to workers would be well above the statutory *minimum. At the end of last* year 700 white-collar jobs at the company were lost.

The Ellesmere Port plant in Cheshire, which is in an area already suffering from high unemployment, will bear the brunt of the redundancies with 2,900 jobs disappearing. The workforce at the Luton car plant in Bedfordshire will be reduced by 1,800 and 1,000 jobs will be cut at the Dunstable truck plant nearby.

News of the job losses was given to union officials yesterday at a Luton hotel. Although job losses had been expected, the unions were stunned by the numbers involved.

Mr Clifford Keetch, district secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' at Ellesmere Port and chairman of the company joint negotiating committee, blamed high interest rates and the strength of sterling for the company's problems. He said the officials would report back to shop stewards at the plants before making a statement on the company's announcement.

The company also announced yesterday plans to start assembling the Astra model at Ellesmere Port by the end of the year. This successful model is being produced at Russelsheim, West Germany.

Vauxhall also has plans, so far not detailed, for new investment at the Luton plant where the Cavalier is produced. The company refused to confirm *that a new version of the* Cavalier was being planned.

The company said it hoped the redundancies would lead to a return to full-time working by the late spring. White-collar and hourly-paid workers will be affected, but it would not comment on whether the company would demand compulsory redundancies if there were insufficient volunteers. It was pointed out that last year's cut among white collar staff had been over-subscribed.

Ford vote: By last night workers had voted by 22,000 to 2,400 in favour of accepting the company's 9.5 per cent pay offer, despite the Woolwich plant yesterday becoming the second to vote against the offer.

The Woolwich workers voted by about two to one for rejection and joined the Swansea axle and gear box plant as the only ones to reject the offer which has otherwise been accepted overwhelmingly by the rest of the 57,000 manual workers.

Afghan trip embarrasses the other two Browns

Lord George-Brown and his brother, Mr Ronald Brown, Labour MP for Hackney, South and Shoreditch, last night issued a statement claiming that they had been politically and personally embarassed by confusion with Mr Ronald Brown, the left-wing MP for Edinburgh, Leith.

The Scottish MP has been at the centre of a controversy over his expenses-paid trip to Afghanistan and his support for *the Russian-backed regime.*

They say that his family name is Jansch, and call on the media to make the distinction between them clear. Lord George-Brown said he had received letters asking "what has happened to my brother". The brother, a moderate, said he had received a flood of letters confusing him with the leftwinger.

One called him "a traitor", another accused him of "hypocrisy and guillibility", and another claimed he had "let the Labour Party down".

The brothers said: "we are both being politically and personally embarassed by the publicity being given to the MP for Edinburgh, Leith, who is using the name Ron Brown.

"We wish to make it abundantly clear that this MP, whose family name is Jansch, has absolutely no connection at all with Ron Brown, the member for Hackney, South and Shoreditch, who has been in the House for 17 years and for many years longer than that a *leading member of the Labour* movement in London.

"Both Ron Brown and George Brown disagree totally with the views and the activities attributed to the member for Leith.

The *Who's Who* entry for the Scottish MP says he is the son of "James Jansch (later changed to Brown".

The Hackney Brown said he had approached his namesake about the confusion. "His view is simply that I should change my name or hyphenate it like my brother."

Weedkiller sales plea 'rejected by some stores'

By Hugh Clayton

Trade union leaders said yesterday that some supermarkets had rejected their appeals to stop selling weedkillers containing the chemical 2,4,5-T.

Mr William Whatley, general secretary of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, said at a press conference in London: "We have advised our members not to handle these commodities."

He refused to name the store *chains which had refused* to withdraw the products from sale. He said that others had done so or were giving sympathetic consideration to claims.

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said that the trade union movement had no doubt that 2,4,5-T weedkillers were dangerous and should be banned.

"We are advising a nation of gardeners, if they care about *their* pets, their kids and their fish, not to use it."

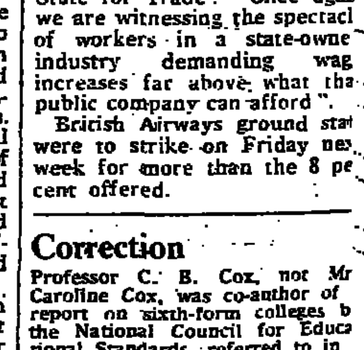
British Airways wages dispute angers Tory MP

By Our Political Reporter

The dispute by British Airways staff over wage increase should make the Government review its latest £85m cash loan to the company, Mr Michael Colvin, MP for Bristol, North west, vice-chairman of the Conservative backbench aviation committee, said yesterday.

Mr Colvin wrote in a letter to Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade: "Once again we are witnessing the spectacle of workers in a state-owned industry demanding wage increases far above what the public company can afford".

British Airways ground staff were to strike on Friday next week for more than the 8 per cent offered.



Correction

Professor C. B. Cox, not Mr Caroline Cox, was co-author of report on sixth-form colleges by the National Council for Educational Standards, referred to in report on Monday.

Divorced wife is awarded 75pc share of house

A divorced wife was awarded a three-quarter share of the matrimonial home by the Court of Appeal in London yesterday.

Her former husband, Mr Peter Morgan, a builder, had asked for an equal share.

Mrs Ann Morgan, aged 40, still lives in the £31,500 house, in Westwood Avenue, Timperley, Altrincham, Cheshire, with another man and her four sons, aged between eleven and six.

Her former husband, aged 45, who is also living with another partner, proposed that the house should be sold when the youngest son stopped receiving full-time education and that the proceeds of sale should be divided equally.

Two judges held that an equal division would prevent Mrs Morgan, a barmaid, from continuing to live in the house because she would probably be unable to buy her former husband's share.

Mr Morgan, who divorced Mrs Morgan in 1978 after 13 years of marriage, had appealed against a Manchester County Court order that he was entitled to only £4,000 from any sale.

Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Dunn allowed his appeal to the extent of awarding him a quarter share.

They ordered that the house and a mortgage protection policy should be held in trust in the proportions awarded.

Plessey wins a £10m order from the Navy

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Plessey Radar has been awarded a £10m contract to provide a new generation of vertical display consoles for the Navy's latest Type-22 frigates.

Until now officers in a ship's operations room have had to jostle for position around the illuminated dials, upon whose supply of information they would rely heavily in wartime.

Under the new arrangement, the screens will face them directly. Plessey said last night that this will not only minimize the strain but will enable more people to read the screens.

Plessey is triumphant about winning the contract at a time of stringent economies. Only last October Plessey was awarded a £150m contract for its Ptarmigan battle telecommunications system for the British Army of the Rhine, despite a moratorium

Directives on contraception

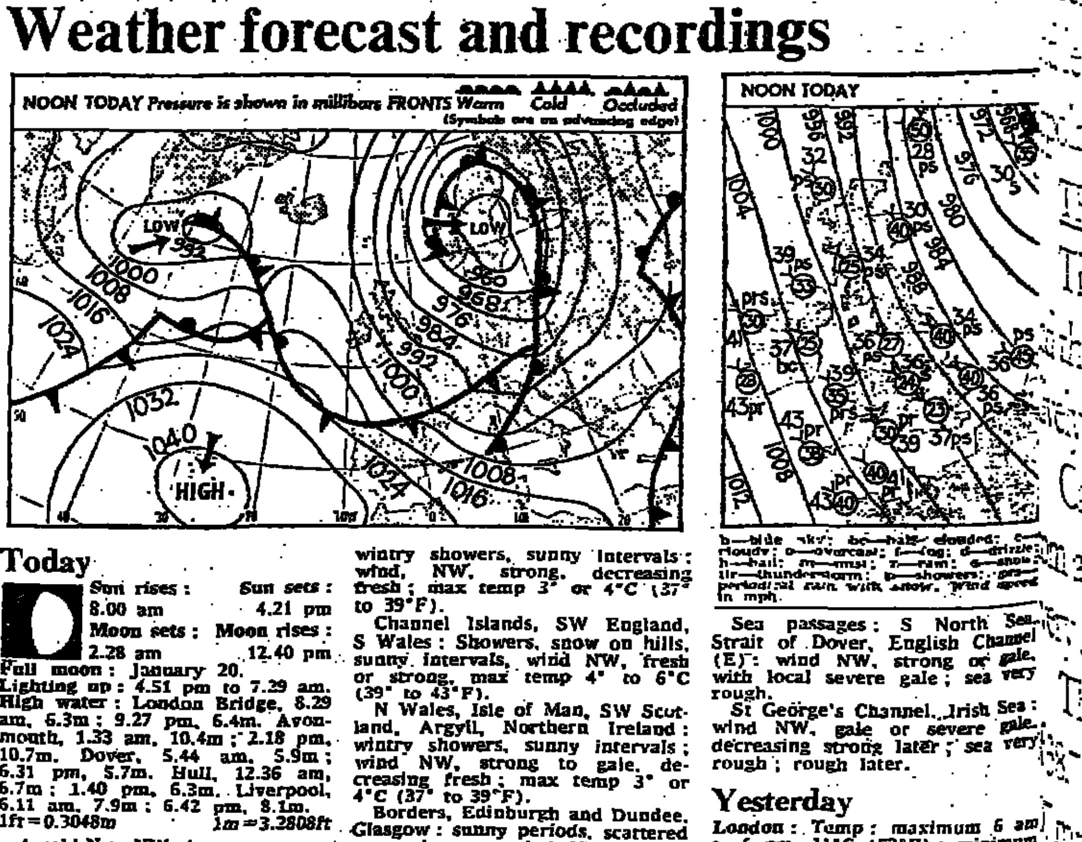
Fresh guidance has been issued to health authorities about contraceptive advice to young people and in particular those under 16.

Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, said in a Commons reply yesterday that a new memorandum emphasized the importance of the role of parents.

It was hoped that in any case where a doctor or other professional worker was approached for advice by persons under 16, they would always seek to persuade them to involve the parent or guardian at the earliest stage.

However, there would be certain exceptional cases when doing so would be damaging to the young person and not in his or her interest. The final decision must be left to the doctor's clinical judgment.

Weather forecast and recordings



b—blue sky; bc—half-clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today



Sun rises: 8.00 am Sun sets: 4.21 pm
Moon sets: 2.28 am Moon rises: 12.40 pm
Full moon: January 20.
Lighting up: 4.51 pm to 7.29 am.
High water: London Bridge, 8.29 am, 6.3m; 9.27 pm, 6.4m. Avonmouth, 1.33 am, 10.4m; 2.18 pm, 10.7m. Dover, 5.44 am, 5.9m; 6.31 pm, 5.7m. Hull, 12.36 am, 6.7m; 1.40 pm, 6.3m. Liverpool, 6.11 am, 7.9m; 6.42 pm, 8.1m.
1ft=0.3048m *1m=3.2808ft*

A cold N to NW airstream covers the British Isles. Most places will have sunny intervals and showers.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S England, E Midlands: sunny periods, isolated wintry showers; wind NW, strong, decreasing slowly; max temp 3° or 4°C (37° to 39°F).

East Anglia, E, NE England: sunny intervals, sleet or snow showers, especially near exposed coasts; wind NW, strong to gale: max temp 3° or 4°C (37° to 39°F).

W Midlands, NW, central N England, Lake District: scattered wintry showers, sunny intervals: wind, NW, strong, decreasing fresh; max temp 3° or 4°C (37° to 39°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Showers, snow on hills, sunny intervals, wind NW, fresh or strong, max temp 4° to 6°C (39° to 43°F).

N Wales, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: wintry showers, sunny intervals; wind NW, strong to gale, decreasing fresh; max temp 3° or 4°C (37° to 39°F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Glasgow: *sunny periods,* scattered snow showers, wind NW, fresh; max temp 3°C (37°F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: frequent snow showers, heavy in places, moderate falls with drifting; wind N, strong to gale, severe gale in exposed areas: max temp 0° to 2°C (32° to 36°F.

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: cloud with sleet or snow spreading from W, turning to rain in W and S; further showers and sunny intervals later; a little less cold.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): wind NW, strong or gale, with local severe gale; sea very rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind NW, gale or severe gale, decreasing strong later; sea very rough; rough later.

Yesterday

London: Temp: maximum 6 am to 6 pm, 11°C (52°F); minimum 6 pm to 6 am, 2°C (36°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 78 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.07in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm 990.4 millibars falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	14	61	Chicago	sn	-2	28	Locarno	s	8	46	Oslo	c	-7	19
Algiers	c	11	52	Cologne	c	0	32	London	r	9	48	Paris	c	3	37
Amsterdm	r	6	43	Copnhgn	sn	-1	30	Luxmbrg	sn	-3	27	Rome	c	8	46
Athens	c	14	57	Edinburgh	r	6	43	Madrid	s	9	48	San Frisco	f	11	52
Barbados	s	27	84	Geneva	f	-2	28	Majorca	s	10	50	Stockhlm	sn	-3	27
Barcelona	f	8	46	Gibraltar	s	12	54	Malaga	s	10	50	Tel Aviv	s	17	63
Beirut	s	27	[illegible]	Guernsey	r	9	48	Malta	f	12	54	Toronto	sn	-7	19
Belfast	r	8	45	Helsinki	c	-3	27	Miami	f	20	68	Vancvr	fog	1	34
Berlin	c	-1	30	Innsbruck	s	-4	25	Montreal	c	-16	3	Venice	s	6	43
Bermuda	s	17	63	Istanbul	c	12	54	Munich	s	-3	27	Vienna	s	0	32
Biarritz	c	9	48	Jersey	c	9	48	Naples	f	9	48	Warsaw	c	-2	28
Birmnghm	r	9	48	L Palmas	c	17	63	New York	c	-3	27	Zurich	s	-4	25
Brussels	r	2	36	Lisbon	s	11	52	Nice	s	10	50				

Overseas selling prices: Australia $3; Austria Sch 30; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 55; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 400 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 20p; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 50; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 7.30; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$ 5.50; Tunisia Din 4.50; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00. Yugoslavia Din 40.

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هكذا من الأصل

To the executive, a company car is a lot more than an efficient means of getting from a to b.

It's a reflection of their company's confidence in them.

A measure of their status within the company.

And a suitable reward for outstanding contribution.

But not if the car looks like every other car in the company fleet. Can you really see the difference between all the Rovers? Or all the Granadas? At Vauxhall, we believe that individuals should have individual images.

And individual motor cars.

What price individuality?



Carlton £6,288

The Vauxhall executive fleet of Carlton, Viceroy and Royale starts at 2 litres and goes on to 3.

But it includes five entirely different bodystyles and levels of appointment. So success is easy to judge.

Viceroy £8,099

Royale £11,012

THE VAUXHALL CARLTON

There are two Carltons, the Saloon and the Estate. Both are built around a lively and economical 2 litre engine.

Carlton is a sleek roomy car that from a company's point of view makes a very attractive proposition.

The £6288 Saloon has D.O.E. Figs of 38.7 mpg at 56 mph yet still reaches 107 mph and gets to 60 mph in just 11.4 secs. (The 2.3 Granada takes 13.5 secs.)

The Estate is remarkable for its sheer capacity. With the rear seat down it can swallow more than a big Volvo Estate, and for good measure it has a greater payload. Carlton is also very attractive from the driver's point of view.

A very well specified interior ensures comfort, and Carlton, like all Vauxhalls, is built to make driving a pleasure.

As 'Motor' magazine said, "Its handling is immensely safe, for apart from having tenacious road-holding, it is predictable and progressive when the limit of adhesion has been reached" and went on to say that "high speed stability is outstanding." They were also kind enough to comment that Carlton "... is among the most comfortable and commodious medium range four door saloons."

The Carlton is obviously a spacious performer that will give considerable pleasure to its driver and its passengers, however long the journey.

THE VAUXHALL VICEROY

The new Viceroy is the next step up the Vauxhall executive ladder. A step up in engine size and in specification.

Viceroy has a smooth, six cylinder 2.5 litre engine that produces 114 bhp. Its top speed is over 110 mph and it maintains a powerful surge of acceleration throughout its speed range.

This really is a luxury express motor car.

As you can see, Viceroy isn't just a lookalike with a bigger engine. It's an individual saloon. And the standard features give it a feeling of exclusivity that anyone will appreciate.

Power-assisted steering, central door locking, adjustable height driver's seat, adjustable front head restraints, push-button mono radio/stereo cassette player and quartz clock are just a few items to conjure with. And the starting price of just £8099 will get envious glances from other car makers.

THE VAUXHALL ROYALE

And finally, the Royale.

The ultimate Vauxhall. This is a car that can hold its head up in the company of some of the world's most expensive and coveted machines.

Performance is all you would expect from a highly developed 2.8 litre engine. (Even more if you choose the fuel-injected 3 litre version.)

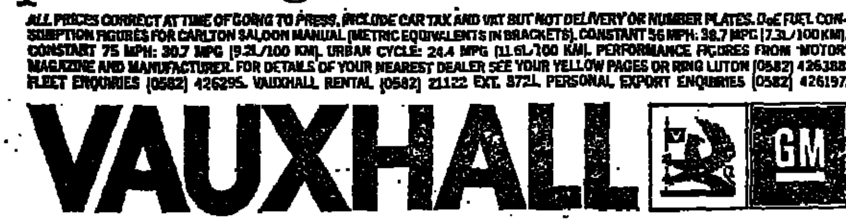
And, of course, the equipment is lavish. So lavish that the only optional extra, apart from the engine size, is air conditioning.

This is a car that says achievement and success. A car that ensures recognition, whether it's the Saloon or the stunning Coupé.

What price individuality?

With the Vauxhall executive range, the price isn't high. But the distinction is.

ALL PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS, INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT BUT NOT DELIVERY OR NUMBER PLATES. DoE FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR CARLTON SALOON MANUAL (METRIC EQUIVALENTS IN BRACKETS). CONSTANT 56 MPH: 38.7 MPG (7.3L/100 KM). CONSTANT 75 MPH: 30.7 MPG (9.2L/100 KM). URBAN CYCLE: 24.4 MPG (11.6L/100 KM). PERFORMANCE FIGURES FROM 'MOTOR' MAGAZINE AND MANUFACTURER. FOR DETAILS OF YOUR NEAREST DEALER SEE YOUR YELLOW PAGES OR RING LUTON (0582) 426388. FLEET ENQUIRIES (0582) 426295. VAUXHALL RENTAL (0582) 21122 EXT. 8721. PERSONAL EXPORT ENQUIRIES (0582) 426197.



HOME NEWS

Ian Botham elects trial on charge of assault

Ian Botham, the England cricket captain, elected at Scunthorpe Magistrates' Court, Humberside, yesterday to go for trial on a charge of assaulting a Royal Navy apprentice causing actual bodily harm near a Scunthorpe night club.

Joseph Patrick Neenan, aged 21, Scunthorpe United's goalkeeper, admitted the charge and was fined £100 with £100 costs.

Mr Botham, who leaves with the England team for the West Indies today, did not appear, although he was jointly charged with Mr Neenan. Through Mr Ernest Lidster, his solicitor, he elected trial at Grimsby Crown Court. Mr Lidster said Mr Botham would deny the charge.

Committal proceedings are expected to go ahead on April 29.

Mr Botham and Mr Neenan were jointly charged with assaulting Steven Robert Isbister on December 23 occasioning him actual bodily harm.

Mr Leslie Bell, for the prosecution, said Mr Isbister, aged 19, and a friend left Tiffany's night club in the early hours of the morning. Mr Isbister saw Mr Botham standing outside with Mr Neenan and asked him in a silly fashion: "Do you want my autograph?"

There was a minor discussion and a little pushing and pulling. The prosecution view was that any intervention at that stage by Mr Neenan was in the role of a peacemaker.

Mr Bell said Mr Isbister and his friend walked away but Mr Isbister was later stopped by Mr Botham in an alleyway. He added: "Botham took hold of the complainant and began to hit him. Then Neenan began to hit him as well. The complainant found himself on the ground.

"He lost a tooth through a kick in the mouth but he is not sure which of the two was personally and individually responsible."

Mr Bell said that a Mr Brocklesby spoke to Mr Botham and Mr Neenan and said: "Does it take two of you to kick somebody?" Mr Botham said: "I did not hit him". When accused of kicking the man, Mr Botham allegedly replied: "I did not touch him".

Mr Botham, of Mowbray Street, Epworth, near Scunthorpe, is an all-rounder with Somerset but trains with Scunthorpe United.

TUC campaign will seek a £6,000m boost for economy

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The trade union movement is planning a propaganda campaign over the next few months linked to a call for a £6,000m boost for the economy.

Senior TUC leaders are completing the organizations annual economic review, to be published early next month, which calls for big investment in manufacturing industry and public works based largely on North Sea oil and gas revenues.

The TUC will be seeking informal contacts with the Confederation of British Industry to find common ground for discussions with ministers under the auspices of the National Economic Development Council.

The TUC's alternative economic strategy will be tabled for discussion at the next meeting of the NEDC on February 4, which will be chaired by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Union leaders will be proposing a direction of funds from North Sea revenues and pension funds investment in manufacturing industry, probably through a newly created National Investment Bank.

Such a bank could call on funds of about £12,000m, union leaders believe, and would be responsible for investment into what would initially be labour-intensive projects, such as big construction works, as a means of reducing unemployment.

The £6,000m stimulus to the economy would also encompass changes in the taxation system, including a new method of indexation of personal allowances, and would provide extra money to the Manpower Services Commission to finance new training programmes and other measures aimed at reducing unemployment.

Members of the TUC's economic committee yesterday completed arrangements for a week of action in April when there will be protests throughout Britain against unemployment.

The keynote rally of the week in London, which will be addressed by Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, will also be addressed by Mr Wim Kok, president of the European TUC.

Incomes policy proposal: A proposal that could bring the trade unions and a Labour government into an agreed incomes policy is put forward in a consultative document on the organization, structure and services of the TUC published today (Paul Routledge writes).

The document has been circulated for discussion to all 109 affiliated organizations in readiness for a consultative conference on February 3. After the broad-ranging ideas have been debated, then costed at a later conference, a programme of reform will be put to the Trades Union Congress in Blackpool in September.

* *The Organization, Structure and Services of the TUC* (TUC Publications, Congress House, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LS; £2).

Unions join forces to oppose local spending curbs

By Our Labour Staff

Two big public service unions yesterday joined forces to oppose the Government's financial restraints on local authorities which, they claimed, could lead to the loss of 150,000 jobs.

The National and Local Government Officers Association, and the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), which together have more than one million members in local government, claimed yesterday that a 15.5 per cent cut in local authorities' spending since 1974 proved that government claims of extravagant spending were unfounded.

The unions are calling on members to adopt a 10-point plan, including refusal to cover unfilled vacancies, and opposition to all redundancies and to the introduction of outside contractors.

They set great store by getting other sections of the community involved in opposing local government cuts, and they are urging members to set up local campaign committees to involve trades councils, parent-teacher associations, amenity groups and tenants' associations.

Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary of Nupe, said the unions were committed to supporting members who took industrial action where appropriate.

How three authorities in the North are grappling with spending cuts

More job losses are feared if rates surge

From Ronald Kershaw
Leeds

Forecasts that Leeds City rates might increase by 25 per cent next financial year have brought a warning that such an increase would jeopardize more than 550 jobs in Leeds, where employment is running at 8.9 per cent and rising.

Mr J. Olav Arnold, president of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said in a letter to the council leader that his members were concerned about the impact of such an increase on manufacturing industry, which was constrained in passing on costs by the need to compete overseas and with imported goods made cheaper by the high value of sterling.

"Rates are part of a general upsurge in all kinds of overheads and the cumulative effect of rates, energy and public utility costs will certainly be to cause a further shedding of labour in the private sector."

A rate increase well above inflation "will inevitably cause some firms to close. The rate increase could be the last straw for a number of companies."

In Leeds in 1980-81 more than half of gross expenditure had gone on salaries and wages. It followed that the biggest opportunity of holding down the rate would be to keep within the 6 per cent guidelines for local authority pay increases.

While full-time employees fell by 175, part-time employees had risen by 588. The chamber was disturbed at the disparity between other local authorities and Leeds, which appeared to employ more people on a full-time equivalent basis now than it did in September, 1979.

Lancashire school cuts: In a £9m package of cuts, more than 1,000 teachers and other staff in Lancashire's schools and colleges will lose their jobs (Our Preston Correspondent writes).

For the first time teachers face compulsory redundancies. But Mr Andrew Collier, chief education officer of Lancashire, said he hoped that up to 400 teaching jobs would go voluntarily.

The other cuts include 176 caretaking, cleaning, catering, playing field and administrative staff; 180 secondary school teachers; 85 ancillary staff; 50 primary school teachers; 136 supply teachers and 84 further education staff.

Bradford defiance: Bradford Council, which is Labour controlled, is to defy the Government's guidelines to cut its spending by £8.6m or 5.3 per cent in the next financial year.

Labour councillors have decided that the overall cuts should not exceed 2 per cent.

Councillor Derek Smith, the council leader, said yesterday that it was not yet possible to indicate the rate increase. But documents produced at a press conference showed that a 2 per cent cut in spending would increase the Bradford rate for householders by 43 per cent because of reduced government grants. The levy would be 117.2p in the pound compared with 87.4p at present.

Brickworks proposal is dropped

By Our Planning Reporter

The London Brick Company said yesterday it had abandoned plans for a £30m works at Stewartby, Bedfordshire, because of "impossible conditions" made by the county council.

Nearly one hundred old chimneys were to have been replaced by a single 400ft stack. But permission was subject to the installation of equipment to remove sulphur dioxide and fluorides from the waste gases.

The company said yesterday there was no process available that would remove all the pollutants.

Because of the council's attitude, the county would lose the benefit of cleaner works.

It was suggested, however, that the company might apply to build new works in neighbouring Buckinghamshire or Northamptonshire.

Farmers maintain that pollution from the brickworks harms livestock and in a letter to *The Times* last year Lord Tavistock, who lives near by, claimed that a higher chimney would spread that pollution.

A Department of the Environment report said there was no evidence that present concentrations of sulphur dioxide and fluorides were harmful to human health but their effect on animals and crops was less clear.

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

The Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute, north London, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Minister 'has no role' in building dispute

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has refused to intervene in a dispute over proposed extensions to the Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute, in north London.

The building was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, is listed grade 1 by the Department of the Environment, and is regarded as one of the most important examples of Edwardian architecture in Britain. It was one of Lutyens's last works before he left for India to supervise the building of New Delhi.

It was intended originally to have two wings, and would thus have occupied the whole of one side of the suburb's central square. But because of lack of funds the wings were never built.

In recent years the council of the institute, which was established by Dame Henrietta Barnett as an educational and charitable trust, has insisted that it needs more room. The building is used as a school and for adult education classes.

Instead of following the original Lutyens plan, however, the council applied to build two modern extensions at right angles and to the rear of the existing building. Despite strong opposition by local residents, the Victorian Society, the Royal Fine Art Commission and Save Britain's Heritage, the application was passed by Barnet council last year.

The Royal Fine Art Commission has described the quality of the architecture revealed in the design for the extensions as "quite inadequate". Other critics have observed that, if it was thought inappropriate to emulate the Lutyens style, the extra accommodation could be found in a disused church near by.

Mr Michael Max, chairman of the institute council, who is also vice-chairman of Barnet planning committee, has accused opponents of the scheme of using criticism of the design to conceal their real motives.

In a letter to local residents who had asked him to call a public inquiry, Mr Heseltine points out that, since the extensions will not physically touch the present structure, listed building consent is not required.

"You will appreciate that, as I have no locus in this matter, it would be inappropriate for me to comment on the merits of the proposed development", he writes.

Objectors are now pinning their faith on the New Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust, which has powers to refuse any development that it considers harmful to the character of the suburb.

IRA beset by differences over acts of terrorism

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The Provisional IRA appears to be undergoing a period of soul-searching about future direction and there are indications of differences between the Belfast and Dublin ends of the organization.

Some influential leaders of the IRA in Belfast are understood to be advocating a stronger political role, but it is believed that the Dublin leaders want acts of terrorism to retain a primary place in the campaign.

The exceptional level of accord that has been established between the British and the Irish Governments, coupled with their agreement jointly to consider new institutional arrangements between the United Kingdom and Ireland, has done much to convince even some of the most hardline Republicans that the continuing violence is serving no immediate purpose.

Moderate Roman Catholic politicians in Northern Ireland have begun to seize on the new Dublin-Westminster relationship as a demonstration of Britain's willingness to approach the Irish question in a different and more enlightened manner.

The wrath of the Unionists has been aroused, but Mrs Margaret Thatcher has clearly become impatient at their refusal to accept powersharing, which more than any other issue killed the exhaustive attempt to revive a devolved Ulster parliament last year.

Senior members of the security forces remain convinced that the IRA is capable of mounting a high level of attacks, despite the capture of some key men in the past year and the increasingly successful operations by the police and the Army in the border areas both in Northern Ireland and the republic.

For the past few months the IRA has chosen to reduce its activities, largely in order not to alienate public opinion during the hunger strike.

Mr Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, the main political voice of Catholics in Northern Ireland, yesterday called on the IRA to respond to the "deep longing" for an end to violence.

He told a party meeting in Armagh that it was time for the IRA to "grasp the political nettle" which it had avoided for so long. The old attitudes of the British Government to Ireland were crumbling.

Policeman dies: An Ulster policeman died yesterday, six days after a gunman shot him in the head (the Press Association reports).

He was named by the Royal Ulster Constabulary as Mr Lindsay McDougall, aged 36, a part-time reservist from Knockvale Park, Belfast, who was married and had three sons.

He and another policeman were checking a suspicious car last Friday night when a gunman crept up behind him and shot him.

Sergeant breaks down again at murder trial

One of the two soldiers accused of murder broke down again at his trial at Belfast Crown Court yesterday. Staff Sergeant Stanley Hathaway, aged 36, was led weeping from the dock minutes before the case was due to restart.

He was ushered from the courtroom by prison officers, followed by his psychiatrist.

It was the second time he had broken down since the trial opened on Monday at the heavily guarded court in the Crumlin Road. Yesterday he was in the dock for six minutes.

He was sitting beside Sergeant John Byrne, his co-accused, waiting for Mr Justice MacDermott to arrive after a lunch-time recess, but he was clearly under considerable strain.

Sergeant Byrne and Iain Chestnut, aged 32, a former soldier who is also on trial for murder, remained seated.

Sergeant Hathaway and Sergeant Byrne, aged 33, both former members of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, have pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Michael Naan, a farmer, and Mr Andrew Murray, a labourer, at Mr Naan's farm in co Fermanagh in October, 1972.

Mr Chestnut, from Aberdeen, has pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Murray.

The trial had been adjourned in the morning after a brief hearing. It was later adjourned until today

Handless body case jury is discharged

From Arthur Osman
Lancaster

Mrs Justice Heilbron discharged a jury at Lancaster Crown Court yesterday within 24 hours of it being empanelled for what she called "technical legal reasons".

A second jury, which again consisted of seven men and five women, was sworn but was immediately sent from the court.

The case, when it opens in full, is expected to last until April at least. Today, the sixth full working day of the hearing, further argument will continue and the judge is expected to rule on certain matters.

Mr Michael Maguire, QC, for the Crown, might then open the case in which five men are accused of the murder of a man whose handless body was found in a quarry, and they and six other defendants, including one woman, are accused of contraventions of the Misuse of Drugs Act.

Athlete is back on the road

A £450 wheelchair, stolen two weeks ago from Michael Kelly, a disabled athlete, was found yesterday in a reservoir near his home in Glebelands Road, Stocksbridge, near Sheffield.

The chair has helped him to win hundreds of gold and silver medals in the Paraplegic Olympics. "I reckon repairs will cost about £150", he said.

Home Office order may allow taxi charge

By Frances Gibb

The Home Office is expected to announce in the next three months an order to allow taxi drivers to collect a fee on top of the fare when booked by a radio service, despite a High Court ruling on Tuesday that it is illegal for drivers to collect such a charge.

The Licensed Taxi Drivers' Association, which has 4,600 members, said yesterday that it had approached Home Office officials who had given "very sympathetic consideration" to making an order which allowed the drivers to collect the charge for the radio circuit.

Mr. David Barnes, a spokesman for the association, said: "Since the ruling, we have told all 1,000 drivers on our London Wide radio circuit to stop collecting the booking fee. But we are confident that at or before the next fare increase in the late spring the Home Office will have issued a new order enabling drivers to do this."

Until the High Court ruling, the London Wide radio circuit, one of the three main radio circuits for licensed taxi drivers in London, was charging a booking fee of 30p in the week and 40p at weekends in addition to the metered fare.

Yesterday the Home Office said that there had been informal discussions with taxi associations on the booking fee in the past, but no ministerial decision had been possible while the law was unclear.

Now that a ruling had been made, the Home Secretary could consider the judgment.

Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice Forbes in the High Court were sympathetic to the reason for the charge, but said that it was illegal under the London Hackney Carriage Act, 1853 for a driver to demand or take more than the proper fare. Tips were not affected.

Mr Harold Feigen, general secretary of the association, said that since the charge was brought in about seven years ago to defray the costs of radio equipment, there had been hardly a single complaint from the six million or so people who had booked a taxi through the circuit.

The appeal was brought by London Wide against a magistrates' court ruling about two years ago that the booking charge was illegal because it said it wanted to test the law on that point.

At the time of the earlier ruling, the two other large-scale circuits in the capital, Owner Drivers' Radio Taxi Service (All London Radio Taxis) and Radio Taxicabs (Southern), dropped the charge.

Mr Kenneth Barnes, complaints officer of the 1,000-member Owner Drivers, said that it had been operating without the booking fee and could continue to do so. Mr Martin Rosenberg, of Radio Taxicabs, said the ruling was regrettable

Hospital porter loses union support for action

By Nicholas Timmins

Support for Mr Conway Xavier, the dismissed deputy head porter at The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, crumbled yesterday when only 40 of the hospital's 280 ancillary staff attended a meeting to take a decision on industrial action.

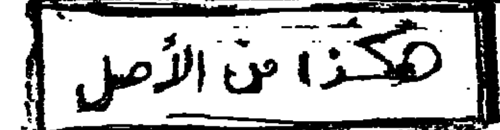
Mr Xavier, aged 23, branch chairman of the National Union of Public Employees at the hospital, was dismissed last month for neglect of essential duties, unauthorized absence from work, and failure to behave with commitment to management. Mr Xavier denied the charges, but an appeal to the hospital's board of governors was dismissed on Tuesday night.

Mr Ian Barber, the union's area officer, said it was impractical to call for action after such a low turnout.

The union fears that the successful dismissal of Mr Xavier may encourage other hospital managements to attack shop stewards. It cites a memorandum from the Department of Health and Social Security last month to regional personnel officers pointing out that action could be taken against managers whose trade union activities conflict with their jobs.

Three other Nupe shop stewards at Great Ormond Street face disciplinary hearings today.

Mr Barber believed the hospital would try to introduce new work practices soon. "The union members here will have to learn the hard way", he said.



HOME NEWS

More than 200 student research awards to be stopped or cut after PhD completion rate study

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

More than 200 social science *departments in universities*, including some of the most highly reputed, are to have their Social Science Research Council (SSRC) awards for PhD students severely curtailed or stopped.

The length of time taken by research students to complete *PhDs and the quality* of supervision provided by tutors were among the most important factors taken into consideration by the SSRC in deciding which departments *should be cut*. Letters will be sent shortly to inform those concerned.

Like the Science Research Council (SRC), the SSRC has been increasingly concerned about the poor completion rates of research students it funds. The SSRC's rate is more than twice as "bad" as the SRC's.

A recent study of SSRC-funded research students who embarked on PhD studies in 1973 showed that one tenth had *completed their degrees* within the "normal" three-year period for which a research grant is given. Less than a fifth had finished within four years *and only two fifths had finished* after six years.

The SSRC has compiled a list of universities ranked in order of the proportion of their SSRC-funded students who had completed their PhDs within an average of six years.

Strathclyde University has the best rate with more than half its SSRC-funded research students completing their degrees within that period, and East *Anglia the worst with a completion* rate of well below 20 per cent.

Some of the biggest names in the social sciences are well down the *list*. The London School of Economics is fifth from bottom, and Leeds, Bristol, Oxford, Cambridge, and University College London, are all well within the bottom half.

Both the SSRC and the SRC feel that individual departments need to be scrutinized rather than institutions, and do not agree with the conclusion of the Swinnerton-Dyer working party on research students that the discrepancy between completion rates "represents a difference in the ethos of institutions".

Mr Michael Posner, chairman *of the SSRC, said yesterday* that after its triennial review of departments last autumn, the council had decided to cut the number of departments in *receipt of SSRC "quota" places* for PhD awards from 411 to 282.

The number of departments without "quota" places but eligible to compete for SSRC awards in a central pool would also be cut from 250 to 167.

For the first time, the council had taken into account PhD completion rates

Strathclyde top of PhD table

Order of institutions according to the proportion of their SSRC-funded students who started their research in the *mid-1970s and who completed* their degrees within an average of six years. Only universities with at least 20 SSRC awards a year are included.

1, Strathclyde; 2, Keele; 3, Bradford; 4, Nottingham; 5, Exeter; 6, Reading; 7, Manchester; 8, Leicester; 9, *Durham*; 10, *Southampton*; 11, Lancaster; 12, Warwick; 13=, York and Swansea; 15, Liverpool; 16, Birkbeck, London; 17, Edinburgh; 18, Aberystwyth; 19, Aberdeen; 20, Hull; 21, Oxford; 22=, Kent, Cambridge and University College, London; 25, Bedford, London; 26, Birmingham; 27, Sussex; 28, Glasgow; 29, School of Oriental and African Studies, London; 30, Bristol; 31, Sheffield; 32, London School of Economics; 33, Essex; 34, Institute of Education, London; *35, Leeds*; 36, *East Anglia*.

A village green for Londoners, complete with public house, is at the heart of the Lysander Estates' scheme for the former Surrey docks, chosen by Southwark council planners.

'Kiss and fly' airline joins fares battle

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Air Florida, the American *airline that recently offered* free flights in exchange for a kiss, is to begin flying daily scheduled services between Gatwick and Miami from April 4, Mr Eli Timoner, its president, said in London yesterday.

But the calm of the second London airport will not be upset by crowds of British holidaymakers rushing the check-in desks, with lips puckered, although Mr Timoner did claim that his fares would *be the lowest on the route*, lower even than Sir Freddie Laker's fares.

Air Florida's first-class fares from London will be £320 single *in the low season* and £399 in the high season. Single economy-class tickets will cost £99 low season and £119 high season.

Mr Timoner said this was £31 and £41 cheaper than economy fares on Laker, and £118 and £141 cheaper than Pan American and British Airways. Sir Freddie was out of his office yesterday, but a member of his staff commented: "We will have a good look at Air Florida's proposals and then take appropriate action to repel boarders".

Laker, he said, is thinking of introducing a first-class cabin, to be called Skytrain Pullman, on its London-Miami services.

Laker Airways applied to the Civil Aviation Authority yesterday to operate a scheduled service between Britain and Australia. British Caledonian is seeking similar permission, and the case will be heard by the authority on February 2.

Fares proposed by Laker are: £490 single Pullman-class to Sydney and Melbourne (compared with £1,439 first-class single by British Airways and Qantas) and £482 to Perth (£1,335).

Economy single fares would be £399 (compared with £763) and £366 (£705), excursion return £560 (£637) and £495 *(£604), and single walk-on fare* (which BA and Qantas do not offer) £265 and £232.

British Caledonian said that its proposed single fares to Australia were: to Perth, skylounger £1,020, first class £820, economy £200, late purchase £175; to Melbourne, Brisbane or Adelaide, skylounger £1,100, first *class £900, economy £230*, late purchase £199. The airline would be ready to start the service next year and proposed to introduce 500-seater Jumbo jets a year later.

Confusion at inquiry into M23

By Craig Seton

Confusion about the scope of the public inquiry concerning the abandoned northern section of the M23 emerged yesterday, when Air Marshal Sir Michael Giddings, the inquiry inspector, said he might recommend Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, to review *his decision*.

Mr Fowler announced last May that the extension from Hooley in Surrey to Mitcham in south London, was to be *scrapped*.

Mr Michael Howard, representing the Department of Transport, said yesterday that Mr Fowler had made up his *mind not to construct the* extension and that decision was not before the inquiry

Mr Howard, speaking on the second day of the inquiry, at *Redhill*, Surrey, insisted that the inquiry was concerned only with the Secretary of State's decision to revoke his authority to construct the Hooley-Mitcham section of the route.

In a ruling on the scope of the inquiry, the inspector said it would be in order for objectors to argue that the need for road improvements in the area was such that the revocation of the Secretary of State's authority could lead to a potential transference of blight in the general area.

He said he did not intend to make a recommendation whether the M23 extension *should be restored or not*, but if he decided that the consequences of transference of blight were such that it would be unwise for the authority to be *revoked*, the *Secretary* of State might have to review his original decision.

The inquiry continues today.

In brief

Peter Sutcliffe remanded again

Peter William Sutcliffe, aged 35, a lorry driver, of Garden Lane, Heaton, Bradford, was further remanded in custody until tomorrow week by magistrates at Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, yesterday charged with murdering Miss Jacqueline Hill, a Leeds University student.

He has also been charged with stealing two vehicle registration number plates valued at 50p. He did not appear in court.

£756,325 pools win for shopkeeper

A shopkeeper won £756,325 on Littlewoods' pools yesterday. Mrs Elaine Dawes, aged 36, who is married and has two children, had the maximum 23 points after a stake of 67½p. She lives above the general store she *runs* in Bramley Park Road, Handsworth, Sheffield.

Neurologist's suicide

A verdict of suicide was recorded at the inquest in Oxford yesterday on Dr Ritchie Russell, aged 77, the neurologist, who was found dead at his home in Oxford with a cable plugged in at the electricty main and wired to his arm. He could not stand the thought of growing old, it was stated.

Cattle man remanded

Douglas Clay, aged 57, a cattle dealer, of Eyhurst Farm, Kingswood, Surrey, was remanded again on bail of £100,000 until February 25 by magistrates at Kettering, Northamptonshire, yesterday accused of fraudulently obtaining Ministry of Agriculture certificates to enable cattle and sheep to be exported.

Jail allegations

Mr Mark Hughes, Labour MP for Durham, is to table a question in the Commons asking *the Home Office* to *comment* on allegations that troops on duty at Frankland prison, Durham, let the jail become a "black market paradise" with drink and tobacco.

Boy dies as wall caves in

Mark Griffiths, aged 10, of gan, was killed yesterday when Maerdy, Rhondda, Mid Glamorthe wall of a school building collapsed. Another boy was rescued from the rubble.

Red tape is raising a cloud over Home Office's authorized nuclear shelters

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office is to launch its approved designs for *nuclear shelters on Wednesday*, but they are likely to fall foul of building regulations.

Mr Victor Bunting, who is on the council of the 50-member *Federation of Nuclear Shelter* Consultants and Contractors, said yesterday that three local authorities had said the shelters *must be* treated like a habitable room. That meant that they must have windows.

Croft and Lewis Ltd, of London, has been unable to build a single shelter, although it has had more than 80 inquiries, because of the intransigence of local authorities and the Department of the Environment, according to *National Builder*, the journal of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers.

The Home Office-approved *designs do not have windows*. There are five types; the simplest can be erected above shallow trenches and covered with earth.

For use indoors, a shelter, like a table made from reinforced steel, can be bought in kit form for between £500 and £800, with bricks likely to cost a further £300.

Best of all is a reinforced concrete shelter for up to 12 people, which is permanent, costing between £6,000 and £10,000.

The simplest is expected to remain intact after a one megaton bomb has exploded seven miles away; the most expensive is designed to withstand one closer than two miles.

Presumably there will be no windows in two disused railway tunnels near Shepton Mallet, *Somerset, which the London*-based Stronghold Engineering and Construction Company plans to convert into big fall-out shelters. It has been offered *46 tunnels by British Rail and* has had applications for some of the 250 places at Shepton Mallet from local people.

Meanwhile, the Department of the Environment is doing its best to clear up the difficulty. Although a letter to Southend-on-Sea Borough Council concludes that building regulations apply to shelters, it says the minister would be prepared to consider dispensing with the requirements.

And the department has sent out a consultation letter with the intention that shelters be exempt from the regulations. Replies are due by January 30 and the minister will decide.

Role of social work to be investigated

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The *Government-sponsored* inquiry into the role of social workers is to seek evidence both from members of other professions and from recipients of social services, Mr Peter Barclay, chairman of the National Institute for Social Work, disclosed yesterday.

Mr Barclay, chairman of a working party set up last year in response to a request from Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said *three subgroups were being set* up. They would cover users of the social services, professional people such as teachers and doctors who came into contact with social workers, and the practice of social work itself.

The working party hopes to examine the functions which might be removed from social workers, or which they might take on, and the financial, social and *political decisions* with which social workers are concerned.

It will cover the role and tasks of social workers employed in social services departments and related voluntary agencies in England and Wales. It has an *open-ended* budget from the Department of Health and Social Security.

Evidence is being *sought by Easter for a report* to be published this year. The working party will be visiting areas outside London to take evidence.

Mr Barclay thought the main *motivation* for *Mr Jenkin's* request for the inquiry was the widespread confusion about the role of social workers.

Guidelines for those wanting *to submit evidence to the working* party can be obtained from the National Institute of Social Work at 5 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9SS.

Law changes urged to help working women

By Lucy Hodges

The Equal Opportunities Commission yesterday made public 25 changes it wants in *the law to improve the position* of women at work.

Lady Lockwood, the commission's chairman, said that she hoped the Government would take some action on them in the next parliamentary session. To that end the commission wrote last week to Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, setting out its recommendations, which it would discuss with the Confederation of British Industry and the TUC later in the year.

The commission said yesterday that its proposed amendments to the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts were based *on five years'* experience of their effects and on test cases it had supported.

No progress had been made on equal pay since 1978 and *would not be until the* law was changed. That was because of the restrictive wording of the Equal Pay Act, which said a woman had to find a man doing "*broadly similar*" work, *or* have her work rated under a job evaluation scheme, to claim equal pay.

The commission wants a broader interpretation of equal pay and English law to be brought into line with EEC *recommendations. A recent* EEC directive says that there should be equal pay for work of equal value.

The burden of proof under the *Sex Discrimination* Act should fall less on the employee, the commission recommended. That proposal, reported in *The Times* on January 5, is because women had extreme difficulty in proving discrimination.

The commission wants the Acts to be extended to pension and retirement arrangements, which are excluded. It is seeking to clarify the area they cover by taking three test cases to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

The commission believes there should be a common retirement age for men and *women*. It *said yesterday* that the whole of Section 51 of the Sex Discrimination Act should be repealed.

That exempts all legislation *passed before the Act from its* provisions, and means, the commission says, that several anomalies exist.

£250,000 award for road crash victim

A *man who suffered* what were described as horrific injuries in a road accident is to receive £250,000 damages and costs from an insurance *company*.

Mr Thomas James Pimblett, aged 46, of Eryrys, near Mold, Clwyd, father of three children, was on his way to work at the Shell Oil Company in Ellesmere Port when his motor cycle and a van collided at a junction in the village of Alltami.

The van driver, Donald Morris, of Conway Avenue, Buckley, Clwyd, was later convicted of careless driving.

Liability for the accident in August, 1977, was admitted by Mr Morris's advisers in the High Court, sitting in Mold yesterday. The damages were agreed.

Police leader scorns 'pantomime critics'

The *protests* that greeted the *report of the* Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure were welcomed last night by Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation.

He said Sir Cyril Philips, chairman of the commission, and his colleagues were to be congratulated. "I am even more sure that they have done a *good job because of* the howls of protest that went up last Thursday when the report was published", he told federation members in Bournemouth.

He described the report's critics as "members of the longest-running pantomime in theatrical history".

Mr Jardine added: "Michael Meacher (Labour MP for Oldham, West), *the demon king* from 'Deaths in Custody', led the attack, and from the National Council of Civil Liberties came that well-known *comedy pair, Patricia Hewitt* and Harriet Harman, the babes in the wood who would immediately spring to the defence of the robbers, and the full supporting cast, including the usual radical lawyers and the race relations 'experts."

The report has also been criticized by Mr Roy Hattersley, opposition spokesman on home affairs.

Mr Jardine said Mr Hattersley had attacked the royal commission because it set *out to strike* a balance. "But Mr Hattersley was a member of the very Cabinet that told the royal commission to find a balance."

Colour magazine proposed for 'Sunday Express'

By David Hewson

Express Newspapers are planning to add a colour supplement to the *Sunday Express* from the middle of next April, creating the largest circulation Sunday colour supplement in the country.

The magazine would bring the number of national Sunday colour supplements to four. *The Sunday Times, The Observer*, and *The Sunday Telegraph* produce colour magazines.

Mr Jocelyn Stevens, deputy chairman and managing director of Express Newspapers, was quoted in the trade magazine *Marketing Week* yesterday as saying that he was very optimistic that the magazine will appear.

The group is negotiating with the three colour printers who could handle the three million print run, Bemrose, Sun and Odhams, and it is also discussing distribution costs with the wholesale and retail trade.

A decision will not be made until Lord Matthews, the group's chairman, returns from abroad in nine days' time. Mr Stevens denied that the colour magazine scheme had anything *to do with the possible closure* of *The Sunday Times*.

"There is a growing demand among advertisers for mass circulation colour and the *Sunday Express* has a very good profile," he said in the *Marketing Week* interview.

"We have tried the idea out on a number of leading agencies and they are, without exception, enthusiastic. The decision on whether or not to go ahead will be a financial one.



WEST EUROPE



Mr Dalsager: Dedicated to European ideal.

Mr Dalsager dedicated to Europe

Mr Poul Dalsager, aged 51, the Danish Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, who has been named as Denmark's new EEC Commissioner to replace the late Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, is a devoted European and Social Democrat of many years' standing (Our Copenhagen correspondent writes).

It was Denmark's entry into the Community in 1973 which gave Mr Dalsager his chance to bring his ardent European beliefs into practice. A member of the Danish parliamentary committee on relations with the EEC from 1971 until membership in 1973, Mr Dalsager worked hard for Danish membership of the Community.

After Denmark's accession he became a Social Democratic member of the European Parliament, where he served from 1973 until 1974 and held the post of vice-president.

Mr Dalsager was first elected as a Social Democratic member of the Folketing (the Danish Parliament) in 1964, representing Hjoerring, his home town in north Jutland, a seat which he has held ever since.

He was Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries in various Social Democratic minority governments led by Mr Anker Joergensen, the Danish Prime Minister, in the latter half of the 1970s. He was Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries from 1975 until 1977, Agriculture Minister from 1977-1978, and regained both the Agriculture and Fisheries portfolios in 1979.

In 1978 he became leader of the Parliamentary Social Democratic Party.

Danes nominate their Agriculture Minister for Commission post

From Michael Hornsby
Strasbourg, Jan 14

Mr Poul Dalsager, the Danish Minister of Agriculture, was today nominated by his Government to replace Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, who died suddenly here yesterday, as his country's EEC Commissioner in Brussels.

The choice of Mr Dalsager reflects the Danes' strong desire to retain control of agriculture, which consumes some 70 per cent of the EEC budget and is of vital importance to the Danish economy. It is regarded as one of the key jobs in the Commission.

If he is given the agricultural portfolio, Mr Dalsager, aged 51, will be plunged at once into the preparation of the Commission's proposals on EEC farm prices, which have to be fixed each spring in negotiation with member states.

The permanent allocation of the agriculture and fisheries responsibilities previously exercised by Mr Gundelach is expected to be decided next week by the European Commission after Mr Dalsager's appointment has been formally endorsed by other member states.

In the meantime, it has been decided that Mr Gaston Thorn, the president of the Commission, should himself assume temporary responsibility for agriculture, and fisheries should be entrusted, again on an interim basis, to Mr George Kontogeorgis, the new Greek Commissioner.

Mr Kontogeorgis had been due to take over fisheries from Mr Gundelach in due course anyway, and he seems likely to be confirmed permanently in the job next week by his fellow commissioners.

The job will be an important one because the Commission is expected later this month to resume its delicate mediating role in the negotiations between member states on a new fisheries policy, which broke down in December mainly because of differences between Britain and France.

As Denmark's Agriculture Minister and a frequent attender at EEC agriculture ministers' meetings in Brussels, Mr Dalsager can hardly be accused of lack of experience or knowledge, the only ground on which the critical agriculture portfolio might reasonably be denied him.

If Mr Dalsager were to be challenged for the post, it is thought that two of the strongest candidates to take it would be Viscount Etienne Davignon, the Belgian Commissioner, and Signor Lorenzo Natali, his Italian colleague.

However, it is thought that Mr Thorn will be anxious to avoid a general reshuffle of posts so soon in his presidency. The simplest solution for him would be to let Mr Dalsager take over where Mr Gundelacht left off.

EEC balm for the British

From David Wood
Strasbourg, Jan 14

With the six-monthly alternation among the Ten of the presidency of the Council of Ministers, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Foreign Office will carefully study one particular passage in the first statement of intention made to the European Parliament here today by Mr Christoph van der Klaauw, the Dutch Foreign Minister, whom Lord Carrington will succeed as President on July 1.

She knows that at six-month intervals one country inherits the work of its alphabetic predecessor in the presidency.

Hence London's more than passing interest in Mr van der Klaauw's definition of the Dutch presidency's priorities: First, adjustments to the common agricultural policy and restructing of Community expenditure—balm to the British Government; second, a coordinated economic policy to fight inflation and preserve jobs; third, international economic relations—bilateral and multilateral; fourth, the relations between Community institutions.

Mrs Thatcher is already preparing for the British presidency, out of a deep conviction that it will be a crucial challenge to get the Community on the move, not least to achieve a better balance between CAP and other Community expenditure.

Eight Corsicans fail to answer kidnap charge

From Ian Murray
Paris, Jan 14

Only nine of the 17 Corsican autonomists facing kidnapping charges appeared when their case opened here before the Court of State Security this afternoon.

Of the missing eight, two had failed to surrender to bail. Two held in prison had refused to leave their cells, and four, who have been on hunger strike in prison for more than nine weeks, were judged to be medically unfit to travel to the court.

Two others, who had been on hunger strike all that time, but who were allowed to attend the court, appeared last. The other defendants and part of the audience rose ah a sign of respect.

They were obviously very weak and the court was asked by the defence "whether it really believed they were in a state to defende themselves with sufficient force". M Claude Allaer, the court president, promised that he would respect the code of penal procedure in deciding on their fitness.

After formal questioning to establish identities, the hearing was adjourned for legal argument on the attitude which the court should take about the defendants who were not present.

The lawyer for the two who had not surrendered to bail produced a medical certificate saying they were unfit to travel from Corsica. Lawyers for the two who had refused to leave their cells argued that force should not be used against them. Lawyers for the four judged too ill to attend argued against the ethics of trying their clients in their absence.

In Ajaccio today several thousand people joined a demonstration in support of the men on trial.

A young woman was in hospital in Aix-en-Provence today with head injuries received in one of three bomb attacks made in the town during the night. Responsibility for the bombing, which caused nearly a million francs (about £100,000) damages, was later claimed by the militant Corsican National Liberation Front.

Terrorists say judge to be freed

From John Earle
Rome, Jan 14

The Red Brigades today announced that they were freeing Judge Giovanni D'Urso, kidnapped by them in Rome on December 12, as they had obtained their objective.

The announcement came near the end of a four-page leaflet, "communiqué number 10", found at lunchtime in a rubbish bin in front of the Rome Opera House. Soon afterwards rumours swept Rome that he had been released at a building site on the western outskirts of the city and taken to a hospital. This was denied by the Government.

[Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Prime Minister, expressed uncertainty this evening whether the communiqué announcing that Dr D'Urso would be freed was genuine. "We hope, however, that it will be confirmed by fact", he told Parliament. Agence France-Presse reports].

The leaflet said "The Hangman D'Urso" would be let go, shortly before reiterating the Red Brigade's slogan: "Destruction of all prison and liberation of all proletarian prisoners."

The "political and material objectives, set in the campaign of attack initiated with D'Urso, have been fully achieved".

"The movement of proletarian prisoners, the revolutionary movement, the Red Brigades have obtained a great victory. In consideration of all that, proletarian justice consents to an act of magnanimity. The sentence (of death) is suspended and the prisoner D'Urso is being set free."

The Red Brigade communiqué came after a letter was found yesterday from the judge, who appealed for the press to heed the Red Brigades' demands for the views of their prisoners in maximum-security jails to be published in the national press.

Two newspapers, Il Messaggero and Il Secolo Diciannovesimo, with the largest circulations respectively in Rome and Genoa, responded today by publishing the texts of proclamations from inmates of the jails of Trani in Apulia and Palmi in Calabria.

Leading article, page 15

French agree timetable for presidential elections

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 14

The timetable for the presidential elections was agreed by the Cabinet today. All candidates who wish to stand will have to be declared by April 7 and approved by April 10 if they are to take part in the first round on April 26. The second and final round will be on May 10.

In a statement to mark the approval of the timetable, President Giscard d'Estaing said that "the approach of the presidential election is sometimes presented or felt as a test. I affirm that it is, on the contrary, a chance for France.

"It is a chance for the democratic life of France since it underlines the fact that the French people are going to exercise that too rare privilege in the world of designating themselves, in complete freedom, the head of state.

"It is a chance for the future of France, since in a world troubled and given over to serious economic difficulties and in which many questions have to be asked. The French people are going to be able to make on their own the essential choices which will determine the policies to come.

"That is why I hope that everything will be done to clarify the facts of the choice of the French and to give to the debate, by its freedom, its dignity and its coherence, an exemplary character."

The President has yet to declare himself as a candidate for a second term in office, resolutely saying that, from the moment he were to do so, he would cease to be able to function as head of state.

In the latest opinion poll published by Paris-Match today the President and M Francois Mitterand, the Socialist leader, are found to be neck and neck with 50 per cent support each.

Barre remark harms Strasbourg hopes

From Our Own Correspondent
Strasbourg, Jan 14

France's hopes of retaining Strasbourg as the main site of the European Parliament may have been seriously damaged by contemptuous remarks directed at the Parliament by M Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister.

He was quoted by Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, as having declared that "what European parliamentarians say is of no interest to the French Government". The remark was made in reference to the dispute between France and the European Parliament over the legality of the EEC budget adopted last December.

There were angry reactions today from members of the Parliament. Mr James Scott-Hopkins, leader of the Conservative group, told the Assembly that since the French Prime Minister considered the European Parliament's opinion to be of no interest, it was "obvious that France does not care where the Parliament goes".

A separate statement by West German members of the Parliament's Socialist group described M Barre's comments as "a slap in the face for the citizens of Europe". The Parliament should now ask itself whether it wanted to be "sited permanently in a country whose Government takes not the slightest interest in it".

The German MEPs appealed to their own Government, which is also in dispute with the European Parliament over the legality of the budget, not "to follow in the wake of what has now been revealed as an openly anti-European policy [by France]".

They said that M Barre's remarks called in question France's whole attitude to Europe. France was behaving like a taxpayer who refuses to pay his taxes simply because he does not agree with some aspect of his Government's policy, they added.

Mme Simone Veil, the president of the European Parliament and a member of President Giscard d'Estaing's own Liberal party, said today she was surprised by M Barre's remarks, but she declined to comment further. Mme Veil has been strongly criticized in France for declaring the budget adopted last month.

OVERSEAS

Charlene Taren tries to free herself after falling through ice on a park lake in Fort Collins, Colorado, while attempting to rescue her dog. Firemen rescued both dog and owner.

UN calls on S Africa for second thoughts

From Our Southern Africa Correspondent
Geneva, Jan 14

The failed United Nations conference on Namibia ended in Geneva today with an apepal by Mr Brian Urquhart, the senior United Nations official who chaired the meeting, to South Africa and the internal parties in Namibia (South West Africa) to reconsider their position on the implementation of the proposed settlement plan for the territory.

Mr Urquhart said the United Nations would not relax its efforts to achieve an internationally acceptable settlement.

Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa Peope's Organization (Swapo) reaffirmed his organization's support for the United Nations settlement plan.

He called, however, for an intensification of the guerrilla war and for the introduction of comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa

The sanctions call was also supported by Mr Eddison Zvobgo, the Zimbabwe Minister of Local Government, who was speaking on behalf of the black "front line" states, Nigeria, and the Organization of African Unity which attended the conference as observers.

Support for alliance: Mr R. F. Foreign Minister, expressed support of the stand taken by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance at the Geneva talks in an airport press conference here todaoy (Eric Marsden writes from Johannesburg).

Mr Mudge turns out to be the only winner in Geneva

Namibia failure deals blow to West

From Nicholas Ashford
Geneva, Jan 14

"The Namibian settlement exercise is not dead. Despite the failure of this conference, we believe that doors have still been left open", Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said shortly before leaving Geneva at the end of the United Nations conference on Namibia (South West Africa).

Mr Luce noted that the main protagonists—the South Africans, the territory's internal parties, and the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo)—still claimed that they supported the United Nations settlement plan for the territory. What was therefore necessary, he said, was to reflect on "how best to move ahead from here."

But if the United Nations initiative is not actually dead, it has been dealt a stuuning blow by the refusal of the South African-led delegation to agree to a firm date for a ceasefire in the guerrilla war waged by Swapo against South African troops in Northern Namibia.

The Western powers, the black African representatives, and the United Nations had all come to Geneva in the belief, based on assurances received from South Africa before the conference was announced, that substantial progress could be made towards the impdementing the United Nations settlement plan.

Yet the conference turned out to be merely an elaborate propaganda exercise to promote the status of the internal parties, backed up by demands that the United Nations must first demonstrate its impartiality before South Africa and the internal parties would even consider taking part in a United Nations supervised election.

From the point of view of the South African-led delegations the conference was a success, as the internal parties were able to present themselves in a United Nations forum (even though they were not recognized as such) without having to concede anything in return.

On the other hand, the conference has been an unmitigated disaster for the Western powers which have invested immense diplomatic effort during the past three years in an attempt to resolve the Namibian question. Their credibility is in tatters and they are now confronted with renewed calls at the United Nations for sanctions against South Africa —which was just what the settlement initiative was designed to prevent.

What went wrong? First, the determination of South Africa to promote the cause of the internal parties, particularly the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, was underestimated. South Africa recognized that the alliance, with its present label of being a "stooge party", stood little change of winning an election against Swapo.

Mr Dirk Mudge, the Alliance's leader, admitted as much in private conservations with black African observers. He told one of them that he had no real quibble with either the United Nations plan or with the "impartiality" package which he was offered by the United Nations at the weekend, in an attempt to break the conference deadlock. He said he would need at least 18 months to build up the alliance into a viable alternative to Swapo.

Second, not enough significance was attached to the importance Namibia plays in domestic South African politics. Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, is struggling to impose his leadership on a divided party. If he was seen to approve a settlement plan in Namibia which resulted in a Swapo victory, the pressures on him from his own right-wingers would become intolerable.

Some observers believe that Mr Botha is unlikely to approve the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia until there has been a general election in South Africa. At the moment, this is not due to take place until the second half of 1982.

A third factor ipfluencing South Africa was its Government's belief that there will be a shift in American attitudes towards southern Africa once Mr Ronald Reagan takes over as President next week.

Finally, the South Africans —that the pressures on them to settle in Namibia were not particularly great. At a military level a series of big cross-border raids against Swapo in Angola last year has probably given South Africa the initiative for the time being.

Diplomatically, South Africa believes it has called the West's bluff over sanctions. It believes that countries hit by recession, like Britain and the United States, will try at almost any cost to avoid becoming involved in any punitive moves against South Africa's presently booming economy.

Leading article, page 15

New style of Mugabe leadership faces test

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, Jan 14

A meeting scheduled to be held here on Saturday will resolve whether Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, has finally stamped his authority on the country's coalition Government and gained for his party control of all main offices of power.

The meeting of the Central Committee of the minority Patriotic Front party, will consider a response to the Cabinet reshuffle announced last weekend by Mr Mugabe that moved Mr Joshua Nkomo, the party's leader, from the key post of Minister of Home Affairs, offering the party the sweetener of an additional Cabinet seat and a deputy ministry. If Mr Nkomo and the Central Committee reject the Cabinet package it would plunge Zimbabwe into a political crisis with perilous implications.

The reshuffle, the first since independence last year, marked the emergence of a new style of leadership by Mr Mugabe. In dismissing Mr Edgar Tekere, the intemperate former Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, and demoting Mr Nkomo, his main political rival, Mr Mugabe chose to govern with boldness where previously he had opted for caution.

The risks were only too apparent. Mr Tekere is Secretary-General of Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party and has wide support in the rank and file. Many observers believed—given his delicate handling of contentious matters in the past—that Mr Mugabe would not dare to move against him after he was acquitted of the murder of a farmer last month.

The decision to deprive Mr Nkomo of his control of the police and move him to the Ministry of Public Service was potentially even more dangerous. There have been numerous incidents involving the estimated 35,000 Zanla guerrillas loyal to Mr Mugabe and the 20,000 Zipra force which follows Mr Nkomo.

The anger felt by Zipra over the latest treatment of Mr Nkomo was indicated earlier this week by shooting incidents at Chitungwiza, near Salisbury, in which seven people were injured. In one incident a grenade was thrown at an Army patrol.

The reshuffle was also received with bitter resentment by Patriotic Front officials. Mr Mugabe and the man who was once perceived as the country's most important nationalist leader have been political rivals since the 1960s but Mr Mugabe's ascendancy has been established in the past year and Mr Nkomo's aides believe that Mr Mugabe is now using his position to humiliate their leader.

An outraged Mr Nkomo told the press: "I do not see any way to accepting this."

Yet there are indications despite the rhetoric that Mr Mugabe has gambled successfully. Mr Tekere has apparently gone quietly and is even said to be pleased that he no longer has the responsibility of ministerial office.

Informed sources believe that Mr Nkomo, lacking an adequate power base and external support, will swallow his pride and accept the Cabinet package. They believe that, while he still hopes for power and prestige he will not jeopardize the fruits of the struggle for independence by withdrawing from the coalition.

Front victory: The Rhodesian Front candidate last night won a narrow election victory over his independent opponent in a white by-election for the constituency of Highlands in Salisbury.

Mr James Thrush won 1,49[illegible] votes against 1,257 registered for Dr Timothy Stamps—a margin of only 235 despite an election address by Mr Ian Smith President of the Rhodesian Front and former Prime Minister.

Search for monk: A mountain search has been launched for Father Piers Grant-Ferris, a British Benedictine monk, believed to be missing in the Andes.

He is the son of Lord Harvington and he vanished after setting out with two friends to climb Mount Aconcagua in Argentina (the Press Association writes).

South Africa to fingerprint all its citizens

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg

South Africa is to introduce legislation to provide a uniform identity document with the bearer's fingerprints for all population groups. Meanwhile applicants for renewal of existing documents, endorsements or new documents will be required to have fingerprints taken.

Announcing the Bill in Cape Town today, Mr Chris HHeunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, said fingerprinting had been made necessary by the "total onslaught" on the republic. The measure would prevent forgery of identity documents and limit "the increasing attempts to infiltrate strategic installations and national key positions with a view to espionage and/or sabotage".

The legislation would not affect the existing "pass laws" for blacks. The fingerprint register would be kept by the Internal Affairs Ministry and the Criminal Bureau would not have access.

Journalists attack ban on black newspapers

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Jan 14

Further restrictions on press freedom in South Africa could reuslt in an escalating conflict between blacks and whites, journalists said today.

In a memorandum to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Press, which resumed its sittings in Johannesburg, the South African Society of Journalists criticized the banning of black newspapers and silencing of black journalists.

The society, which has a majority of white members, said that dissatisfied blacks were becoming more insistent that their voices must be heard. This was shown by the number of strikes and disturbances, and the number of blacks who had left the country for "military training" since 1976.

Pleading for continued two-way communication between blacks and whites, the memorandum said: "If we shut off the tap of communication in one direction, conflict will escalate, not diminish."

South Africa had an inadequate force of black journalists to express their community's aspirations and frustrations. There was a white journalist for every 1,171 white South Africans, but there was only one black journalist for 51,961 blacks This was blamed on inadequate education and training

Banning black newspapers or reporting of speeches by leaders would not make black feelings go away.

The memorandum said that unless black opinion was freely expressed the whole South African community would not be able to identify and respond to the needs and demands of the times.

It cited as justification the reaction of Rhodesian whites to the election victory of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, which had not been foreseen by the white community and military intelligence because of restrictions on a free flow of information.

Norwegian police evict power site protesters

From Karen Sorenson
Alta, Norway, Jan 14

Six hundred Norwegian police today forcibly removed 153 demonstrators from the banks of the Alta river in the far north of the country, leaving nearly 900 still there.

Today's police action is the culmination of a 10-year debate i nNorway ovtr who owns and controls the land, water and other resources in an area which the indigenous people of Scandiavia, the Famé, claim as their own.

The Norwegian Government intends to develop a hydro-electric scheme on the Alta river but the Famé object. Not only would such a project distort and possibly destroy the livelihoods of the reindeer-herding and fishing farmer, they calim, but also the Famé demand in principle to make the decision in their traditional area.

The Norwegian Famé have been joined by Famé from both Sweden and Finland, as well as by hundreds of Norwegians. In spite of temperatures ranging into the minus-30°C during the past 10 days, hundreds of people have gathered at Stilla, the site where construction was to begin today.

Yesterday and today, there have been bass demonstrations throughout Scandinavia against the Norwegian Government's northern and Famé policies.

Sotheby's deny Russian accusations of dishonesty over sale of valuable sixteenth-century icon

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 14

A Soviet newspaper today accused Sotheby's of dishonesty and implied that the British auction house had knowingly sold a valuable Russian icon stolen from its Moscow owner over five years ago.

Taking up a case that has highlighted the Russians' concern over the smuggling to the West of icons and their subsequent sale by galleries and auction houses, the weekly newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta today published an interview by its LYondon correspondent with a member of Sotheby's concerning the sale in 1979 of a sixteenth-century processional icon.

The paper said the double-sided icon, "The Virgin and Nikolai the Miracle-Worker", was stolen from the home of Mr M. P. Kudryavtsev. The matter was referred to Interpol.

Investigations led no where until Mr Kudryavtsev saw a copy of a Sotheby's catalogue with a photograph of the icon. He sent a Telex to the auction house but folnd that the icon had already been sold for £25,000. His wife told the Soviet Embassy in London that they were astonished to learn that Sotheby's had sold the icon instead of informing the embassy of the reappareance of such a famous masterpiece.

The paper's correspondent said he had asked Mr John Stuart, head of the firm's icon section, whether he was not also surprised, and was told Sotheby's had not known the icon had been stolen and that the Telex had arrived a year after the sale.

But the paper said the photograph of the icon had appeared in the catalogue for October-November, 1979, and it was sold in December that year.

The correspondent said he had asked Mr Stuart on what basis he had given a description of the icon, and was told the information had come from other catalogeus. But, he objected, was it not clearly stated in those other catalogues that the icon was owned by Mr Kudryatsev and had he not lent it several times for inaternational exhibition? Why had Mr Stuart not noticed that the vendor was not the same as the owner?

Mr Stuart was reported as replying that there was no indication in any book that the icon had been stolen. He refused to say who had brought in the work for auction on the ground that Sotheby's did not disclose the names of its clients.

Literaturnaya Gazeta said the interview ended with a suggestion that the correspondent talk to Sotheby's lawyer, but he declined as the matter was already being taken up officially by the Soviet Embassy in London.

"I am interested in the principles governing the conduct of the "great British institution", the paper's correspondent wrote, "and the morality enforced in hundreds of Sotheby's offices by uniformed guards. In the old days this morality was more simply indicated: With a black pirate's flag.

"I do not know if the respected auction house has a motto. If not, I would like to suggest a good English proverb: Dirty hands are often hidden in white gloves."

London reply: Sotheby's in London confirmed yesterday that they had received a Telex on December 10, 1980, from Moscow signed by Mr Kudryavtsev. It alleged that an icon about to be sold by their auction house had been stolen from his flat and requested the cancellation of the sale. (Our Sale Room Correspondent writes).

Sotheby's had searched their records and found that the icon refered to had, in fact, been included in an auction on December 3, 1979. The auction house had telephoned Moscow with this information.

At the time of the 1979 sale, Sotheby's had accorded the icon two full pages of detailed cataloguing, referring to all the exhibition catalogues and publications in which it was discussed. The catalogue also illustrated both sides of the icon in colour.

Mr Stuart told The Times at the time of the 1979 sale that the auction house was satisfied that it had been consigned to them for sale by its legitimate owner; it had not come directly from Russia and the owner was not English.

He pointed out that most icons had been stolen at some stage in their life since they had belonged to the church community. Most Russian churches were closed and the icons were rotting on the walls.

Mr Stuart told me yesterday he had deliberately left Mr Kudryavtsev name out of the 1979 catalogue for fear of embarrassing him.

It is well known in British art circles that many icons were smuggled out of Russia during the 1960s and 1970s with the active connivance of dealers and auction houses in the West. They are believed to have been brought out by diplomats.

Smuggling is not considered particularly unethical in the art trade, whereas theft is taken seriously. Mr Stuart told me yesterday he keeps a file on icons known to be stolen and has been instrumental in the past in returning works to their true owners.

None of the icons stolen from Mr Kudryavtsev are on his file, since their theft had not been reported to him. He added that he would like more cooperation from Moscow.

OVERSEAS

Washington cites Nicaraguan aid to Salvador rebels for decision to resume military aid

Washington, Jan 14.—The United States will resume military assistance to El Salvador, the State Department announced today—thus ending *its ban on aid to the Central* American country announced early last month.

The aid programme had been discontinued after four American citizens were murdered in El Salvador, amid suspicion of complicity by government officials.

Today, an *official* communiqué here *justified* the resumption by pointing to the rebel military offensive launched *last* week in El Salvador. Captured documents and weapons had confirmed, the communiqué said "that the guerrillas have received a substantial supply of arms from abroad", thus constituting a *threat to the El Salvador gov*ernment.

Today Mr Robert White, the United States Ambassador to El Salvador, backed this allegation. He said that a group of anti-government guerrillas had landed *in the country from* Nicaragua. This had altered the nature of the insurgency movement in El Salvador.

Salvador authorities said that heavily-armed guerrillas had landed by boat yesterday at an isolated beach near the Nicaraguan border, but were forced to disperse after heavy fighting.

Mr White said: "I believe *the* report that a group of about a 100 men landed from Nicaragua. . . . This clearly changes the *nature* of the insurgency movement here, making it clear that it depends on outside sources."

A spokesman at the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Salvador denied the report.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Guerrilla appeal: The seven-member political and diplomatic commission, *established* by forces trying to overthrow the El Salvador Government, today *appealed to outside forces not* to intervene in their country's affairs (Stephen Downer writes from Mexico City).

Announcing the start of an international initiative to explain why it wants to oust the authorities ruling El Salvador, the commission said: "We appeal to all the democratic *and progressive forces of the* world, and especially those on the American continent, to raise a barrier to stop all foreign intervention"

The commission members told a press conference here that they were particularly fearful that the governments of the United States, Guatemala and Honduras might send troops into El Salvador, thus turning *it into* "another Vietnam".

Señor Mario Aguiñada Carranza, an accountant and journalist, *added, however*: "We have the resources and the capacity to combat the arrival of foreign troops in El Salvador."

The commission is formed by the Farabundo Marti *National Liberation* Front, an organization embracing all of El Salvador's several thousand left-wing guerrillas, and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, made up of a score of political, academic and labour groupings opposed to the American-backed El Salvador Government, led by President *Jose Napoleon Duarte*.

Señorita Ana Martinez, another commission member, who is also a guerrilla commander, said: "It has been clearly shown over the past few days that the Government can no *longer continue* to *govern in* El Salvador. Everyday it becomes more and more isolated.

The commission denied that soldiers from Cuba and Nicaragua were fighting alongside the guerrillas.



Red Cross says 10,000 children have lost parents

Orphanages fill as war goes on

From Stephen Downer
San Salvador, Jan 14

"Come and tell these people who murdered your Mum and Dad", the lay religious worker urged the six-year-old girl. "The National Guard did", the child replied to the brutally phrased question. No proof was offered.

A few minutes into a stuttering, tear-filled explanation, the *little girl*, her dark hair tied into a pony tail by a strip of plastic from a sliced bread bag, broke down completely.

She took the hand of her younger sister, who had been standing, wide-eyed, by her side and the pair of them walked away to look for their two-year-old brother.

International Red Cross officials say about 90,000 people have been turned into refugees by the fighting between Government forces and left-wing guerrillas raging in the mountains of El Salvador since September and which this week spread to many other parts of the Central American republic. They estimate that 10,000 *children* have been orphaned.

The mountains run along much of the border between El Salvador and Honduras, through such departments as Cabanas, La Union, Chalatenango, Morazan and San Miguel, where *the six-year-old girl, her sister* and brother had been taken in by a Roman Catholic orphanage.

Between 3,000 and 5,000 guerrillas are believed to be operating in the region.

In three filthy stalls of what was once a *stable* in San Miguel, capital of the namesake department, the 42 members of *five families* live.

"There was fighting every night", said a farm worker from a village called Corinto, while smoke curled out of a crude brick fireplace and blackened the heavily soiled walls *still* more.

"Who was I most afraid of, the guerrillas or the army, I was afraid of whoever tried to kill me".

Catherine Peduzzi, a Swiss delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said: "There are thousands of people fleeing the violence and *many of them are children who* have been orphaned. Many of these children are sick.

"The most common illnesses are colds because they have so little clothing. They are suffering from malnutrition. They have lice on their heads and *sores on their skin because they* wash in rivers which have been contaminated by the corpses thrown into them."

Killing has become almost a part of life. On the road to San Miguel a crowd gawked at the foul-smelling bodies of three men lying under a bridge. Apparently guerrillas, they had *died in a gun battle with the* National Guard 16 hours before.

Before a corpse can be removed, a judge has to be called to any scene of violence. In this case the judge had not been found.

A *man had been listening to* the six-year-old girl's explanation of how her parents had died, then had walked away.

As the girl and her sister found their brother, his stomach swollen by hunger and worms, the religious worker lowered her voice and said: "I had to be careful. That man works for *the Government. I couldn't say* how things really are. But they're bad, really bad."



President-elect Reagan's $1.9m home at Pacific Palisades, to be sold for security reasons.

Reagans' home up for sale

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Jan 14

The quiet community of Pacific Palisades will not become the site of the new western White House. This becomes apparent with the news that President-elect Ronald Reagan has placed his five-bedroom house on the market for $1.9m (£813,356).

Mr James Wix, manager of Coldwell Banker's local real estate office, today confirmed that Mr Reagan is selling the house that has been his residence *since it was built in* 1956.

There are suggestions that the secret service told the President-elect that the house, situated in a secluded but pleasant neighbourhood next to the Pacific Ocean, was unsuitable *from a security point of* view.

Much easier to guard is the Reagans' 688-acre Rancho del Cielo about 150 miles north of Los Angeles, near Santa Barbara. The Reagans bought the ranch in 1977

The Reagan home up for sale has 4,764sq ft and a swimming pool, and is described by the property company as "located on a wooded hillside and commanding a sweeping view of the Pacific Ocean. It is tucked *away from the road and can be* reached only by travelling along a winding driveway".

The Reagans paid about a $100,000 to have the house built in 1956, and in 1976 during Mr Reagan's first presiden*tial candidacy* a *disclosure* statement indicated the net value of the home as $213,000, less the unpublished mortgage balance.

A Reagan aide confirmed there were security problems *with the house*, adding "it's a very small home, hard to ensure privacy, and the Governor felt it would be disturbing to the neighbours".

Kulikov visit underlines presence of Russians

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Jan 14

Speculation has been aroused by a visit to Warsaw of Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the Soviet commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact forces. On his arrival yes*terday he conferred* with Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Communist Party leader, and Mr Jozef Pinkowski, the Prime Minister.

Marshal Kulikov makes regular visits to East European capitals and was recently in *Budapest and in Sofia. His* meeting with the Polish leaders was reported on Polish television. A statement later said that the talks were conducted in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and were also attended by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Minister of Defence, and other military figures.

Most foreign military observers agree this is a routine visit, but within the Polish context it is assuming importance as a demonstration of Soviet support for the Polish leadership as well as of the Soviet military *presence*, which is a constant reminder that there are limits which cannot be overstepped.

The visit coincides with signs that the Government is taking a tougher stand towards trade union demands. A two-hour strike was called in Rzeszow today in which a total of 60,000 *workers are said to have taken* part. The strike was in support of the farmers' demands for the registration of their Rural Solidarity union as well as in protest at the Government's refusal to send negotiators to talk to the local union leaders.

French invitation: France's largest trade union organization, the Communist-led CGT, has invited Mr Walesa to visit France at the end of March.

Shah's assets seized in Switzerland

Zuoz, Switzerland, Jan 14.—*The regional prosecutor's office* here has confirmed a report by the Iranian Central Bank today that it has confiscated assets of the late Shah and his family in Switzerland, including his villa in the St Moritz ski resort.

The confirmation follows a report by the Iranian Central Bank earlier today that 14 seizure orders had been issued on the basis of documents obtained by the bank last year. The announcement was made in Tehran by *Mr Ali Reza Nobari*, the bank's governor-general, and was carried by the official Paris news agency.

Mr Nobari attributed the "success" of the seizures to the efforts of two Swiss lawyers representing the Iranian authorities, Mr Christian Grobert and Mr Erich Diefenbacher. Mr Diefenbacher *had no comment* to make.—Agence France-Presse.

Sweets oust nuts as White House obsession

From Our Correspondent
Los Angeles, Jan 14

John Kennedy loved Cuban cigars, Richard Nixon's particu*lar passion* was meatloaf and ketchup, and not surprisingly Jimmy Carter favoured peanuts. Ronald Reagan's *secret weapon* during difficult days at the White House will be jellybeans.

Mr Reagan says he will be fueled by a constant supply of jellybeans when he becomes the fortieth President of the United *States later this* month.

This week he travels to Washington to prepare for his lavish inauguration and not far behind him will be 7,000lb of his favourite sweets shipped from a Californian company to the White House.

Washington, it appears, will soon be awash with millions of exotically flavoured beans as Mr Reagan makes this candy his official sweetmeat.

At an emotional farewell ceremony at Los Angeles city hall yesterday the President-elect was given the red carpet treatment as well as a huge jar of jellybeans by city legislators.

Mr Reagan's reputation as a "sweet tooth" is well known and *he drew laughs* when he said that as Governor of California he would pass his jar of jellybeans round the room during vigorous arguments. He noted: "You can tell a lot about a fellow's character, if *he just picks out one colour or* grabs a handful of the beans."

The former governor has been munching jellybeans ever since he gave up smoking 20 years ago. He once wrote to Herman Goelitz, Inc, the sweet *manufacturers*: "We can hardly start a meeting or make a decision without passing around a jar of jellybeans. Thanks for helping keep state government running smoothly."

The Oakland factory which *has been supplying* Mr Reagan with beans for 13 years has been flooded with orders since his addiction became known.

In brief

Britons killed in Arizona crash

Flagstaff, Arizona, Jan 14.—*Six people, including four members of a British family*, were killed when their single-engine aircraft struck the top of a mesa and plunged 200ft into a ravine near the Grand Canyon

The wreckage of theaircraft was found yesterday. Those killed were named as Greg Mathes, the pilot, of California; Daniel Boware, the co-pilot, of California, Michael Bailey, a passenger, of Cambridge, England, *and his three sons*, John, 17, Mark, 15, and Matthew, 11.

Giant star discovered

Madison, Wisconsin, Jan 14.—Three American astronomers say they have discovered a star 3,500 times larger than the Sun that may be the biggest in the universe. The star pours out *more than 40 times as much* energy as any other known star.

Trickster steals Rolls

New Orleans, Jan 14.—A thief pretending to be a prospective buyer stole a Rolls-Royce worth $27,000 (£11,560). He left a seven-year-old jeep behind, but that turned out to be stolen too.

11 US airmen die

Ramstein, West Germany, Jan 14.—Eleven United States Air Force personnel died in *air crashes in West Germany* and Spain, nine when a C130 Hercules transport crashed near here.

Women shoot back

Berne, Jan 14.—A company *of Swiss soldiers which used* pictures of nude women in target practice is being sued by a women's rights group. The complaint will go before Berne's Supreme Court in the next few weeks.

Ghana train derailed

Accra, Jan 14.—At least 21 people were killed and 200 injured when the Accra to Kumasi express was derailed north of the Ghanaian capital.

Haig warning over Angola

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Jan 14

Mr Alexander Haig, Mr Ronald Reagan's nominee for Secretary of State, said today America would not recognize Angola while up to 20,000 Cuban troops remained there.

But if the Soviet-backed Government in Luanda had a change of heart about the Cuban troops, the situation would be "entirely different" for the United States, Mr Haig told senators who are looking into his suitability as Secretary of State.

What the new Administration was interested in was "results", not some sterile formula for resolving the current diplomatic impasse between the United States and Angola

Mr Haig, *who has been* testifying before the Senate foreign relations committee since Friday, was attending the final session of his confirmation hearing today. A vote is expected tomorrow.

During today's session, his testimony concentrated almost entirely on foreign affairs. Yesterday his role in the Watergate era came under close scrutiny

OVERSEAS

India's legal system 'is on the verge of collapse'

Thousands condemned to hopeless years in prison awaiting trial

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Jan 14

The case of four boys who have spent half their lives in jail, fettered and officially forgotten, is only one small indicator of the desperate state of the administration of justice in India.

A report that three more men have been deliberately blinded while in custody, and the case of 31 blinded prisoners now being heard in the Supreme Court here, have added to a deepening sense of crisis.

"What are we coming to in this country?" Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, asked in Parliament, on hearing that suspected criminals in the state of Bihar had been blinded in police stations with weaving needles, bicycle spokes and acid.

The answer to her question lies in the quality of the police and the courts. The performance of both services is bad and deteriorating.

"Our legal system is on the verge of collapse, living on borrowed time", Mr Justice Bhagwati, of the Supreme Court, says. Many Indians were shocked by a report two years ago exposing the plight of tens of thousands of people held in custody awaiting trial, known here as "undertrials".

More than half the people in India's 1,200 jails are undertrials, and the report showed that many had languished for years with little immediate prospect of being tried. Thousands had been waiting in prison for much longer than the maximum sentence for the offence of which they were accused.

Others were held for years because they were too poor to raise bail. And there were still others in jail not because they were criminals but because they were witnesses and the authorities wanted to be sure they could produce them if ever a particular case came to trial.

Sheer weight of numbers, confusion, incompetence and a harassed bureaucracy condemned thousands to hopeless years in prison.

Action by Mrs Kapila Hingorani, a Delhi barrister, led to the Supreme Court deciding that people who had spent more time in jail than the maximum sentence for their alleged crimes should be freed. People on bailable offences were also released. In all, more than 30,000 people were set free.

But that progress was not maintained. Many magistrates still fail to tell accused people of their rights under the law, especially the poor and illiterate. It is now estimated that 100,000 people are in prison with little chance of an early trial.

Most are in jails in the heavily populated states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The Supreme Court has asked the Bihar Government for details of people held, a request prompted by the recent case of the four boys arrested about eight years ago, when they were about 10. They have appeared in court only once and have never been tried.

The Supreme Court judges said: "This is one more instance of the callousness and indifference of our judicial system to undertrials. They are easily forgotten and become mere ticketed numbers."

In her Delhi office, Mrs Hingorani has fat yellow files containing lists of thousands of people in jail. "We have to go through these painstakingly to see how many are entitled to be released. It is a huge job. We started on the scandal of the undertrials two years ago, but there is still a long way to go. My hope is that we can start *actions this year so that everyone* entitled to be released will be freed", she said.

Mrs Hingorani is also fighting, at her own expense, the case of the men blinded by police at Bhagalpur in Bihar. Even in a society fairly hardened to stories of police brutality the mutilations at Bhagalpur came as a shock.

More than anything else in recent times, the blindings are an important illustration of the attitudes of police, public and politicians.

Police in many parts of India are under pressure to deal with the bandits and thieves who prey on ordinary people. It is not easy for them. Their pay and training are inadequate, their intellectual and material resources are stretched, and their efficiency is hampered by meddling politicians.

It is harder in India than in most places for police to work efficiently without resort to extra-legal methods. On the whole, people do not like the police. They fear rather than respect them and they are generally unwilling to risk their time—and perhaps their safety—in going to court to give evidence.

The need for results drives many policemen to illegal (though, in their view, efficient) methods. Bandits are shot in "encounters" and, from time to time, other troublemakers are eradicated in the same way and are branded, after the event, as desperate criminals.

Confessions are extracted with the aid of canes and the absence of genuine witnesses can be overcome by the employment of people blackmailed or pressured to provide evidence.

Some people, especially in rural India, readily take the law into their own hands. Many a suspected criminal has been beaten to death by outraged villagers and recently a group of men suspected of theft were stoned to death.

So it is interesting, although not surprising, that many people in Bhagalpur have been demonstrating their support for policemen who blinded men in their custody. There is some fury over the Government's decision to award the blinded men £800 each.

MPs uneasy at Ottawa's constitution

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, and his Government were clearly warned by Westminster MPs last night that they could not expect Parliament to rubber-stamp proposals for the revised Canadian constitution in their present form.

The misgivings were expressed at a private meeting of the all-party committee on the Canadian constitution, after Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, the Foreign Office minister who will be responsible for the legislation when it comes before the Commons, had given them the Government's view.

On a day when there were many other meetings, 56 MPs turned out and half of them spoke. While acknowledging that the expected request from Canada would be exceptional, Sir Ian took the line that, following precedent, the proposal for the patriation of the Canadian constitution, with its associated declaration of rights, should be passed by the British Parliament.

Of those MPs who spoke, only one accepted that the Westminster Parliament should approve whatever came from Ottawa on the ground of preserving good relations between the two countries.

Others said they were worried that the United Kingdom would be asked to endorse a package which was opposed by six of the 10 provincial governments who believed that the British Parliament still had a trusteeship function to fulfil under Section 7 of the Statute of Westminster.

One Labour MP, a senior frontbencher, said that Mr Trudeau was asking the British Parliament to resume the role of a colonial power. Several favoured a simple measure to patriate the constitution to Canada, then leaving it to the Canadians to sort out their differences.

Peru unions to call general strike today

From Michael Smith
Lima, Jan 14

The six-month-old Government of President Fernando Belaúnde is threatened with the first signs of social unrest. All the country's big unions have set tomorrow as the date for a 24-hour national general strike. It has the backing of the two opposition groups, the centre-left Apra party and the Marxist United Left coalition.

The strike is in protest against a series of economic measures pushed through by Señor Manuel Ulloa, the Prime Minister and Finance Minister, and the central bank at the beginning of January. Subsidies for basic foodstuffs were almost completely eliminated, and prices went up: milk 54 to 67 per cent, rice 21 per cent, sugar 65 per cent, wheat-based products 50 per cent, cooking oil 94 per cent, and petrol 29 per cent.

Interest rates were also increased almost to the level of inflation. Interest on savings deposits was set at about 51 per cent a year—up from about 35 per cent and commercial loans at about 56 per cent a year, compared with about 38 per cent.

Inflation during 1980 was 60.2 per cent—the third year in a row above 50 per cent.

The unions are demanding a 60 per cent pay increase in place of the 12 per cent increase offered by the Government, a price freeze on basic foodstuffs and petrol and a change in the Government's economic programme.

The United Left coalition went even further and asked for the resignation of Señor Ulloa and Señor Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, the Energy Minister. Señor Alfonso Grados, the Labour Minister said: "The Government's not going to make an about-face on any of the demands."

The Belaúnde Administration last year lowered tariff barriers to an average of 35 per cent, though some tariffs were cut in half. The aim was to make local industry more competitive; but it elicited a storm of protest from Peruvian industrialists.

Imports have begun to flood the market at double the monthly rate a year ago. At Christmas the streets of the Lima suburbs were filled with stalls selling roller skates and whisky, much of it contraband.

Knesset lifts immunity of accused minister

From Our Correspondent
Tel Aviv, Jan 14

The Knesset voted this afternoon, by 63 to 33, with five abstentions, to lift the parliamentary immunity of Mr M. Aharon Abuhatzeira, the Minister for Religious Affairs, who is charged with bribery.

Mr Abuhatzeira will now face trial in the district court in Jerusalem on charges that he accepted "kickbacks" out of inflated ministry allocations to religious educational institutions. He will be the first Israeli Cabinet minister ever to be indicted.

Mr Moshe Meron, chairman of the committee which recommended lifting the immunity, told the Knesset that the committee was satisfied that Professor Yitzhak Zamir, the Attorney-General, had not been politically motivated in requesting that the minister's immunity be lifted and that there was *prima facie* evidence for an indictment.

'Russification' of Estonia blamed for unrest

By Gabriel Ronay

Forty Estonian intellectuals have sent a signed letter to *Pravda* protesting against the suppression of student demonstrations last year in Tallinn and warning against the consequences of the russification of the country.

The signatories—university lecturers, scientists, writers, artists and others of the younger generation—are not known to have been associated with the dissident movement before.

In their letter they dismiss as mischievous and untrue a 48-word official report blaming unnamed "instigators" and "criminal hooligans" for the disturbances. "It is unlikely that demonstrations involving thousands of young people took place as a result of prompting by individuals."

The use of force by the police indicated that "*perilous splits* have formed in our society, splits indicative of antagonism between the teachers and those they teach, of conflict between the leaders and the led. . . It would be unforgivable to ignore the deeply rooted causes that *have given rise to the present* state of affairs".

Queues, shortages, a mounting crime rate and alcoholism were secondary though important issues, the writers say. The real cause behind the protest marches was mounting concern over the systematic russification of the country.

"In our opinion, the insecurity and, in some cases, even the fear about national identity that exists in the two largest nationality groups in Estonia—the Estonians and the Russians—*is the source of the conflicts* and stresses between nationalities in Estonia. Fear motivates irrational, frequently aggressive behaviour."

They point to the decline of the Estonian section of the population, particularly in *Tallinn*: the circumscription of the use of Estonian in business, science and every aspect of daily life; the compulsory presentation of university theses, even about the Estonian language and literature in Russian and the growing scarcity of Estonian-language journals and books.

To avoid a repetition of the nationalist outbursts, "something should be done to alleviate the doubts of Estonians about the security of their present and future and to guarantee that the native inhabitants of Estonia will always have the final word on the destiny of their land and people".

Jamaica hopes for return of British tourists

By Our Foreign Staff

A campaign to make tourism a *big foreign exchange earner* for Jamaica was launched in London yesterday.

Dr Marco Brown, Jamaica's Minister of State for Tourism, said at a press conference that he hoped that more than 30 per cent of the island's foreign exchange needs could be provided by tourism.

He noted that some tourists had stayed away in recent years, when the Government of Mr Michael Manley was in power.

Dr Brown described the Government of Mr Edward Seaga as "middle of the road". It attached great importance to tourism, he said, and welcomed foreign visitors, investment and private enterprise.

"*One of the problems has* been crime and violence in the country. This has been drastically reduced since the election and the security forces are now in complete control of the situation", he said.

"Jamaica has always been a winter retreat for many English people and I look forward to their return", he said in conclusion.

Prudence Glynn

But what if your face really doesn't fit?



The face that did fit; Barbara Goalen photographed by John French, 1953.

Ever since his life consisted of more than running after the dinner and ensuring the survival of his type, man has sought to alter the shape of the body donated to him by God, or inherited by him via an ape, depending on your point of view. To this end he has employed means uncomfortable, downright painful; means physical, cosmetic and sartorial. He has added and subtracted to and from his frame, or at any rate its effect on the observer, he has squeezed and stretched practically every bit there is to squeeze and stretch and his clothing has proffered or concealed according to need.

Originally this need was almost entirely geared to attracting the opposite sex. Not only has man evolved without any of the charming and provocative natural attributes still available to those left behind in the evolutionary scramble—no peacock tail, no rainbow-hued scales—but he is also one of the very few species in which there is no close season for mating. Poor old man *has to be attractive* all the time.

Fortunately his cunning in eating an enormously varied diet, much of it free, and his adaptation to climates disparate which spread out the population, also provided him with the leisure time to pursue an art which he quickly saw was going to be necessary; adding allure by changing his shape.

I am not quite sure at what stage self-gratification came into the picture, though I would suppose at times when there seemed to be enough persons to go round and so everybody got a breathing space from just trying to nab anything of the opposite sex which moved. Whenever it was, by now man was hooked on chic and was ready to embark on the third phase of dressing himself up, which was to slot himself into his peer group.

How these three objectives have been attained over the ages has depended of *course basically on climate*. The toga might have produced a great power turn-on around the Mediterranean, but was hardly practicable for the North Pole.

Nothing has changed, and this is why I have to say that it is sad to see the British Medical Association behaving like a bunch of beheaded chickens when confronted with the undoubted malpractices now rampant in the business of cosmetic surgery in this country. If only the medical profession could bring itself to shed the ghost of John Knox and the bitter tradition that for anyone to wish to be more attractive to the opposite sex, themselves or their peer group is inherently wicked and sinful.

If only our generally marvellous and overworked doctors could take time out to study the changing patterns in society, they could have seen this whole situation coming a mile off, just as they *could have spotted in the 'sixties* the problems which were going to come with the availability of contraceptive pills and abortion on demand.

The unenlightened attitude adopted has led in both cases to severe abuse of "medical" practice and enormous danger to patients—or should one call them customers since so many hands into which they fell were as qualified to serve them with an operation as with a yard of lace. However much the elite may dislike the idea, it is the mass of society which changes a vogue, and since trade always follows demand it also follows that if you attempt to staunch a demand which is overwhelming, or to force it through channels which are too narrow in their attitudes the flood runs round the side and into the abortion parlour and the cosmetic cowboy clinic.

Of course it is admirable for the BMA to insist that everyone who wants a nose bob now consult their GP for referral to a reputable surgeon but I think that it is also hopelessly naïve, and may indeed have precisely the opposite effect in that women, who outnumber men by six to one as patients, who would have gone via word of mouth to a top-class man will now because he could face being struck off unless she is referred by her GP, resort to less competent hands.

When I say that it is naïve, that is just what I do mean, for the attitude of the BMA takes little or no account of the sort of customer likely to go in search of cosmetic surgery. Think back to the girl who most needed advice on contraception and abortion and was equally counselled, from the highest motives, to consult her GP, most likely a family one. Lovely for coughs and colds, known her since childhood. But won't he tell Mum that she wants to go on the Pill? And as for an abortion . . . all she'd get would be a telling off. *So the inevitable happened.* "Well I do know of this place where you can get it done, only charge you 100 quid" (and expose you to a good chance of septicaemia) All over Britain teenage girls were weeping behind the filing cabinets with post-abortion depression or being sick at the 'bus stop.

It took the intervention of humane and enlightened societies such as the Marie Stopes foundation or the Family Planning Association to recognize that the tide in sexual activity was irreversible, that the girls were, however dimly, aware that they had a right to a new control over their bodies and wanted to exercise it but not via the old-fashioned routes which connected them too much to their parents.

The tide in society which has to be recognized now is the desire to look younger or more beautiful or fatter or thinner according to your lights and once again this desire, just as was the desire to be free of the terror of pregnancy, is tightly bound up with the attitude that it is a right, too. The days of gawping from afar at the silver screen and sighing for what could never be are long gone. If Angela Rippon and Anna Ford can make it, or if the company really prefers its top executives to look not a day over 38 while having the experience of 45, and He prefers a bust like Twiggy/Gina Lollobrigida, and a few adjustments are all that is necessary, why not?

The point is that the customer for cosmetic surgery, while a very different kettle of fish from the one in search of contraceptive advice, is equally unlikely in my opinion to go to her GP. She is likely to be a smart, successful girl who can afford to indulge her wishes—the majority of operations are performed it seems to please the patient herself; she will be independent, living away from home and probably not even have a GP, or if she *does she does not identify him with* advice on cosmetic surgery. She will already know the name of somebody, for she moves in that world. This is why I think it such a mistake to try to put the clock back. All that I have said about women could probably be multiplied by 10 when it comes to male patients.

The protective element is, of course, tremendously important because the motives have to be sussed out if the operation is to be a success. But so they are by a good surgeon, who would automatically refer back to a doctor a *patient about whom he was uncertain,* and what is needed is a greater recognition of his services in modern society and a lesser suspicion that he is Dr Faustus.

This is what you get when subjects are brought out of the shadows of shame and secrecy and just accepted as a legitimate desire.

Mind you, this looking younger business can be carried too far when you get to the stage when you do not want to make your companion laugh in case something comes unstitched and when the knife marks are worn as proudly as duelling scars.

While the Europeans tend to cosmetic surgery from sexual vanity, one cannot help feeling that in the United States without the aeons of philosophy stored this side of the Atlantic to fall back on against the terrors of old age and death it is the youth bit which has them. What I term the sarcophagus set really are quite alarming to see, but quite easy to understand. Come the holocaust, only the fertile will be selected to board the Battlestar Noah's Ark and get whisked to safety in space, there to found a new dynasty.

After all, in the panic of the moment and a pretty Zandra Rhodes chiffon and a poor light one might just be able to nip on board and then it is not in the nature of Battlestar captains to throw you out into mid-air.

For myself, I view with equanimity the fact that I shall be left behind. Fecund, possibly, depending when all this happens, but I shall have missed the last boarding shuttle. Anyway I simply cannot think of anything more awful than having to live among and, worse, help to perpetuate, a race of crashing bores. Three days of their conversation would drive me insane. "Captain, look" they cry constantly "There is an alien body approaching" as something the size of North and South America (and may indeed be North and South America, given the circumstances) heads straight for the porthole. I have never cared for obvious remarks.

Interesting though, that in depicting the future, designers for the galaxy are still hung up with man's desire to change his natural shape. Everyone it seems will be walking about in tight belted tunics, boots to enhance the manly calves, and size 38B cast iron brassieres.

But back to cosmetic surgery and the horns of the dilemma upon which is perched the BMA: to recognize a demand which is not essential but social and is thus suspect to many ethical minds, and at the same time to be sure there is maximum protection from exploitation and incompetence for those most at risk.

I suggest that this should consist not of insisting that patients go via their GP. Frankly, those most at risk are the least likely to follow such a course. *Nor should it consist of threats* to its members, which again can only drive the subject underground, as it did when abortion was illegal. If the BMA really wants to help why does it not itself put together a network of sympathetic advisers offering confidentiality and even anonymity, well advertised in everything from this newspaper to the public loo at Euston and backed by their superb authority and incomparable standards.

"Beauty provoketh thieves sooner than gold", wrote Shakespeare. Right as usual, except that *now it looks so to provoke the two together.*

Brain power in the kitchen

The Times Cook

Shona Crawford Poole

I have yet to be persuaded that any way of cooking heart renders it more than merely wholesome. *Like pigs' liver* and ox kidney, heart is nourishing, inexpensive, and never worth a detour.

But there are other parts of what we in Britain witheringly refer to as offal—the French, explicit as ever, call it *abats* and Americans, more appealingly variety meats—that are worth asking for. Chefs do, which is why calves' liver, popular in French and Italian kitchens, fetches as much as £2.75 a pound. Restaurants also account for the high price of calves' kidneys and sweetbreads in London, though all may sometimes be found far cheaper outside the capital and major cities. Calves' brains at about £1 a set, and tongues at around 95p a pound, are a better bargain.

Lambs' offal is less fashionable and so consistently cheaper than any part of the fatted calf. Sweetbreads are about £1.20 a pound, tongues 55p a pound and brains less than 40p a set.

Brains, nasty sounding but delicate in both taste and texture, are unjustly neglected. *They are usually sold by the set,* rather than by weight, and a set of calf's brains will feed two as a first course, one as a substantial main dish. Smaller lambs' brains are similar in taste and texture.

Brains in black butter
Serves two to four

2 sets of calves' brains, or 4 lambs'
2 tablespoons wine vinegar
Salt
110g (4oz) butter
Freshly ground black pepper
1 tablespoon capers (optional)
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley

Soak the brains in cold water for 1 hour, drain and pick off any chips of bone, blood vessels and loose membrane. Put the brains in a pan and cover with cold water. Add half the vinegar and a teaspoon of salt. Bring to *the boil, cover and poach on a* low heat for about 15 minutes, or until they are firm.

Drain, and when they are cool enough to handle peel away the outer skin and any remaining blood vessels. Place the brains between two plates and allow them to cool under light pressure. Refrigerate until needed.

Melt three quarters of the butter in a frying pan and cook it on a high heat until it is brown, not black despite the name. Pour the butter through a fine sieve into a small bowl. Wipe the pan and melt the remaining butter in it. Fry the brains, whole or cut in 1.25cm (½in) thick slices, until golden on all sides. Lift the brains from the pan to a serving dish *and keep warm.*

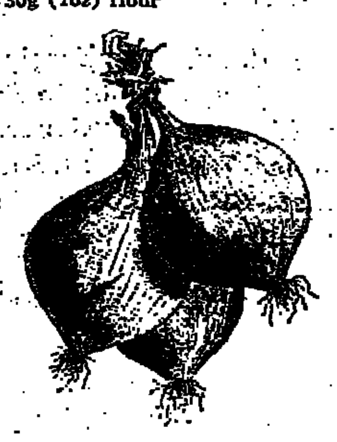
Wipe the pan again and add the remaining tablespoon of vinegar and the browned butter. Stir well together over a low heat and season to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper. Stir the capers and parsley into the sauce and pour it immediately over the brains.

Serve with crusty bread as a first course, or with a crisp leafy salad or a crunchy vegetable like a deep fried courgettes as a main dish.

There is little to choose be*tween the flavours of calves'* and lambs' sweetbreads. Larger calves' sweetbreads are better for frying in slices, but for serving in a creamy sauce, lambs' are just as good.

Sweetbreads in a creamy sauce
Serves three to four

570g (1¼lb) sweetbreads
Salt
1 tablespoon lemon juice or wine vinegar
600ml (1 pint) creamy milk
1 onion, peeled and quartered
1 bay leaf
1 blade mace
30g (1oz) butter
30g (1oz) flour
150ml (¼ pint) dry white wine reduced to 2 tablespoons by fast boiling
Freshly ground black pepper
Freshly grated nutmeg
1 to 2 tablespoons of brandy (optional)



Soak the sweetbreads in cold salted water and the lemon juice or vinegar for at least an hour. If they are frozen, soak until they are completely thawed. Drain them and put them in a pan with the milk, onion, bay leaf and mace. Bring slowly to the boil and simmer gently with a lid on until they are just cooked—about 10 minutes for lambs' sweetbreads, 20 minutes for calves'. They are sufficiently cooked when they lose their pink blush and are firm to touch. Drain the *sweetbreads.* Strain and reserve the milk.

Put the sweetbreads in cold water until they are cool enough to handle, then pull away any membrane not required to hold them together. Break them into *bite* sized pieces.

Melt the butter in a pan and stir in the flour. Cook the *roux* on a low heat for a minute or two, then gradually add the reserved milk, stirring constantly to make a smooth sauce. Stir in the reduced wine and season the sauce to taste *with salt, freshly ground black* pepper and grated nutmeg. Add the sweetbreads to the sauce and a tablespoon or two of brandy if you fancy. Cook for a minute or two more on a low heat and serve very hot with creamed potatoes, or in a puff pastry shell.

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PARLIAMENT, January 14, 1981

New legal framework for education of handicapped children

House of Lords

The success of the International Year of Disabled People depended on the willingness of individuals and groups to take initiatives and participate nationally and locally, Lady Masham of Ilton (Ind) said.

She was opening a debate calling attention to the International Year and to the pressing need for educational facilities for handicapped children as outlined in the Government White Paper *Special Needs in Education*.

She said it should be remembered that a disabled person was an individual with different needs and aspirations. Many people did not understand disability because they had never come into contact with it. Some found it difficult to contend with and others who would like to help did not know how to start.

It was 10 years since the passing of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act. During those 10 years much to help disabled people had been accomplished but not all had been helpful. The abuse of the orange badge driving scheme had not helped disabled people.

Lady Young, Minister of State for *Education and Science*, *said that* the Government had expressed its support for the International Year of the Disabled. She saw this year *as a highlight in continuing* the process of increasing participation and integration of disabled people.

The Government intended to introduce legislation shortly in this session to reform the framework within which special education was provided. The legislation would embody all the major changes set out in the White Paper on special needs in education.

The Bill would require parents to be consulted over educational provision to be made for their handicapped children, but it could not ensure that that was always done with as much understanding as people would like.

Like most people who cared *about the handicapped, she wished* that more resources were available for special education, but it was a policy of despair to say that *nothing could be changed without* extra resources. There was scope for some redeployment of the existing resources within a new *statutory framework*.

Over the next five years, the total school population would fall dramatically. That trend must be *reflected in the number of children* with special educational needs, which would ease the introduction of new measures.

The Bill would introduce a new legal framework, which would mean a new concept of special educational need embracing a wider group of children, and would include provision for the multi-professional assessment of educational needs.

New arrangements for parental involvement in the process of assessment should do much to eradicate any unnecessary conflict between local education authorities and parents on the appropriateness of a particular educational setting.

The Government wished to see as many children as possible with special educational needs educated in ordinary schools. That *statement of principle would be embodied* in the legislation. The artificial barriers between handicapped and non-handicapped children *should be removed* so that all children could learn to work together and learn each other's problems.

The proposed legislation would guarantee parental access to the record of assessment of their child's special educational needs, to comment on the record when in draft, and for the record to be subject to an annual review by the local education authority. The information would be contained in a written statement rather than a record.

She anticipated that in the next five years some special schools would be closed and that local education authorities would be looking at further ways of encouraging provision for children *with special needs*.

She was anxious that children with different handicaps were not placed together because it appeared to offer an administratively tidy solution to the problem of falling rolls. She would not agree to the inappropriate mixing of handicaps purely for convenience.

Lord Wells-Pestell (Lab) for the *Opposition, said that the Opposition* was appalled that those who had a vested interest in the problems of the disabled had not taken the Government to task. The Government should have been criticized and questioned on its record.

While the Government went on imposing cuts on that section of the community which could least afford it the Opposition would be ready to attack it, and would expect other people in the community to do precisely the same.

Lord Banks (L) said he would like to see a system by which there was a statutory referral of children identified as having a disabling disease to voluntary specialist organizations who could provide parents with information and support.

It was regrettable that in the international year the Government was reducing the benefits and services available to disabled people.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the disabled were a special care of the churches because Christians could not regard them as on the edge of society or objects of pity, but as those who were at the centre of the discovery of depth in trust, love and sharing.

Where it was impracticable to integrate those with severe handicaps into the life of ordinary schools, there could be a possibility of voluntary bodies establishing special schools within the maintained system and sharing that task with local education authorities.

Money made available from the closure of rural schools might be *diverted to that, but it might need* a change of legislation. Parents coping with handicapped children needed support and at a time of *financial stringency* that placed a special responsibility on voluntary organizations.

There must be another look at the burden VAT was imposing on the work of the voluntary societies.

It should be a principle of government that available resources should go first to the weakest and the most vulnerable. That meant, even in times of stringency, those who began life with mental or physical handicaps did not suffer further because of what society failed to do.

The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry (C) said the international year should be used as a *special occasion for launching projects* that carried on into the future and not be treated as a 365-day wonder.

Politicians should not use the year as a political football to be kicked through the opposite goal every time there was a convenient political point to be scored. No political party could claim to have a monopoly of compassion.

Viscount Mersey, in a maiden speech, said he was concerned with the international aspect of the year and in particular the biggest single cause of disability in the third world—leprosy.

Four out of five people were not treated and that amounted to about 20 million people. Yet the disability could be avoided and the disease could be cured.

Technological revolution should help disabled

The Earl of Snowdon said that it was vital to plug into the worldwide technological revolution to ensure that the new machines which were dynamising life could be applied to the needs of the disabled. The standards of design of the aids for the handicapped were still appallingly low.

It was still no good the disabled being given or possessing the means of getting about if they could not afford to use them. The cost of making the necessary changes would be very small.

After the encouraging decision to remove VAT from cars bought under the Motability scheme, could not the Government remove VAT from the cost of car adaptations? Could not a fund be set up to finance individual adaptations and could not the Treasury examine how all disabled people might be allowed to buy a certain amount of petrol, *perhaps relating to their* working needs, free of duty?

Could not the Government look at the possibility of partial or total remission of road fund tax from vehicles for the disabled while that tax continued to be imposed as it was at present?

This could be the year of a beginning of the general acceptance of all disabled people and the end of exceptions made only for those in high positions whose complaints were listened to.

This was the time to appreciate and applaud the abilities of disabled people rather than look at their disability. This could be the year when they could be made to feel welcome and wanted.

Lady D'Arcy de Knayth (Ind) said there was widespread dismay at the repeated reference in the White Paper to lack of resources and fears that recording could lead to two classes of handicapped children. There was a concern that there was no unequivocal commitment to integrated education as a right.

Lady Phillips (Lab) said the National Association for Welfare of Children in Hospital were disappointed that recommendations in the Warnock committee on the education of children in hospitals had not been taken up in the White Paper.

Many handicapped children had to go in and out of hospital for long periods.

Lady Fisher of Rednal (Lab) said *the Year gave an opportunity* for a greater understanding of the needs of the handicapped. Central and local government should clarify that understanding by making sure that balancing the books did not mean increasing the hardship and deprivation and lost opportunities *for handicapped young people*.

The debate was concluded.

Complaint about BSC chairman sent to Committee of Privileges

House of Commons

The House agreed to a motion to refer to the Committee of Privileges a complaint by Mr Dale Campbell-Savours about a conversation between himself and Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman of the British Steel Corporation, on December 18, 1980.

Mr Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) said: Pursuant to the leave granted me yesterday, I wish *to call attention* to a conversation concerning the British Steel Corporation's policy towards Workington that took place in the offices of the corporation on Thursday, December 18, 1980 between Mr Ian MacGregor and myself, and I wish to move that the matter of my complaint be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

I should at this stage make it quite clear that the content of my motion is not directly related to the matter that is currently before the Director of Public Prosecutions, which has already been the subject of news coverage and which relates to the removal of documents by a former employee of the British Steel Corporation in Workington.

On Tuesday, December 16, I spoke in the debate on the steel industry. In particular, I mentioned that in Workington there were widespread rumours that senior BSC executives had produced questionable statistics in order to justify closure. I also commented adversely on the judgment of some BSC management and certain trends within the corporation.

I met Mr MacGregor and some of his colleagues on the morning of Thursday, December 18, but instead of discussing some of the matters we had previously agreed to discuss, he interrupted my opening discourse and said he took exception to remarks I had made in this House on the previous Tuesday.

After further conversation about my general approach in the House concerning the steel industry, he said that if this was the way I continued to conduct my case in Parliament and *if I persisted in* making such statements and attacks on the corporation, further investment in Workington would be ended.

He made reference in passing to a particular investment project.

During the interview, I realized the significance of what he was saying, together with its implications. I returned at once to my office in Dean's Yard and dictated to my research assistant the contents of the interview and drafted a letter to you, Mr Speaker.

This letter was the substance of the one you received from me and referred to yesterday.

I later that morning discussed my experience with three Parliamentary colleagues.

I then faced a dilemma. If I continued to press my points in the House, it could be said that I was prejudicing the best interests of my constituents, some of whom I had confided in over the Christmas period.

Conversely, if I did not pursue issues I had already raised, I would not be fulfilling my proper duties as an MP.

Therefore, the only way I could protect my independence as an MP and protect the rights of my constituents was to avail myself of the procedures specifically designed to achieve those ends—namely to move a motion for a reference to the Committee of Privileges.

As MPs will understand, I have stood by my original decision, not without much thought and consideration. I am gravely aware of the implications of my actions, but placed in my position the House will agree that I had little alternative.

The House will be conscious of the fact that I have chosen my words with great care. I am not asking for a judgment by MPs on the floor of the House. I am only asking to be given the right to put my full case to the Committee of Privileges thereby enabling them to make a judgment.

Mr Francis Pym, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House (*Cambridgeshire, C*): I make no comment on what *Mr Campbell-Savours has said or on* the matter proposed by him for reference to the Committee of Privileges.

The best course for *the House* to take is to refer the matter as proposed in the motion.

After that, when the committee has reported, the House could of course comment if it wished to do so. On that basis I agree the *motion* and think the House would be well advised to accept it.

Mr John Silkin, for the Opposition (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab): This is obviously a complaint which under the new procedure the Committee of Privileges ought to deal *with as rapidly* as possible and, I would have thought, without any comment from the House itself.

The motion was agreed to.

No need for a rates explosion this year

Only nine local authorities persisted in maintaining levels of expenditure that would force him to take action against them, **Mr Michael Heseltine**, Secretary of State for the Environment, said when he moved approval of a Report and three rate support grant orders for England. All nine were Labour controlled authorities and the total penalty on them would amount to £13m.

Mr Heseltine added that even at this stage one authority might persuade him to exempt them from the penalty, and at the end of his speech, he announced that the London Borough of Greenwich had just agreed to reduce its expenditure, and would satisfy his Department that it qualified for a waiver.

Before the House were the main *rate support grant settlement*, the final increase order for 1979-80, the first increase order for 1980-81, and the Rate Support Grant (Principles for Multipliers) Order. **Mr Heseltine** (Henley, *C*) said that over 30 years in Britain manpower employed *in* local government doubled, from nearly one and a half million to nearly three million. And over the last six years, the drift from capital spending to consumption had accelerated alarmingly.

Between 1974-75 and 1978-79 under the Labour Government capital spending by local government on schools, buses, houses roads and so on, was halved. In Labour's last year of office, capital investment by local government was £3,000m lower than in their first year.

This RSG settlement was part of the process of lowering the demand of the public sector for higher *levels of annual consumption. The* new grant was distributed in such a way that all similar councils could provide a similar standard of *service if they levied a similar rate* in the pound.

Only 23 authorities had fixed rate levels so high, at a uniform adjusted level of over 155p in the £, that they were above the threshold for penalty.

Even when applying these penalties, he had made it clear that that if individual authorities wished to avoid these self-imposed and considerable burdens on their ratepayers they could take steps to qualify for exemption.

Fourteen of the 23 authorities had subsequently qualified for exemption. The fact that these 14 were able to reduce spending, and of those 12 were Labour councils, demonstrated that the task of exemption was feasible.

Indeed (he said) the fact that 447 authorities ran their affairs without penalty is the loudest condemnation of the nine that did not.

This was not money being taken away from local government. It would be redistributed among the other authorities, from whom the nine would have pre-empted it.

Local authorities had been asked to spend 3 per cent less than the targets given them last year. That meant a reduction of 5.6 per cent in real terms on current spending since 1978-79.

Assumptions about likely earn*ings for pay increases were the* most important factor in assessing current spending targets. The RSG cash limit for 1981-82 would pro*vide for increases of 6 per cent in* the level of earnings for annual settlements between November 1 1980 and July 31 1981, and, pro*visionally, for 6 per cent for* settlements in the pay round beginning August 1 1981-82.

The Government's position was *unequivocal. It was not prepared* to finance pay increases above this level. If settlements were higher the cost must be found *locally*.

Inflation had slowed significantly so the cash limit included an allowance for price increases consistent with an average of 11 per cent between 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Given the economic climate, falling inflation and lower private sector wage settlements, the allowance made for pay and price increases was adequate if local government played its part.

If councils decided to spend over the limit, *the consequences would* have to be faced locally.

The total relevant expenditure at November 1980 prices for the 1981-82 settlement was £17,338m. This reflected the Chancellor's announcement in November of a 3 per cent volume reduction for Great Britain for 1981-82. It compared with a reduction of just over 2 per cent in the last White Paper on public spending. Further reductions *would be sought* after this.

Distribution would be on a more equitable basis but the objective was the same. *It was to compensate* authorities for differences in what they needed to spend on services and in the ratable resources at *their disposal*. *This* should enable them to provide a comparable standard of service for a *similar* rate in the pound.

Under Labour, *over £300m was* arbitrarily *switched* to London at the expense of the rest of the country. This process would be *reversed but the scale of this re*versal had been greatly exaggerated. The Government was projecting a switch from London *this year of £100m*.

The new grant system had meant considerable grant shifts in some areas, but the new system *did not limit local freedom*. (Opposition protests and shouts of: "Rubbish"). Each council decided its *priorities* and rates, but *block* grant was a powerful disincentive to high spending councils.

A council could spend extra money, *but* as it could only benefit local people, it would have to be more accountable to local ratepayers. To this extent, local autonomy and responsibility was increased. Also, under the new method of capital allocation, authorities could switch resources to meeet local priorities.

The Government had withdrawn from detailed control of local authority housing projects, but expected greater accountability to balance such greater freedom. *Much more information would be* published regularly for ratepayers.

Some local authorities would suffer severe revenue losses of rate*able value this year or next as a* result of major steel closures. In the first year or two there was no compensation and it was diffi*cult to maintain services although* subsequently the block grant calculation would compensate such authorities.

The last Labour Government compensated authorities following closures in 1976-77 and this one would introduce a similar scheme to redistribute a small part of the rate support grant to compensate such authorities.

The poundage figures in the report were set to leave £4m of grant available for distribution if authorities complied with expenditure projections. This should finance this scheme, and details would now be discussed with local authority associations and affected authorities.

This settlement was a challenge to every councillor and council as this was where the battle must be fought. Local *pressure groups* were often highly effective and the voices of the industrialists and householders were too often ignored.

The vast majority of people in local government understood the constraints and objectives. There *was no need for a rates explosion* this year. He would not predict a level as last year increases ranged from 9 to 60 per cent.

However, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy had observed that if all councils followed government guidelines, including a 3 per cent reduction in spending, and limited pay increases to an overall 6 per cent, rates increases could be low or nil.

Heseltinia invented as the ideal council

Mr Gerald Kaufman, Opposition spokesman on the environment (Manchester, Ardwick, Lab), said that when Conservative MPs voted at the end of the debate in favour of this order they would be voting to break a solemn promise given by the Minister for Local Government (Mr Tom King). He had volunteered the assurance that nothing under the transitional arrangements would reduce the amount of public money going by grant to local authorities. The order withheld £200m of grant from local authorities specifically to cut public expenditure.

It turned out that, depending on the criteria employed, there were quite a lot of authorities which *could be accused of overspending* more prodigally than some of the councils *which* ended up on the Secretary of State's "hit" list. The *trouble* was that these were Conservative-controlled and accordingly protected species.

Instead the Secretary of State *botched* together a *list of 14* authorities, 13 of which were Labour-controlled and one—Hammersmith and Fulham—which he thought was Labour-controlled. Five of these were eventually let off with a caution.

There was a further complication. While the Secretary of State was roaring his threats to the authorities on *his "hit" list he was encouraging many other authorities to overspend far more than* the naughty nine.

Last summer he wrote to local councils asking them to revise their 1980-81 budgets downwards to the targets figure he provided for each of them. What had now been prised out of a reluctant Secretary of State was that no fewer than 106 of these councils, instead of making the cuts he demanded, added to their budgets by a total of £70m.

Thirty-one of these 106 had been spending below the new targets the Secretary of State had set them. They promply increased their expenditure *plans to* achieve his norm.

Among the under-spending councils which decided to increase their budgets as a result of his initiative a notable authority was Conservative-controlled South Oxfordshire. It added 7.9 per cent to its budget: a higher increase than the percentage over-spend for which the Secretary of State was penalizing Waltham Forest and was going to penalize Greenwich.

Far from being congenital overspenders local authorities were much better at controlling their expenditure than central government. Yet the whole aim of the new rate support grant was not only to control how much local government spent but to dictate how that money was spent.

The Secretary of State had invented his own local authority to whose pattern he demanded that all the real local authorities should *conform in every particular* on pain of condign punishment. He had decided how much money this ideal authority, Heseltinia, should *spend, how that expenditure* should be allocated between Heseltinia's different services, and what rate poundage Heseltinia Council should raise to pay for those services.

*All the country's real local auth*orities were being required to conform to the idealistic world of Heseltinia. If they did not, they were *penalized—often* extremely harshly.

Sir David Price (Eastleigh, C) said there would be *no need for this* sort of order with all its problems if successive governments over many years had done a thorough *job of local government reorgan*ization.

This was a legacy of governments of both sides of the political spectrum who had funked the rates issue for too long. When local government was reorganized it was done only on function and geography.

The *other side* of the coin of local government reform—finance *and taxation—was avoided and* Britain was suffering from it.

Concern about heavy impact on London

Mr Ernest Armstrong (*Durham*, North-West, Lab) said the evidence was that essential services were being cut. The most vulner*able in society were being hit most*. The Government was imposing central bureaucratic control on local government.

Mr David Mellor (Wandsworth, Putney, C) said that since the Borough of Wandsworth became Conservative controlled in 1978 it had pursued a programme of tight budgetary control totally in accordance with Government policy. It had achieved considerable reductions in both manpower and expenditure.

Though he appreciated the pressure on the Government to do what it had done and move could not support the Government in the lobbies tonight because he felt it should have taken fully into account that some councils had made a genuine attempt in inner London to do everything that the Government required of them. They had now been asked the impossible.

Mr Ian Mikardo (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, Lab) said there was implicit in these arrangements a great reduction in the autonomy of local government. *Mr Heseltine* was talking tongue *in* cheek when he claimed these measures *increased the power of* choice and decision of members of local authorities.

Mr Robin Squire (Havering, Hornchurch, C) said the effect of the new system was chaotic. The Government was trying to do too much, too soon.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C) said the burden of domestic rates falling on the minority of the population had reached a degree of agony as to be intolerable.

Miss Josephine Richardson (Barking, Lab) said the Government was putting good local councillors and their good intentions into a straitjacket. All those serving on her local authority were in despair.

Mr Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, Uxbridge, C) said if there was to be a shift of grant away from *London, it should be of an amount* which in a single year could be financed by London local authorities without major disruption in *their finances with consequent rate* increases which would not be within those reasonable levels which Mr Heseltine was concerned about.

Mr Guy Barnett (Greenwich, *Lab*) said the effect of what was being done was to imply that the spend*ing decisions of locally elected* councillors in previous years had *little or no validity as a guide to* locally identified needs.

Mr Neil Thorne (Redbridge, Ilford, South, C) said the rate*payer in London faced a particular* disadvantage. At the moment the level of rating was generally 50 per cent higher in London than it was *in the rest of the country*, whereas the level of income was only 15 to 20 per cent higher.

Mr William Shelton (Lambeth, *Streatham, C) said he feared* there would be a £200m grant loss in London—a 9 per cent cut. It would mean great hardship for the rate*payers. There should be a higher* safety net.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab) said every *speaker in the debate* had been critical of the Government's proposals. The criticism had varied from mild to savage. He did not regret the departure of the old formula, but what the Government had put forward instead had so many demerits that the House should reject it.

Mr Heseltine had a vendetta against the people of London and grotesquely underestimated the financial effect on them of this proposal. He had no real understanding of the problems of inner city areas and failed to accept that many of the problems required more resources not fewer.

Mr Martin Stevens (Hammersmith, Fulham, C) said even if it was argued that the Inner London Education Authority had been spend*thrift, it was not reasonable to* expect it in a single year to make the kind of savings that were required and the penalties for *overspending put it in a Catch-22* position anyway.

Mr Reg Race (Haringey, Wood Green, Lab) said the whole structure of the settlement was a political structure based on an attempt to try to prevent local authorities from spending money to alleviate *hardship* and social problems in their areas.

One major golden thread run*ning through* the debate was that somehow local authorities spent too much, that they employed too many people and consumed too high a proportion of the gross domestic product.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on Opposition motion on Government's economic policy.

House of Lords

Today at 3: Contempt of Court Bill: committee (first day).

Legislative topics of backbench MPs

The following private members' *Bills, with their sponsors indi*cated, were introduced, formally read a first time, and set down for second reading on the following Fridays:

JANUARY 30

Indecent Displays (Control) Bill to make fresh provision with respect to the public display of indecent matter. (Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Hove, C.)

Industrial Diseases (Notification) **Bill** to make further provision for regulations concerning the notification and certification of death and for the recording of information relating to industrial disease. (Mr Nigel Spearing, Newham, South, Lab.)

Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries (Amendment) Bill to amend the Aircraft and Shipbuilding In*dustries Act 1977 by requiring any* unquoted securities which vested in British Aerospace or British Shipbuilders pursuant to section 19 *of that Act to be valued, in certain* circumstances, on an open market basis. (Mr Michael Grylls, North-West Surrey, C, on behalf of Mr Geoffrey Rippon, *Hexham, C.*)

Landlord and Tenant Bill to amend Part II of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954. (Sir Donald Kaberry, Leeds, North-West, C.)

Local Government and Planning (Amendment) Bill to provide for *control over listed buildings* and for the enforcement of planning control and control of listed buildings. (Mr Robert Atkins, Preston, North, C, on behalf of Mr Stephen Hastings, Mid Bedfordshire, C.)

FEBRUARY 6

Freedom of *Information Bill* *to* create a public right of access to official information and articles, new provision for the protection of official information and articles. (Mr Frank Hooley, Sheffield, Heeley, Lab.)

Smaller Businesses (Ministerial **and other functions) Bill** to promote the expansion of small and medium sized businesses by mak*ing provision for the appointment* under the Secretary of State of a Minister of State with functions in respect of such businesses and by amending certain enactments relating to the Development Commission. (Mr John Page, Harrow, West, C.)

FEBRUARY 13

Gaelic (Miscellaneous *Provisions*) Bill to provide that Gaelic-speaking areas *shall* be defined as areas under the Highland Region, the Western Isles Islands Council, Argyllshire and Inner Hebrides and Perthshire, and that local authorities in such areas provide education in Gaelic; that the legal status of Gaelic shall cover the absolute right of persons to speak Gaelic in legal proceedings in Scotland, and the right to a Gaelic version of certain official forms and documents subject to ministerial order; and that a Gaelic Broadcasting Committee shall be set up to co-ordinate and develop Gaelic television and radio. (Mr Donald Stewart, Western Isles, Scot Nat.)

Safety of Children in Cars Bill *to* reduce the number of children killed and injured in motor cars by prohibiting children under thirteen *from travelling in the front seats* of motor cars unless properly fitted and suitable restraints are used by the child, by requiring the compulsory use of properly fitted and *suitable restraint systems for all* children travelling in motor cars, and to further provide for the compulsory fitting of rear seat belts in all new cars, and the abolition of value-added tax on child restraint systems. (Mr Kenneth Woolmer, Batley and Morley, Lab, on behalf of Mr Barry Sheerman, Huddersfield East, Lab.)

Disabled Persons Bill to make further provision for the welfare of chronically sick and disabled persons. (Mr Dafydd Wigley, Caernarvon, Pl Cymru.)

Licensing (Alcohol Education **and Research) Bill** to abolish the functions of compensation authorities under the Licensing Act 1964 and *to use the assets remaining in the* compensation funds managed by those authorities for education about and research into the misuse *of alcohol. (Mr Robert Banks,* Harrogate, C.)

Control of Disconnections Bill to remove from electricity boards and the British Gas Corporation the power to disconnect the supply or to withhold the supply of electric*ity or gas* from domestic consumers save with the leave of the court. (Mr John Cartwright, Greenwich, Woolwich, East Lab.)

FEBRUARY 20

Shops Bill to permit local authorities to provide exemption from requirements on shops to be closed for the serving of customers at certain times on weekdays and on Sundays; to rationalise and extend *the transactions for the purposes* for which shops may be open during the hours when most shops must be closed; and to provide *further protection* for persons who are employed in shops. (Sir Anthony Meyer, West Flint, C).

Countryside (Scotland) Bill to make further provision for the better enjoyment of the Scottish countryside, and as respects the Countryside Commission for Scotland; and to amend the Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967. (Mr Peter Fraser, South Angus, C).

Football Crowds (Control) Bill to make further provision for the control of spectators at association football matches. (Mr William Whitlock, Nottingham, North, Lab).

FEBRUARY 27

Horserace Betting Levy Bill to make provision for and in connexion with the making of payments on account of the levy payable under section 27 of the Betting Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963 by bookmakers to the Horserace Betting Levy Board. (Mr Nicholas Winterton, Macclesfield, C, on behalf of Mr Charles Morrison, Devizes, C).

Development of Tourism (Scot*land) Bill to amend the Develop*ment of Tourism Act 1969 to empower the Scottish Tourist Board to carry on activities outside *the United Kingdom so as to* encourage people to visit Scotland. (Mr Gordon Wilson, Dundee, East, Scot Nat).

Homeworkers (Protection) Bill to amend the law to provide for the further protection of homeworkers and for the better enforcement of the law as so amended. (Mr Frank White, Bury and Radcliffe, Lab).

MARCH 6

Zoo Licensing (No 2) Bill *to regu*late by licence the conduct of zoos. (Mr John Blackburn, Dudley, West, C).

Meeting with Talbot chief

Assurances about the Talbot car factory at Linwood were given by **Mr Alexander Fletcher**, Under Secretary for Scotland.

Mr Allan Stewart (East Renfrewshire, C) had asked if the minister had seen press reports about the factory and what the Government's intentions were.

Mr Fletcher (Edinburgh, North, C): The Government stands ready to assist with any investment which the owning company, PSA, wish to make at Linwood and we will be only too pleased to discuss this with the company.

He added: The Secretary of State for Scotland (Mr George Younger) is meeting the Talbot chief executive later this week. Press reports are untrue when they say Mr Younger has been discussing the future of Talbot with a Japanese or any other foreign car company.

Delay in taxation changes urged

European Parliament

Strasbourg

The European Commission should propose without delay the elimination of the ceiling of 1 per cent of *the VAT yield in EEC countries* which can go to the Community budget, **Signor Altieri Spinelli** *(Italy, Comm) said when present*ing a report from the budgets committee working party on ways of increasing the community's "own resources".

Pointing out that the EEC's income from its own resources—*VAT, customs duties and other* levies—was fast running out, Signor Spinelli, a former commissioner, said the old Commission had not taken the necessary initiatives to find new resources which were necessary because they were needed to finance new Community policies.

In a long report the working party called for harmonization of VAT tax rates to precede the eventual abolition of the remaining frontier checks on intra-Community trade.

The committee urged that agricultural expenditure should be brought under control to stop the *creation of* surpluses and allow a more equitable distribution of resources between various policies. It said that after January, 1983, VAT *should no* longer be collected on the basis of statistical estimates but on the basis of individual tax declarations in order to isolate the separate element of Community VAT.

It stated that VAT and customs duties must not be allowed to *remain the only* taxes of a Community that aimed to concern itself increasingly with equity in the economic and social spheres and considered that following any Community harmonization of personal income tax, corporation tax and taxes on consumption, such as VAT, those taxes might form a basis for the Community's own resources.

It recommended *lifting* the 1 per cent VAT ceiling and said that abolition of the limit was the most advisable solution.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Commissioner for the budget, said harmonization of VAT rates would *be of enormous technical* complexity. Parliament should consider seriously what in detailed and practical terms would be involved *in such a proposal. In asking for* abolition of frontier checks on intra-Community trade it was asking for harmonization of all fiscal charges.

The question of an independent rate of Community VAT raised complex legal *issues which needed* to be looked at carefully.

As for the call to remove the VAT ceiling, the Commission felt that development of the Community and its budget could not artificially be held back by financing constraints and that an in*crease in revenues would be* necessary.

However, today the Commission could not take a position on when such an increase would be right or necessary or when it would put forward a proposal to this effect.

Before the *Community* had an extension of its existing revenue system it must be able to demonstrate the money it now had was being properly spent in the interests of the European taxpayer. This was too important a matter to *rush*, it might well be right to adopt the solution of raising the VAT ceiling, but at this stage the Commission would not want to *exclude other options*.

The Commission would like to discuss in greater depth with the Committee and *working party the* issues they had raised touching on economic, tax and agricultural *policies as well as budget and* financial control.

At this stage it was not in a *position*, as the committee required, to submit a detailed timetable for a series of wide-ranging proposals affecting the funda*mentals of the EEC's* financial system.

Voting on the report, and amendments to it, will take place at next month's session.

Farm policy must be adapted

Continuation of the European Community as an effective and successful organization depended on the *success of its plans* to adjust the common agricultural policy, and promote a better balance in Community expenditure, ***Mr Chris van der Klaauw***, the Dutch Foreign Minister and President-in-Office of the Council of Ministers, said.

In a statement on the proposed programme of the Dutch Presidency, which *continues* until the *end of June, he said that examina*tion of CAP changes, better distribution of EEC expenditure over various activities, the balance of advantages and disadvantages between member states, and the limit on its own spending resources would be the main internal priorities for the Community in 1981.

A start would have to be made *during* the *Dutch Presidency* on carrying out this study. There would be ample occasions to do so, such as the agricultural price fixing and the preparation of the 1982 draft budget. As President, he would make every effort to lead the beginning of this idea-forming process along adequate and constructive paths.

Neither the basic principles of the *common agricultural policy* nor the common-financial responsibility should be called into question. It was not a matter of *dismantling what* had been achieved but adapting to new circumstances and making room for a new dynamism in the Community.

The European Commission would be submitting proposals before the end of June.

Another *priority for the Council* of Ministers was the alarming economic and social situation in the Community, with eight million unemployed, stagnating economies and excessive inflation rates.

Possible action would cover co-*ordinated economic policies*, monetary stabilization, regional development and social measures. It had been decided to convene a special Council meeting at which ministers for the economy, finance and social affairs would examine jointly these problems, and preparatory work was being done.

Parliament had asked EEC governments to take a decision on the seat of Community institutions by June 13, 1981. It was impossible to say whether this was feasible.

He was conscious of the responsibility in the months ahead for finding and giving substance to the efforts of the Ten to contribute to a Middle East peace settlement. He stressed the importance of closer cooperation between the Community and the United States, and in the near future he would be visiting America to have talks with the new administration on problems of mutual interest.

In a short debate following the President's statement,

Sir James Scott-Hopkins, leader of the Europen Democrats (Hereford and Worcester, ED) said some highly critical remarks were recently made by Dr Kissinger call*ing into question, in a particularly* unpleasant way, the value of the European initiative on the Middle East.

He hoped that in foreign policy the Council President would ensure that independent European initiatives which were of great value did not upset European-American relationships. He had a delicate task; they must maintain the solidarity *of the alliance*.

The development of a Community foreign policy would gain greatly from the establishment of a permanent secretariat for the Council of Foreign Ministers.

An important task for the Dutch Presidency would be to give impulse to the Euro-Arab dialogue. They had reached the point where any increase in GDP was immediately followed by an increase in oil prices by the Opec countries.

Unless there was effective Community action on this and other aspects of energy policy, there was no political ideology or philosophy which would protect them from growing unemployment and the spread of the recession. They must try to achieve a plateau on energy prices.

New Books

Pig in the middle

The Socialist Agenda
Crosland's Legacy
Edited by David Lipsey and Dick Leonard
(Cape, £7.95)

The Future of Socialism
By Anthony Crosland
(Cape, £8.95)

When Tony Crosland gave Hugh Dalton a copy of his book *The Future of Socialism* when it was first published in 1956, he inscribed it with the words "so that he may know what to say when instructing the young". It was a monumental book, which did indeed instruct a whole new generation of Labour Party members who had no direct experience of the 1930s. For the most part, they did not consider themselves to be Marxists, and they needed to have the ideals of democratic socialism articulated for them.

But the world was rather different in 1956. An optimism pervades *The Future of Socialism* (now reissued in hardback) which makes some passages astonishing reading today. In 1956 Crosland could write:

it will really not much matter in a decade from now whether we plan to produce rather more of this or less of that . . . the level of material welfare will soon be such that marginal changes in the allocation of resources will make little difference to anyone's contentment.

It is true that Crosland conceded that he had been too optimistic about the performance of the economy, when he wrote the preface to the revised edition of the book in 1964. But it still remained fundamental to his socialism that standards of public sector education, housing, and health should be so high that no marked gap remained between public and private provision; and for that to happen he accepted that there had to be economic growth and a high level of public expenditure.

The Socialist Agenda—Crosland's Legacy is an attempt to ensure that Crosland's political philosophy lives on, and is adapted to new and more difficult times. The 11 contributors say they are trying to reopen a debate, and do not try to achieve a consensus. Their contributions range from an excellent study by Dick Leonard of the extent to which the Labour Party has suffered in recent years by putting party doctrine before the wishes of the voters, to an enlightening discussion of democratic socialism and equality by Professor Raymond Plant. David Lipsey considers Crosland's socialism and offers a provocative explanation of his attitude to Common Market entry. Other contributions cover incomes policy (James Meade and William McCarthy), trade unions (Giles Radice), public expenditure (Colin Crouch), freedom and the individual (Maurice Peston), education (Tyrrell Burgess), and inflation and the international economy (Ian Little).

But the fascinating question in all this is where would Tony Crosland himself have stood today, if he had lived to face the bleak world of the 1980s with its poor prospects for economic growth and massive constraints on public expenditure—those two *essential* pillars of his kind of socialism? With the Labour Party showing distinct signs of breaking up, what would have been his attitude? Dick Leonard says that the prospect of the more right wing half of the Party becoming realigned with the Liberals had absolutely no appeal for Crosland. Certainly if Crosland was still alive and were to set himself resolutely against any sort of new centre party, then he more than anyone else in the Labour Party would be in a position to prevent a split taking place.

However, he would have had to reinterpret his socialism for the 1980s rather more convincingly than his followers are able to do. David Lipsey expresses the hope that, if the Thatcher experiment fails, then the humane and flexible vision of democratic socialists "may rise again from the ashes as the guide by which we conduct our affairs". Colin Crouch seeks to mitigate the "tax burden" of the welfare state by advocating "a major shift towards community level bases controlled by volunteers assisted by small teams of locally based professionals". Tyrrell Burgess wants to abolish public examinations and "enhance the responsibility of young people themselves for their own learnings".

The question for the 1980s is whether aspirations of this kind can stand up as a practical democratic socialist alternative to Thatcherism on the extreme right and the doctrinaire socialism of the far left, which increasingly has the Labour Party in its grip. If the bitter truth is that in practical terms Croslandism is non-viable without certain levels of economic growth and public expenditure, then which way are social democrats to turn at the present time—to the left or to the centre? It is a decision that a large number of Labour Party members may have to make during the coming months, so the publication of *The Socialist Agenda* is timely and deserves careful study. It will help people to discern which way Croslandism leads in the 1980s.

Michael Barnes



The ship of fortune, etching by Rembrandt of 1633, from Maritime Prints by the Dutch Masters (Gordon Fraser, £18). It shows Mark Antony defeated at Actium in the foreground, and the Temple of Janus, closed by Octavian after the battle, in the background. There is an allegory with the victory of the Dutch fleet over the Spanish on the Slaak in 1631. The battle was like Actium in that the side that initially had the upper hand was defeated because of the weather and other factors. Fortune has turned her back on exhausted Spain (the horse).

Expendable men in the dirty business

A Drop Too Many
By Major-General John Frost
(Cassell, £8.95)

There used to be an Army dogma that because the troops in the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) were such a rough and rugged lot, their officers had to be the best of their kind. Certainly few regiments have spawned so many notable generals, and of these a preeminent example is John Frost. Amid all the heroism in the story of that "bridge too far" his epic stand at Arnhem ranks with Rorke's Drift and Kohima and but a few other instances, as "a tale which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner".

It is no bad thing to be reminded by a quiet, unostentatious autobiography, of the character of a true man-at-arms: the professional, totally self-sacrificial warrior who gets on with the dirty business of battle while statesmen squabble and embusqués make their piles. When Frost flew on what looked like a one-way-ticket reconnaissance for his first big operation in Africa his pilot said to him: "You must be expendable. So off we go for better or worse." And thus, as an airborne soldier, he waged his war: expendable.

One benefit of his book is that we see him—and our airborne forces—in depth instead of just, as silhouettes against the hectic chiaroscuro of Arnhem. For Frost, we easily forget, was also in the famous drop on the German radar post at Bruneval on the Channel coast; in the mad scramble (or shambles) that followed the "Torch" landings in NW Africa; and one of the few paratroopers who, during the invasion of Sicily, reached their D Day objective, the vital Primosole bridge on the road to Syracuse. This was a rich hors d'oeuvres to precede the main course, Marketgarden, the venture at Arnhem.

By the time that they entered that killing-zone, therefore, Frost and his 1st Airborne Division had had an intensive baptism. For the student this makes his account of the earlier episodes even more interesting than the pages about Arnhem—for here the narrative, though tense, lucid and personal, covers well-trodden ground, and General Frost writes with a singular lack of rancour or post-mortem analysis about the higher-level misjudgements which locked him and his handful in that death-trap down by the unattainable bridge.

But his description of his early operations in North Africa is of particular value, partly because it is full and detailed (as if he were recovering some first, fine careless rapture") but also because it shows from what abysmal depths we ascended before we came to understand the nature, the potentiality and the limitations of airborne warfare. The Americans are often denigrated for their Kasserines and other puerilities during their early months in North Africa, but the British should remember that saying about the inhabitants of glass houses: an élite group of pioneers in their difficult art, the best we had at the time, Frost and Co. were frittered away.

It was all a learning-process, and in these pages we see the men who went to Arnhem passing through it. More of them would be alive, alas, if others more senior had also learned, and built a better plan. Still, here is one survivor passing on his sword, like Mr Valiant-for-Truth, "to him that shall succeed me in my pilgrimage". "And my courage and skill", General Frost does not add, "to him that can get it."

Ronald Lewin

Sea wolves

English Corsairs on the Barbary Coast
By Christopher Lloyd
(Collins, £8.95)

In the peerless judgment of Scaliger, "none make better pirates than the English." The Spaniards always called Sir Francis Drake a *corsario*, and even today he is known as *el pirata Drake*. Seventeen years before the Armada the last great engagement between fleets of oared galleys had occurred at the famous, but politically negligible, battle of Lepanto. In order to survive, the war-galley had grown ever larger, like Tyrannosaurus Rex, and like the noted carnivore the galley eventually collapsed under the burden of its own weight.

Command passed to sail-*borne sea-wolves, marauding* singly or in packs, and in a great variety of vessels. (A bottle of rum to any reader who can list the salient differences between pinks, busses, Fluyts, bertoni, tartanes, petachios, xebecs, polacres and feluccas.) The Mediterranean had always been a pirate's venture playground; what made the seventeenth century different was the arrival of superpirates from England and the Netherlands.

The trouble began with a dangerous outbreak of peace when the English and Dutch made their separate settlements with Spain. Both were fast becoming first-class maritime powers, and both had large numbers of tough, experienced seamen. With privateering in the Caribbean no longer permitted, these men took to the Med, allied themselves to the Regencies at Algiers, Tunis, or Sallee (near Rabat), and quickly achieved supremacy through their mastery of the square rig.

Often enough they also "took the turban", thus becoming renegades and earning the contempt of gentlemen in England now a-bed, but it was better than being a common sailor in a merchant fleet (or, worse still, the navy).

One of the earliest to become a legend in his own lifetime was Captain John Ward, who was thus described in middle age . . . "speaks little, always swearing. Drunk from morn till night. Most prodigal and plucky. Sleeps a great deal. A fool and an idiot." But in fact Ward lived in great honour at Tunis, in a marbled palace, surrounded by many servants and "some fifteen circumcized English renegades." He spent his retirement rearing chickens in incubators, until the plague got him in 1622.

Many futile attempts were made to curb the corsairs, such as King James's General Pardon of 1612 offered to all of English nationality. It was immediately, unanimously, and contumeliously ignored. One Peter Easton replied: "I have no intention of obeying the orders of one king when I am, in a way, a king myself". He sailed off to the protection of the Duke of Savoy, who made him a Marquis and married him to a rich heiress.

Punitive expeditions ended in failure, often without ever having dared to attack. Thus encouraged, the pirates ranged ever wider. They attacked shipping off Newfoundland, and took prisoners in Reykjavik. In 1625 they occupied Lundy, virtually controlled all movemen[ts] off Land's End, and s[o] alarmed the Mayor of Bristo[l] that he warned of a threat [to] Ilfracombe.

But their effects were no[t] always so parochial. By captu[r]ing 3,000 Venetian vessels be[-]tween 1592 and 1609—roughl[y] one every other day!—the[y] speeded the downfall of th[e] world's longest-lived republi[c]. In 1693 a convoy of 92 ship[s] from Smyrna was attacked o[ff] Lagos, and the Leva[nt] Company suffered a comme[r]cial loss of more than £1m. [A] direct consequence was th[e] founding of the Bank of En[g]land.

Christopher Lloyd is a di[s]tinguished naval historian, an[d] was for some years Profess[or] at the Royal Naval Colleg[e] Greenwich. He wears his lear[n]ing lightly, and tells histor[y] like it wasn't taught at scho[ol]. We learn how the corsairs i[n]vented their own flags, sailed under false colours multi-lingual crews made easy to pretend you we[re] someone you weren't. We s[ee] the scimitars (flashing) a[nd] hear the yells (fearsome, som[e]times horrendous).

We learn of Jewish mi[d]dlemen in the ransoming bu[si]ness, and serious inflation [of] redemption fees. Among a m[ot]ley cast of characters is o[ne] described as "the worst ma[n] living", and a certain Cor[si]can, 104 years old, "who[se] desire was to die in the face [of] Christians fighting the batt[les] of Mahomet". The story roa[ms] from Barbarossa (a Greek) [to] Thomas Jefferson (who wou[ld] have liked to have been Greek), with side trips [to] Cervantes and Defoe.

The end is typically absu[rd]. In 1830 the French consul [at] Algiers was struck across th[e] face by the Dey's fly-whis[k]. The French sent a huge arm[y] and 670 ships, deposed th[e] Dey, and occupied Algeria. [It] was the end for the corsair[s] but only the beginning for th[e] French.

John Grahar[n]

A fair background

The Chinese
By David Bonavia
(Allen Lane, £7.95)

Here is a timely book on China in her exciting period of transition. With his keen observation, David Bonavia describes many aspects of Chinese life in city and countryside and juxtaposes Chinese problems, historical and current. Without exaggerating the factor of power struggle between personalities, as Western commentaries too often do, his book provides a fair background for the understanding of the more fundamental factors at work in China.

To serious readers in a hurry I would suggest that they plunge directly into Chapter 13, "The Abacus Economy", where there is a good exposition of the economic policy experiments undertaken in China. These experiments constitute the basic transition by which China aims to attain steadily higher productivity through a viable combination of state planning, based on the public or collective ownership of the means of production, and the initiatives of the farmers and workers and their work-units. In terms of distribution and human relationship, there must be equality, but not egalitarianism which, in the two periods starting 1958 and 1966, proved to be disastrous. To force the pace of socialism, continuously to upgrade organizational forms that become increasingly unsuited to the level of productive forces, simply will not do—that is the painful lesson the Chinese people and their leaders have learnt.

Collaterally, efforts are being made to develop a socialist legal system, which is long overdue. With fully institutionalized ways of criticism and supervision, reward and punishment, it is hoped that personality cult and bureaucracy will be kept in check, though not exterminated as one would wish.

I beg to disagree when Mr Bonavia says that in China socialism *is* becoming middle-aged. No, China is only learning her first steps in socialism. She has made a tumble and has taken a tumble. Many people in Britain are talking about "democratic socialism". A tremendous experiment of democratic socialism is going on in China. Many more people should closely observe this significant phenomenon and write about it.

A careful assessment of what the Chinese people have done and misdone in the past thirty years is impossible without an appraisal of the words and deeds of Mao Zedong. While it would be equally wrong to attribute all good things to him or blame all bad things on him, there is no gainsaying his great sway in either direction. So it is time that Mr Bonavia, and other Western scholars, reconsider the suggestion of dropping the word "Maoism", as it only serves to bundle and confuse the self-contradictory opinions of Mao Zedong, especially in his later years. The word "Maoism" became current in the late 1960s and is usually understood to mean a "far-left revolutionary radicalism". But of course this does not represent the whole of Mao whose political life began in 1920. To my mind it is even unfair to say that all Mao's ideas were "far-left" throughout the Eleven Years, which is Mr Bonavia's term for the period of the so-called Cultural Revolution.

Mr Bonavia is brief on China's foreign policy. He rightly judges that "China is a fundamentally peaceable country" and on the whole shows understanding of the evolution of her diplomacy. Factors beyond China's control have determined the change in her diplomatic stance since about 1960. Among them the most important are perhaps the decline of the United States and the rise of the Soviet imperialist drive, and the changed attitudes of these superpowers towards China. The Chinese people's defence of their hard-won national independence and their concern for world peace have remained the same.

K. A. Qiu

Providence Their Guide by David Lloyd Owen (Harrap, £9.50). This account of the exploits of the Long Range Desert Group, hundreds of miles behind enemy "lines", is written by the patrol leader, who rapidly rose to command the whole group at the age of 26. General David Lloyd Owen writes a personal, straightforward story, generous to others, but painstakingly self-effacing. From his own experiences and the reports of survivors he is able to recreate the tension, dust, thirst, boredom, and at times exhilaration of the desert war. There follows the anguish, deeply felt, of the disastrous Dodecanese campaign, and the frustrations of information gathering in the Balkans among suspicious, even antagonistic partisans.

Undaunted woman of the Restoration

Reconstructing Aphra
A Social Biography of Aphra Behn
By Angeline Goreau
(Oxford, £8.95)

Reconstructing Aphra Behn is a tall order, because her private life is so ill-documented and her public life so sensational, not to say ill-reputed. With a few notable exceptions—such as Montague Summers's edition of her works, Vita Sackville-West's short biography, and Virginia Woolf's tribute in *A Room of One's Own*—reactions to her achievement have been about as intelligent and as articulate as Judge Brack's at the end of *Hedda Gabler*: "But, good God Almighty . . . people don't do such things!"

But Aphra Behn did such things as Hedda would never have dared: she earned her living as professional dramatist, poet, and novelist, and she spoke out against sexual hypocrisy and oppression. It seems entirely appropriate, then, that Angeline Goreau's attempt at reconstruction should be by way of what she calls "a social biography". However obscure the facts of Aphra Behn's life—her birth, marriage, etc—its progress is closely tied up with the history of a torn and troubled age. Born (presumably) on the eve of the Civil War, and a staunch *Stuart Royalist to the end, she* almost certainly spent some time in the early 1660's in the South American colony of Surinam—an experience which she was eventually to draw on in her anti-slavery novel *Oroonoko*. After a brief interlude in England, which must have taken in the Great Plague as well as a short-lived marriage, she turns up in Antwerp as a government spy, so badly recompensed for her labours that on her return she landed in debtors' prison. Undaunted, she next surfaces at the centre of the Restoration theatrical scene: 17 of her plays were staged in as many years, between 1670 and 1687. She was the friend of Rochester and Buckingham, of Dryden and Etherege and Otway, and as a writer she outdid them all both in bawdiness and in pathos, proclaiming in defiant prologues her intention to compete with the men in their own territory.

The 1680s brought her retribution, as the decade did to so many other Restoration wits and political activists, in the shape of disease and political disappointments. By 1686 an anonymous attacker could describe her as "that lewd harlot, that poetic queen", plagued by "poverty, poetry, pox". But those years also saw the writing of most of her 13 novels, including that famous mixture of documentary and romantic fiction, *Oroonoko*. Poverty and pox seem to have stimulated a poetry strangely combining private revelations with public propaganda; and her essay on translation, expanding into a whole philosophy of language and of the world, deserves to be better known. Refusing a commission to celebrate, in verse, a king whom she saw as a usurper, she died five days after the coronation of William and Mary, in April, 1689. She was buried in Westminster Abbey, not in Poets' Corner, but near the entrance to the cloisters, where we can still read the verses on her tombstone, reputed to have been written by her erstwhile lover, the lawyer, rake, and sodomite, John Hoyle: "Here lies the proof that wit can never be/Defence against mortality".

Though Aphra Behn's wit was mortal, it must have been born of a rare intelligence and energy, nervous as well as verbal. *It is a pity that Angeline* Goreau's book makes so little attempt to define and convey that wit. Her feeling for Mrs Behn is more for the cause—the first woman to live by her pen, and to use it so boldly to proclaim sexual freedom—than for the individual woman and writer. As such, her book is in the best transatlantic tradition of Women's Studies, unearthing the "lost women" of literary history and putting them in their context. Her indignation is justifiable and supported by ample quotations from statutes, tracts and Gentlewomen's Companions of the period. But it makes the biographical study fall between the two stools of social history and literary criticism. Compared to Maureen Duffy's rather less ambitious study, *The Passionate Shepherdess*, of 1977, it is heavy-footed and lifeless. No amount of righteous indignation at the plight of women can make up for the lack of response to the works of one remarkable woman.

Not surprisingly, Aphra Behn remains unreconstructed. This book will be useful to anyone interested in Restoration attitudes to women, but I doubt if it will send many to *read* Aphra Behn—which, surely, is the only way in which she could be reconstructed.

Inga-Stina Ewbank

Fiction

The Second Chance
By Alan Sillitoe
(Cape, £5.95)

The White Hotel
By D. M. Thomas
(Gollancz, £6.95)

Andrew and Tobias
By J. I. M. Stewart
(Gollancz, £5.50)

Sillitoe has always been a master of the short story, and his last collection, *Men, Women and Children*, recalled A. E. Coppard. It was a book that jutted out awkwardly among more deliberately stylish writers on the contemporary English scene in its insistence on the strength of human affections. In *The Second Chance*, Sillitoe is on a different tack; mainly exploring the tricks and delusions by which people maintain a safe block between themselves and others. In the title story, the true centre is a hollow *nothing* that exists between a husband and wife after the death of their only son during the Second World War. "She said *nothing*, but his *nothing* in response was of equal intensity." And it is mainly in the hope of restoring some route through to his wife that Baxter brings home a stranger who looks exactly like his son; and in doing so gives several kinds of opportunity to the unhappy and unscrupulous young man who is led to take on the role. The dénouement, when it comes, is of a piece with the confusion of identities that multiply throughout.

Many of the stories have a period quality, notably "A Scream of Toys", also set during the Second World War, which catches the authentic tang of Park Drive cigarettes, war-work at fifty bob a week, and casual domestic brutality. Perhaps the most faultless tale in the book, "The Fiddle" tells of a young miner, who sells his violin to escape from his job in the last year before war broke out. One story goes as far back as the middle of the last century. But the most savage-voiced is contemporary: a muddled yell of loneliness from a man who hated his own upbringing, and cannot forgive his children for theirs.

The White Hotel opens ambitiously, with a fictional sequence of letters between Freud and Ferenczi designed to introduce an invented case of sexual hysteria, and the documents that relate to it, including Freud's account of his treatment of the patient. The documents, which include a poem and a journal, read compellingly. They detail a meeting with Freud's son, on a train, a stay at a spa, and a delirium of sexual joy so intense that even the horror of bodies falling from a burning building, or a group of mourners crushed by an avalanche is felt as unreal. We are to imagine that this account is the fantasy of a half-Russian singer, Frau Erdman, who has come to consult Freud because she suffers from unexplained pains in the breast and the womb which are thought to be hysterical [in] origin.

So far, so entirely sane, a[nd] intriguing. The only hint of [D.] M. Thomas's main purpose [in] the first half of the book li[es] in Freud's acceptance of h[is] patient's telepathic powers [in] dreaming of the death of [a] child before it occurs. In t[he] second half of the book, ho[w]ever, those powers become t[he] central force of the novel. T[he] resumed musical career, t[he] second and happier marria[ge], the return to Russia, all t[he] events are designed to invol[ve] us in believing the singe[r's] initial fantasy as a genui[ne] premonition of the Europe[an] Holocaust. Frau Erdman [is] among the thousands murder[ed] by the Nazis at Baby Yar, a[nd] D. M. Thomas asks us to fi[nd] some connexion between t[he] imagery of being "impaled" in her earlier dream, and t[he] literal physical enactment [of] that horror upon her dyi[ng] body. But this is to triviali[ze] horror to the point of bi[ld]iness.

J. I. M. Stewart's novel [is] altogether lighter in intenti[on] and his flawless command [of] detail and phrasing means th[at] the reader is not brought [to] question the coincidence whi[ch] brings identical twins, foster[ed] separately after a shipwre[ck] into an English rural setti[ng]. Since identical twins are pre[su]mably endowed with identic[al] intelligence, the Aunty-wi[th-]the-sweet-shop-in-Glasgow mu[st] have an uncommon edge [on] public school and Cambrid[ge] in the matter of sharpeni[ng] the brain; but Stewart mak[es] that entirely credible, and [it] would be unfair to spoil one [of] the pleasantest twists of t[he] plot to say more.

Elaine Feinstei[n]

Crime

Playground of Death
By John Buxton Hilton
(Collins, £5.75)

Here's an odd book, but one well worth a whirl. Basically it's a murder mystery and with a plot (man found clasping gun above wife's dead body seconds after the shot, yet with a teasing suspicion in the air that he's not guilty) as good as any currently going. Up from the Yard to investigate comes Buxton Hilton's now well-established sleuth, Superintendent Kenworthy, to be confronted not with clues, suspects, and interviewees, but with a long manuscript written by the supposed murderer in his cell just before he was in his turn shot dead by a distant marksman.

And this manuscript (it occupies about a quarter of the book) proves to be an intensely evocative reconstruction of life in a Lancashire town in the years before the Second World War. It could almost be half a dozen reels of oral history, so convincing and straightforward it is. But at last Kenworthy finishes it and begins his investigation, and then straightforwardness and much of the vividness fly away. The narration becomes complex, hint-filled, logic-hopping, and occasionally heavy-prosed to the point of infuriation.

Yet bear with it. The final picture that emerges is a history of a town, from thirties misery to seventies corruption. It tells us impressively something true about our recent past—and I doubt if you'll solve the mystery ahead of Kenworthy either.

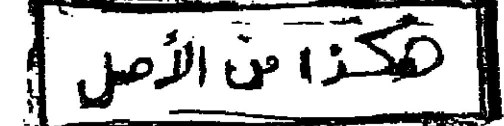
Castle in the Air, by Donald E. Westlake (Hodder & Stoughton, £6.25). Dismembered chateau conceals fortune; international criminals descend. But the delights are in the incidentals, the sharp jokes, the ne[at] misunderstandings, the pa[y-]offs.

The Man Who Lost the Wa[r] by W. T. Tyler (Collins, £6.95). European hunt for doubl[e] agent, through Western an[d] Russian eyes (always a goo[d] sign: human baddies). Atmo[s]pheric, melancholy, difficultis[h], rewarding.

But Nellie Was So Nice, b[y] Mary McMullen (Collin[s], £5.95). Murder in Greenwic[h] Village (excellently evoked) with a splendidly intriguin[g] idea that gets somewha[t] drowned in confusions, delibe[r]ate but still confusing.

Unholy Alliance, by Bruc[e] Crowther (Hale, £5.75). Ver[y] readable story of giant hold-u[p] on wealth-crammed Mediter[-]ranean isle, with character[s] (mostly mercenaries) huma[n] enough to hold the interes[t] from start to finish.

H. R. F. Keating



THE ARTS

Last night's television

Sons and Lovers
BBC 2

Michael Church

Sons and Lovers may unfurl in a tiny space but few novels are more tightly packed with incident, and the task of adapting it into a mere six-and-a-half hours is accordingly a daunting one. In the course of his elegant *Radio Times* piece Trevor Griffiths gives more than a hint of trepidation but, by the end of his first episode, it is clear that we can relax in reasonably capable hands.

Many of those hands, of course, belong to the excellent production team. The landscape looks right and sounds right. There are the blackened men lurching along the blackened lanes, the children scampering excitedly through fields in the watery sunshine; there is the neat Morel parlour and the welcoming Morel hearth.

The outdoor scenes look busy, the indoor scenes reverberate with the sounds of homely objects; the enveloping quietness is often only disturbed by a distantly barking dog, a chattering sparrow, the stream rushing by. The people look as if they belong together, and to their time and place. There is a constant sense of grinding toil, brutishly dangerous for the men, soul-destroying and hopeless for the women. Life is regularly punctuated by the great event of pregnancy, both a blessing and a curse, and by the smaller events of the capitalist treadmill—work, rest, pay and play.

As far as the real drama goes it is early days yet but this production has grasped some opportunities and clearly let others slip. The slightly confusing speed with which the short scenes succeed each other suggests dutiful stage-setting, but one result of this is a smudging of the original relationship from which the final tragedy grows.

Gertrude married Walter Morel because she was bewitched by his glamour and by his immense animal warmth; even as he ages and coarsens these qualities should be intermittently discernible. Tom Bell is a splendid actor but he always looks a little as if he has been dipped in acid; Morel's initial hold over his refined and disdainful wife (the equally splendid Eileen Atkins) is consequently rendered a trifle mysterious.

But his own personal tragedy is there, as is the martyrdom of Gertrude. Juxtaposition on camera reflected juxtaposition on the page, they are seen to bruise each other as if designated to bring about each other's destruction. The beloved child's locks are shorn, heedless of the mortal affront; the kitchen drawer is flung, the moral face averted from its clumsily penitent hands; the only respite is an occasional hint of wintry tenderness.

The ultimate success of this dramatization will depend in large measure on how Karl Johnson plays the angrily sensitive Paul.

Of the Dying, of the Dead, of the Living
Riverside Studios

Ned Chaillet

Reputations of theatre companies tend to go up and down and the Berliner Ensemble has been through some rocky times since its historic London performances in the 1950s and 1960s. Ekkehard Schall, however, who appeared here in the title roles of Brecht's *Arturo Ui* and *Coriolanus*, has lost none of his personal stature as one of the world's finest actors and in his reading of poems and singing of songs by his father-in-law, Bertolt Brecht, he manages to demonstrate that elusive quality that determines greatness.

Britain is so used to good acting of its own kind that it is usually content to ignore what Europe has to offer: there is all that bother about foreign languages and unfamiliar material. Riverside Studios is therefore to be lauded for twice bringing Herr Schall to Hammersmith and it must be my duty to reassure those who do not speak German that Herr Schall is good enough to make you think you do.

Perhaps that is a bit strong, but it is not strong to say that the German may seem unimportant, particularly as there are printed translations of his programme available. Much can be lost without some understanding of what he is saying, for among his material is some of Brecht's best poetry which is ess as a performer will never leave you in doubt as to the intent of the words.

Working through three groups of Brecht's writing which make up the three sections of the title, *Of the Dying, Of the Dead, Of the Living*, he is able to produce kaleidoscopic moods and characterizations in each category. With the piano accompaniment of Karl-Heinz Nehring and music from the likes of Hanns Eisler, Paul Dessau and Brecht himself, he can convey irony, grief and the tyrannical authority of Arturo Ui without ever abandoning comedy. He acts from his toes to his close-cropped hair, physically sinking into an old man and blossoming as a "Nazi soldier's wife" before curdling her glory. Herr Schall is delicate, and magnificent.

Orpheus Ensemble
St John's

Paul Griffiths

A most ambitious enterprise was begun on Tuesday. In three programmes, of which the other two will follow at roughly weekly intervals, Paul Webster and his young Orpheus Ensemble are setting out to steer us into new ways of hearing the music of the recent past, to let us see Stravinsky as the springboard for an English tradition that leads directly through Britten and Birtwistle to the music of composers born, like Mr Webster himself, in the 1950s. A new generation is at work, and the results are fascinating.

We have been used to measuring Stravinsky performances by the degree to which rhythms are precise and alert. Mr Webster concentrates rather on the longer term, on the deeper pattern of movement and the balancing of harmonic weights, and at first, in the Concertino for 12 instruments, the comparative blurring of the surface was disconcerting.

But then the virtues of this approach revealed themselves in a performance of the Octet that found alarm and menace beneath the superficial bounce, and in accounts of the Balmont and Japanese songs that seemed more than usually trapped in strangeness. They benefitted too from the singing of Jane Ginsborg, who made each little phrase a flower discovered with a childlike immediacy of response.

The new piece was *Le Printemps maladif* by Dave Owen, who interprets a Mallarmé poem to test a solo pianist's powers of self-renewal in the face of new experiences thrown at him or insinuated by a shrill woodwind quartet and a more equable brass trio. Mention of Mallarmé in a musical context makes one think of Boulez and indeed Owen's piano writing, beautifully executed by Michael Finnissy, contained much of that composer's brittle nervosity, but there was also a constant grasping at harmonic continuity that made this a quite individual and very attractive work, full of promise.

Midsummer Night's Dream
Palace, Westcliff

John Percival

To put on *A Midsummer Night's Dream* as a two-act ballet is a bold enterprise at any time; when you have a company of only 10 dancers, it appears positively foolhardy. But, with some doubling of roles and a firm refusal to acknowledge boundaries of sex, Alexander Roy carries it off surprisingly well in his new production for his London Ballet Theatre.

The dancers are kept hard at work. Katherine Mackenzy, for instance, makes a convivial Snug, a timidly ferocious Lion, and between whiles promenades prettily as an attendant fairy. Oberon and Puck are played by women, too; the quarrel and reconciliation of fairy king and queen loses something from that, but Prue Sheridan makes a capriciously dominating figure of Puck.

Roy has avoided odious comparisons by an unexpected choice of music: Rossini's String Sonatas Nos 1 to 6 and his Concerto for cello and double bass, with a few of Shakespeare's words, on tape, occasionally between movements. It makes a pleasant accompaniment, but only when Puck was putting the lovers to sleep could I hear any compelling reason for choosing those particular pieces.

One positive advantage of the score, however, is that the available music has led Roy to provide an early dance for Hermia with Helena, showing their friendship before the troubles begin and thus putting their quarrel in context. Perhaps because of that, the lovers' story proves the most successful of the ballet's three threads, with Glenda Nicholls a particularly affecting Helena.

The fairies, as already indicated, have their strengths and weaknesses. The workmen, in spite of Roy's own efforts as a Bottom given to florid rodomontade, do not really come to life until their play, given twice in quick succession with some amusing differences. For a small touring company this *Dream* is really quite an achievement.

More problems with 'Ballo'

Further difficulties have affected the Covent Garden revival of *Un ballo in maschera* this week. Following the withdrawal of Luciano Pavarotti from the first night tonight, the baritone Renato Bruson has been afflicted with a virus infection and will be unable to sing the first two performances, and Forbes Robinson has also withdrawn because of illness.

Pavarotti will be replaced for the one night by the Spanish tenor *Juan Lloveras*, and Matteo Manuguerra will take over from Bruson tonight and on Monday. Paul Hudson replaces Robinson. *For* the first performance prices have been reduced from the highest level, with £30 for the most expensive seats, to a lower level, with a top price of £20; refunds will be available for those who already have tickets.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from *yesterday's later editions.*


Louise Jameson (left), Anton Rodgers, Billie Whitelaw Photograph by Donald Cooper

Passion Play
Aldwych

Irving Wardle

Adultery may be the most popular theme in Western drama, but there are few plays that do justice to it, for the obvious reason that what goes on in the secrecy of the partners' heads is far more dramatic than anything they say, or for that matter do, to each other. Peter Nichols, having observed this familiar obstacle, has characteristically found a technical solution for it; an idea so simple and so comically fertile that it is amazing that nobody to my knowledge has used it before.

James and Eleanor are a blamelessly married couple who have seen their grown-up children off the premises and now have the house and the rest of their lives to themselves: he restores paintings, she sings in a choir; they tell each other everything and are still happy in the same bed.

Enter the fatal Kate, a husband-snatcher younger than James's daughter who propositions him over a restaurant *table and gets her tongue down* his throat by the end of the meal. Passive and non-committal until now, the sexually timid *James omits to mention this* amusing little adventure to his wife—at which point James B his alter ego, bursts frantically *on the scene to make sure he* gets his story right. With the onset of lies the character splits in two, and the comedy begins.

In due course, Eleanor also acquires an Eleanor B, but before then some of the other ingenuities in the text and Mike Ockrent's production have come into play. Among those is Patrick Robertson's two-level set, which allows James to exit into the matrimonial bedroom and enter a place of assignation through the same door, undermines the sense of security with transformations to a sinister art gallery, and intercuts scenes such as one in which James composes a compromising letter in the ground-floor living room while a meddlesome family friend on the upper level hands it to Eleanor, who promptly splits in two.

With two characters, and two alter egos, the possible range of permutations is vast, and Nichols exploits them with a wonderful command of contrast, surprise, and observation of the revved up thought-processes involved in weaving the tangled web. Desperately nail-biting at one minute, Anton Rodgers's James B is trumpeting "Bravo" *when his principal* (Benjamin Whitrow) invents something plausible. Likewise, Eileen Atkins as Eleanor B *reverses from fury into panic* at the thought of being left alone, and severly ticks off Billie Whitelaw for getting drunk *before herself collapsing into a* sozzled heap.

Music is another powerful element in the production. The first taste we get of Eleanor's choral repertoire is a thunderous blast of the Verdi Dies Irae at Kate's apparently harmless exit in the opening scene. One of the meanest details of the intrigue is the sight of James, radio in hand, informing Kate that he must get home as his wife's concert has just got round to the Agnus Dei; but that he will be available when she is otherwise engaged with the St Matthew Passion and the Mozart Requiem.

Nothing in the play carries a more potent charge of the pain, humiliation and sadly retentive affections of this dismal subject, after all the lies are discovered, than the spectacle of the erring husband attempting to regain his wife's trust with a bungled groping assault on the stairs, to the immeasurably desolate accompaniment of Mozart's last work.

That concludes the first act, and the play could have stopped there. The second act has nothing like the same certainty of intention. In it, Nichols picks up his title pun and sets out to expand its religious implications. In this way, his earlier plays have regularly enriched small private experiences into works for the community.

But this time, although he carefully *sets the scene* by involving a pair of atheists in great devotional music and the restoration of religious paintings, the metaphor refuses to grow; and all we get is NW3 conversation on the blighting heritage of orthodox Christianity. Without that firmly developing centre, the action makes *tentative* sorties into lesbianism, group sex and rejection.

There is a second betrayal with an uglier climax than anything in the first act; but the feeling persists that the essential statement has already been made, and all Nichols can do is repeat it at the top of his voice.

The ingenuity of the central quartet persists, redoubling one's admiration for the marvellously responsive four *performances, and the pain,* intelligence and deft command of intrigue persist through to Miss Atkins's sad departure *with her suitcase in the midst* of a Christmas party. The worst one can say is that Nichols has written a small play, when one *was hoping for a big one.*

Opera around Britain

Musical Handelians hampered by producer's lack of confidence

Rodelinda
Theatr Clwyd

Stanley Sadie

It was *Rodelinda* that, in 1929, led the revival of Handel's operas in Germany. Here it has taken longer to find a place. It has been given by the Handel Opera Society (first in 1959) and at Birmingham University (1972). Now, with the Welsh National Opera production, given in Mold on Wednesday, it becomes the second Handel opera to enter the standing repertory of a professional company here, in succession to the ENO *Giulio Cesare*.

The WNO have not attempted a grand, spectacular production like the Coliseum one (for a start, it has to travel) but something that draws more consciously on period style — Handel's period, that is, not seventh-century Lombardy where the opera is set. That was a wise decision. Elaborate baroque costumes may be undramatic, but they represent only one convention among many; Michael Yeargan's looked well and were in harmony with the music and the sentiments the characters *express (Jocelyn Powell's admirable* Birmingham translation was used). Mr Yeargan has provided a simple, elegant two-*level stage, with a classical* balustraded gallery, reached by a spiral staircase and movable in sections or as a whole. It *serves for an indoor hall*; with *trees, for a garden*; with grilles, for a prison.

But it was ill used, and over used, by Andrei Serban's production. So often did the characters slip niftily up the staircase during a *ritornello* that one began to think of the evening as something like *Downstairs, Upstairs*. The two levels supplied endless possibilities for the characters' overhearing or overseeing each other, so it was regrettable to have so many of them *strolling* around so purposelessly; in Act I, for example, it was unclear whether Eduige was out *walking merely for exercise or* to eavesdrop on Garibaldo's disavowal of love for her.

Irrelevances of this sort, however, and particularly those involving the boy prince Flavio (as when he was made to snatch his enemy's sword, while *Mummy* impassively proceeded with her song), were clearly symptoms of the producer's failure of nerve and want of *confidence in the music.* So was the notion of trundling Bertarido and Rodelinda around the stage on exalted trolleys *during their farewell duet, or* the popping between the poplars during a ritornello. So, too, was the restlessness of the *lighting: ingenious, certainly,* but the rapid changes and expressionist spots were a mistake. It was a mistake too to *have Bertarido's cell brightly* illuminated just before he proclaimed "all is black, eternal darkness" and nearly killed the *wrong man in the gloom.*

The musical side, under Julian Smith, had more style and more sense. The recitative moved well. Ornamentation was tactful. The orchestral playing was consistently rhythmic if sometimes too sustained; attack was not always precise. The opera was in general sensibly paced, rather on the slow side—not many numbers were fiery, and the expressive ones towards the end especially were too drawn out.

There was very adequate singing although the cast included few real Handelians. One was Richard Morton as Grimoaldo, who, if so foppishly dressed as to hinder any characterization, sang the difficult passage-work cleanly and strongly and threw off his aria near the end of Act 1 with a happy insouciance and elegance. Another was Eiddwen Harrhy, surprisingly cast as the contralto Eduige and so rarely in the best part of her range. Suzanne Murphy's bright, bell-like voice served unsurely for Rodelinda's music as so languidly delivered and so poorly articulated. The difficulty of putting over a heroic castrato *role with* a modest-sized countertenor was too well shown by Robin Martin-Oliver, musical though he is; WNO should try *an incisive contralto next time.* Russell Smythe coped well with the bass villain Garibaldo and Catherine Savory sang Unulfo *tastefully. Londoners can see* the production at the Dominion in March.

Stiffelio
Cambridge University Music School

William Mann

The opera which Verdi composed just after *Luisa Miller* and just before *Rigoletto* has a claim on every Verdian's attention. This past autumn *saw the appearance of Stiffelio* on gramophone records, with a burst of renewed interest (it has been rarely revived, even *in recent years*) which this week takes solid shape, in a stage production by Cambridge University Opera Society.

Verdi chose the French drama *Le Pasteur*, by Souvestre and Bourgeois, because it treated a powerful and noble human theme, a welcome change for him from the cardboard-and-paste melodramatics of standard romantic opera plots.

There was, in *Le Pasteur*, the romantic attraction of a story dealing with another country *and other customs*; but *Stiffelio* proved too daring for the Italian censor, too modern in setting to please Trieste, where early *nineteenth-century* costume looked humdrum for the splendour connected with opera.

In a Protestant country, *Stiffelio* presents no problems of premise, only admiration for the evangelical minister who *forgives his errant wife in the* presence of his whole congregation; we may wonder that Stiffelius's father-in-law is not *arrested for murdering his* daughter's naughty seducer. Under the impress of Verdi's heroic, idealistic music—glow*ing ensembles, several riveting* duets and three first-rate solo roles—even that may be accepted.

At *Cambridge, Andrew Neu*bauer's permanent set will not readily suggest Salzburg in 1810 or thereabouts, more credibly a Bedouin camp, *with attendant* giraffes. The clergy are convincingly attired, the populace in a *slap-happy* anthology of nineteenth-century costume.

Malcolm Hunter's production does lay the action out clearly, and characterizes the *dramatis personae* firmly. Graeme Jenkins, in the pit, conducted a well-paced, strongly lilting performance, much of *it sprucely* played by the undergraduate orchestra. Among the soloists, several of them Cambridge graduates, Christopher Gillet's impersonation of the title-role stood out as a vivid character-study by movement and voice: his tenor may not be large, but in a small theatre it rings authentically, with never an ugly note.

Bronwen Mills offered a heroic Lina who appreciated her lyrical music, but sometimes forced her upper tones. *Paul Harrhy brought incisive,* clean sound *to* the villain's tenor music. Richard Wigmore a dry yet gravely sonorous bass *to the senior cleric's part.*

Arts agenda

When the Royal Shakespeare *Company brought back Nicholas Nickleby* for a second season at the Aldwych Theatre in November, it said that this would *be positively the last appearance* of the production. After a *sold-out* eight-week run, it closed earlier this month, leaving large *numbers of theatre*goers still clamouring for tickets. So the RSC has had second thoughts and is now looking at the idea of bringing the production back for a third season later this year.

Juno and the Paycock, *The Suicide*, and Peter Nichols's new *Passion Play* are running in repertory at the theatre until April 4; *Nickleby* could reappear after that. (Get ready to start queueing—it is well worth it.)

■ Regular viewers of the BBC 2 television series based on Malcolm Bradbury's *The History Man*, with that rat-like sociology lecturer Howard Kirk, *will soon be offered another* university saga from the pen of Mr Bradbury. This time, however it will be on radio, and in a rather less *acid* vein. Starting on February 19, Radio 3 will present an eight-episode situation comedy, *Patterson*, written *by Bradbury and a colleague* from the University of East Anglia, Christopher Bigsby.

Lewis Fiander will play Patterson, a *new* lecturer uncertain about the future of his career and his ever-increasing family. Others in the cast include Judy Parfitt, Richard Vernon and Stephen Moore. While *The History Man* is set in a new university, "Watermouth"; the setting for Patterson is a northern redbrick, where, says the BBC, "the campus is in a swamp, permanently surrounded by fog—as are most of the faculty".

■ The Australian Ballet announced last month that Peter Darrell, the artistic director of Scottish Ballet, had been invited to choreograph a new full-*length* ballet based on the story of *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, to be premiered in Melbourne in October. Unfortun*ately there will be a hitch in* the plan: Darrell said in Glasgow this week that he will not be able to take on the project.

He *feels* it just is not possible to produce a full-length work in the time available. "It is too big a project to do in just a couple of months." He adds that there is still not even any music for the work. Darrell says he would have loved to have done the work, and would still be delighted to do it for next year.

■ Michael Caine is to appear in a film of *Deathtrap*, the thriller by Ira Levin which is still running in the West End after more than two years. Shooting of the film is due to start in New York next month, with Sidney Lumet as the *director*; Christopher Reeve and Dyan Cannon are also expected to be in the cast.

■ When Peter Shaffer's play *Amadeus* made its bow in New York *last month, it was in a* much changed form: Clive Barnes described it, on this page, as virtually a new version, making it a far deeper, more complex play, and he argued that London would be short-changed if the National *Theatre did not amend its pro*duction in a similar manner. The changes include many small rewrites and several new sections as well as some variations in emphasis.

Back from the United States, the National's director, Sir Peter Hall, says they have now decided to make in Britain the alterations which have proved so successful on Broadway. However the National production will not be revised immediately. The play will continue to run in the repertory until April, when Paul Scofield, who plays the leading role of Salieri, is leaving to take a six-month break from the National. Then the production will be recast and the public will be offered *Amadeus* Mark II.

■ A *new facility* for cinemagoers is offered at the National Film Theatre next month: sign-language interpreters will be available to translate for the deaf. It is part of a season in connexion with the International Year of the Disabled, under the contemptuous title "Carry on Cripple", which is presented as an attack on the attitude of film-makers towards disabled people.

The organizers of the series, Allan Sutherland and Steve Dwoskin, both of whom have disabilities, have selected films ranging from *The Miracle Worker to Freaks*, which, they argue, use disabled people "to startle or scare, to evoke sympathy or admiration of a kind we can do without". They complain that the wide variety of *films have a common attitude*: that the disabled should know their place and be dependent on the able-bodied. Films in the season are fairly serious; the organizers say space did not allow the inclusion of children's films which perpetuate such myths as "lovable Long John Silver and Captain Hook—villains and cripples still carrying on".

■ Sir Peter Pears is now on the road to recovery after the stroke which he suffered last month. Although neither his speech nor his mental faculties were affected, he was left *paralyzed down one side*; however he is now beginning to walk again, although it will probably be a long while before Sir Peter, aged 70, is fully fit.

NOT TO BE MISSED: a con*spectus of recent developments* in art is provided in *A New Spirit in Painting*, which opens at the Royal Academy of Art today and runs until *March 18* (10.00 until 6.00).

Martin Huckerby

SPORT

Football

Kennedy's late strike puts Liverpool in the driving seat

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Manchester C 0 Liverpool 1

Manchester City's movement along their new, agreeable course was broken at Maine Road last night when Liverpool's annoyance at being dislodged from the top of the league surfaced in the first leg of the Football *League Cup's* semi-final round.

Liverpool's experience in these two-legged ties was their strength. For most of the game they were *prepared to see City expend enormous* effort in almost permanent attack. Then, late in the game, Ray Kennedy drifted into their penalty area to snap up a chance and set his club on what now appears to be a clear road to Wembley and an *opportunity* to win the one trophy that has eluded them.

City, necessarily rearranged, did *their reputation no* harm as they rand and ran on a hitch which drained the players' energy. Eventually, though, they had to concede that Liverpool's wily survivors of so many games of this ilk knew exactly what they were doing.

An ironic feature of City's appearance at this advanced stage of the competition was that the team *they* had to field both in this tie and in the previous round last month was more of the departed Malcolm Allison's making.

The experienced hands brought in to guide the promising youngsters were all cup tied, apart from Boyer. McDonald, Gow and Hutchison had to be replaced, allowing the return of Tueart and the *presence of Bennett, a scorer* in every round, and Henry.

City were also deprived of a strong defender in Booth, who was injured. Thus Liverpool, with *Thompson* restored to the defence after his 11-match absence, were nearer an established team and could even choose to drop Johnson for Fairclough.

Liverpool's declared intention to employ European Cup tactics, with containment their priority in the first leg, was almost destroyed as early as the third minute when an attack developed across their penalty area involving Bennett and Caton. *It ended with Reeves* rising above Clemence to *head* in, only for the effort to be disallowed. The referee ruled that Reeves had fouled Alan Kennedy.

The incentive for City was savoured and not wasted, and although the speed of Fairclough and Dalglish was sometimes a problem to them, they might have compensated for their early disappointment when Boyer, always lively, led another Caton-inspired attack. The ball was in between himself and Clemence when approaching the penalty area but the goalkeeper was there first to hack away.

Strong and fast in midfield, City also used Bennett and Tueart wide, keeping the team moving forward impressively even bearing in mind Liverpool's determination to keep ample numbers in their own half. Boyer continued to hover menacingly in Thompson's vicinity, hoping, perhaps, to benefit if the defender showed a sign of slowness.

Liverpool continually looked for a sudden thrust across the halfway line while City were committed upfield. Fairclough's willingness to pursue Dalglish's ambitious through passes regularly opened the City defence and his low, powerful shot near half time was ably parried by Corrigan who always *had* to be prepared to sprint off his line to cope with Liverpool's familiar tactics.

City's pace, which had been unremitting in the first half, eased a little in the early stages of the second, allowing Souness to become a more commanding figure in midfield. The lack of bite he had shown last Saturday on his return was now overcome.

In this period of Liverpool domination Lee's tenacity on the right was what gave Dalglish an opportunity to seek out Souness who was moving through the centre, *and through the snow, to near* the edge of the penalty area. The ball ran well for him and his first time shot was blocked.

A feature of Liverpool's play was the relaxed performance of Dalglish who seemed to be released from the tension that had recently marred his game. Here, with Fairclough acting as the more advanced striker, Dalglish could be a provider, which he enjoys. At times he slipped deep into midfield and offer McDermott and Souness chances to go upfield themselves.

Liverpool's theme remained that of absorbing City's great energy. Power's efforts in City's midfield were magnificent and it was a pity that after 81 minutes he conceded the free kick that led to Liverpool *taking a lead that will give them* considerable advantage at Anfield in the return.

Power's tackle on Lee was hardly malicious. The little Liverpool forward fell spectacularly but the free kick was given without delay and taken in forthright fashion by McDermott who threaded the ball through to Ray Kennedy, rushing into the thick of the goal area. The instinct of a former striker lived on. Kennedy slid the ball in and in the last minute Lee missed an open goal. City, however, deserved to survive that at least.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; R. Ranson, A. Henry, N. Reid, T. Caton, P. Power, P. Boyer, D. Bennett, S. Mackenzie, D. Tueart, K. Reeves.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, C. Irwin, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, D. Fairclough, T. McDermott, G. Souness.

Referee: A. Grey (Great Yarmouth).



The ball is in the net but Liverpool can breathe again. Reeves's effort was disallowed.

Boxing

Sibson gets warning from the board

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Tony Sibson, Britain's European middleweight champion, had the riot act read to him by the British Boxing Board of Control at their monthly meeting yesterday in London. Sibson had been called before them to explain how and why he had shed 9½lb in the 24 hours before his British title bout with Kevin Finnegan in 1979. Sibson had innocently disclosed this "feat" at a press conference last December and the medical implications caused great concern to the board.

Sibson said that he had gone through a series of saunas coupled with strenuous exercise to make the weight. "I did it myself, I am the one to blame for not being professional," he said after the hearing. "I was ignorant and I wasn't taking boxing seriously." Sibson, who comes *from* Leicester, had been going through an unhappy period after his move to London and had, through boredom, become a compulsive eater.

Even though Sibson lost by the slender margin of half a point to Finnegan, one of the finest technicians in Britain then, and felt no serious discomfort after the bout, the board's medical officer *took him aside yesterday and gave* him a long lecture on the dangers of what he did. "It will not happen again. Proper training and proper diet are the ways to take weight off", said a contrite Sibson. "I know that now, and in future I shall be an example to fitness freaks".

Sibson, who returned to Leicester after his European title challenge in December is in a happier frame of mind, and *will*, I am sure, pay heed to this warning. He looked in good shape for the European bout against the champion Matteo Salvemini of Italy. *For the first time* you could see muscle definition on his arms, the general pudginess had gone and he efficiently went about his work and stopped the Italian in seven rounds.

The board also discussed John L. Gardner's much-publicized bout with Muhammad Ali which has done the rounds of cities and at present landed up in Honolulu where Ali is hoping to be given a licence. However, yesterday the Hawaii Athletic Commission decided to defer any action on Ali's application until they received a *written* report from the Nevada Commission. By the time the reply comes Ali will be 39 and Hawaii do not register boxers over 38.

The board reiterated their disapproval of Ali continuing in boxing. Ali watchers say that if the bout goes on there is even a danger of the big man being knocked out by Gardner. If that is so Ali must be in a *bad* way and the board are right to endorse the view their chairman, Alexander Elliot expressed recently that under no condition will the contest be given *their blessing*.

They have now received the report on the riot, more a disturbance which followed the world middleweight championship bout between *Marvin* Hagler and Britain's Alan Minter at Wembley. It will be sent to the Minister for Sport before being made public.

President's Cup

Jakarta, Jan 14.—Fourteen countries from Asia, Europe and Africa will take part in the fourth *President's Cup on January 26 to* February 1. The United States have yet to say whether they will take part. The Soviet Union will send 14 boxers.

Hockey

Brookeman pops up on the left and gives Pakistanis a fright

From Sydney Friskin
Karachi, Jan 14

Pakistan 3 England 2

England lost to a somewhat subdued Pakistan team in the Champions Trophy hockey tournament here today and with a little extra effort might even have earned a point. They gave the home side a few anxious moments towards the end but appeared to have left their recovery a little too late.

There were more cheers in the second match for Spain, who held The Netherlands to an exciting 3—3 draw and put an added burden on them to beat England on Friday in order to make sure of the trophy. If they do not the position at *the top of* the table could change dramatically but a great deal depends on what Australia and West Germany do tomorrow.

England put more pattern into their play today with four men in the middle line and only two front runners, Rule and Leman. There was more variety later in England's methods and Westcott came up from *the middle to the* front to provide the element of surprise. This, in the first instance, brought about the reduction of Pakistan's 3—0 lead held at the interval.

More life was injected into the England attack by the substitution of Brookeman for Leman. Pakistan were probably expecting Brookeman to appear on the right but he turned up on the left and was deeply involved in those closing skirmishes which helped England to reduce Pakistan's 3—1 lead.

Signs that Pakistan's forwards were recovering their touch were given by Qaiser Iqbal who took over the role of centre forward. Samiullah troubled the England defence on the left and there were even better results for Pakistan when Hanif Khan, at inside left, was replaced by Jan Mohammad. Still, England could have stolen the lead while Pakistan were adjusting their sights. A splendid dash down the right by Leman ended with Khehar just shooting wide.

After England had failed with *their first short corner* in the fifteenth minute, Pakistan launched an offensive which led to their first goal in the twenty-second minute, Nasir scoring from a short corner. Rule's attempt to score on his own a few minutes later was thwarted by the goalkeeper at the expense of a long corner. Then Qaiser Iqbal, after a sustained run on the left tried a *shot which* was stopped by a foot on the line and Kaleemullah converted the inevitable penalty stroke.

England's second substitution was made in the second half with Dodds replacing the tiring Khehar but Pakistan's pressure began to intensify thus bringing Taylor in goal into frequent action. He was once beaten by Mushtaq but Duthie saved on the line. Then Pakistan were unlucky when Qaiser Iqbal hit a post, a reprieve celebrated by England with Hughes scoring eventually off the rebound.

A few minutes later a centre from the right by Kaleemullah was met chest high by Jan Mohammad, and Taylor saved at the *expense of a long corner* which was converted with a high shot by Nasir. Three minutes before the end Duthie's stick was held down in the circle and Westcott converted a penalty stroke.

PAKISTAN: Qamar Zia; Ehsanullah, Nasir Nasir, Rahmat Kaleem, Akhtar Rasool (captain), Mohammad Rashid, Kaleemullah, Mushtaq Ahmed, Qaiser Iqbal, Hanif Khan (sub: Jan Mohammad), Samiullah.

ENGLAND: I. C. B. Taylor; J. L. Duthie, M. D. Wilkinson, D. Craig, A. J. Wallace, M. Precious, S. S. Khehar (sub: R. D. A. Dodds), D. C. Westcott, N. Hughes (captain), C. Rule, R. Leman (sub: R. H. Brookeman).

Umpires: D. Meredith (Australia) and S. Stubing (W Germany).

The Netherlands were stretched to the limit of their powers by Spain who were behind all the way. Heyin, Bouwman and Litjens scored for The Netherlands: Garalda, Coghen and *Roca for* Spain who went ahead of England on the table with three points to England's two.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Netherlands	4	2	2	0	15	12	6
West Germany	3	1	2	0	11	6	4
Pakistan	4	2	0	2	11	9	4
Australia	3	1	1	1	11	11	3
Spain	4	1	1	2	8	16	3
England	4	0	2	2	5	8	2

Tennis

British rankings reveal lack of riches

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

J. R. ("Jim") Cochrane, who took office yesterday as chairman of the Lawn Tennis Association's council, said later that "in the near future" the council would be asked to consider *radical* changes in the organization of the LTA. Among these was a proposal to "strengthen the position" of the secretary. The suggested changes would be put forward by the subcommittee who have been meeting regularly to discuss the findings—published last June—of a government-appointed committee of inquiry into British tennis.

Cochrane, a Bolton-born schoolmaster and magistrate, has been *closely associated with the promotion* of British junior tennis, notably the north-western pilot scheme for what later became a national programme to encourage development at "grass roots" level. He jokes about his extra-Lancastrian activities as "missionary work" but may be exactly the kind of leader the British game needs during what must obviously be a period of responsible reorganization.

"From a personal point of view I would like to see training centres all over the country—and covered *courts where everybody could* play", he said.

He was, perhaps, unduly optimistic when asked if there was any immediate prospect that could check the advance of badminton and squash into what could be regarded as tennis-playing sections of the community: "I think there is. 'Short tennis' will help to do it." ("Short tennis" *is* a miniature form of the game devised for the very young.) "But the one thing that would really revolutionize it would be a men's singles winner *at Wimbledon*."

Such a possibility, alas can be no more than a pipedream at present. The British ranking lists issued yesterday are *slightly* embarrassing when compared with the world rankings. Christopher Mottram, again the British number one, is the only British player among the 100 leading men in the world. His closest domestic challenger, Mark Cox, *first* appeared in the British rankings in 1962.

Number one in the British women's list is Virginia Wade, first ranked in 1963, who has been number one on 11 occasions. Cox and Miss Wade deserve much credit for maintaining their form so remarkably well but at the same time their continued eminence is a commentary on the deficiencies of younger British players.

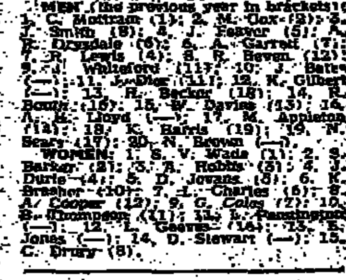
The men bunched behind Mottram and Cox are all in their middle or late 20s. John Lloyd has dropped out of the rankings altogether because he has not *played enough tournaments* to be considered. Nor is it much of a testimony to the strength of the rankings that the two leading juniors, Jeremy Bates and Keith *Gilbert, are* already good enough to be ranked at 10 and 12 among the seniors.

The first five places in the women's list are unchanged. But any view of the wider horizon makes it clear that only Miss Wade, Susan Barker and Anne Hobbs rank among the 50 leading players in the world. Kate Brasher has advanced from number 10 to number six. She leads what may be regarded as a promising advance by the juniors. Two more of these, Lisa Pennington and Elizabeth Jones, appear in the senior rankings at 11 and 13.

MEN (the previous year in brackets): 1, C. Mottram (1); 2, M. Cox (2); 3, J. Smith (8); 4, J. Feaver (5); 5, R. Drysdale (6); 6, A. Jarrett (7); 7, R. Lewis (4); 8, R. Beven (12); 9, J. Whiteford (11); 10, J. Bates (—); 11, J. Dier (11); 12, K. Gilbert (—); 13, R. Becker (18); 14, R. Booth (16); 15, W. Davies (13); 16, A. H. Lloyd (—); 17, M. Appleton (14); 18, K. Harris (19); 19, N. Sears (17); 20, N. Brown (—).

WOMEN: 1, S. V. Wade (1); 2, S. Barker (2); 3, A. Hobbs (3); 4, J. Durie (4); 5, D. Jevans (5); 6, K. Brasher (10); 7, L. Charles (6); 8, A. Cooper (12); 9, G. Coles (7); 10, B. Thompson (11); 11, L. Pennington (—); 12, L. Geeves (14); 13, E. Jones (—); 14, D. Stewart (—); 15, C. Drury (8).





Court eminences: Mottram (left) and Miss Wade are still at the top of the tree.

Miss Wade beaten

Kansas City, Jan 14.—Sandy Collins, unseeded, beat the sixth-seed Virginia Wade 6—4, 6—0 in a second-round match at the $150,000 Avon women's tennis championships. In first-round action Mima Jausovec beat Lucia Romanov 6—3, 6—4.

Mullery wants Fulham goalkeeper

Alan Mullery, the Brighton manager, expects to sign Perry Digweed, the Fulham reserve goalkeeper, for £150,000 today, and play him at West Bromwich Albion on Saturday. Mr Mullery has agreed terms with Malcolm Macdonald, the Fulham manager, for 21-year-old Digweed, who has played 17 first team games for the London club but none this season.

Brighton want Digweed to take over from Graham Moseley, who has been so out of form this season that Mullery claims he has cost the club six points.

Mullery said yesterday: "I backed Moseley in the past and I'm not forgetting the fine matches he has had for us. But his mistakes are costing us too many points. If it had not been for some of his clangers we would have been up in the top ten. If Moseley played at West Bromwich he would be a *bundle of nerves and it would not be fair on the rest of the players.*"

If Digweed fails to sign today then John Phillips, Brighton's reserve goalkeeper, will play at the Hawthorns.

Manchester City have had another inquiry from the American club, Seattle Sounders, for their £1.5m record signing Steve Daley.

Mayes twice on the mark

Chelsea 4 DS-79 2

Alan Mayes scored his first goals for Chelsea as they overcame the Dutch first division side *in this friendly at Stamford Bridge*. Mayes, a £200,000 signing from Swindon last month, was on the mark after 2 and 84 minutes as the second division promotion hopefuls hit the target for the first time at home since November 22.

Walker, in the third minute, and Bumstead, in the thirty-third, were their other scorers. Both the Dutch side's goals came from Van Den Ham (15 and 50).

Earlier in the day, Chelsea's manager Geoff Hurst ruled out any possibility of signing Johan Cruyff, who played for the Dutch side in a rainswept match watched by only 4,211 spectators. Cruyff strolled through most of the match, but when he put his mind to the proceedings still looked a class above anyone on the field.

Exeter 2 Portsmouth 0

Former Portsmouth player, Dave Pullar, dealt a double blow to his old club's promotion hopes. Pullar set up Exeter's first goal for Pearson after just 80 seconds and then went on to score the second himself nine minutes from time.

One of the most surprising things *on the night however, was referee* Vic Callow's decision to allow the game to start in the first place. Large areas of the ground were under water before the kick-off and the torrential rain which persisted throughout made the game something of a lottery.

Yesterday's results

League Cup
Semi-final round, first leg
Manchester C (0) 0 Liverpool (0) 1
46,000 R. Kennedy

Third Division
Exeter (1) 2 Portsmouth (0) 0
Pearson, Pullar 3,722

Scottish Cup
Second round replay
Arbroath (1) 1 Albion Rov. (0) 0
Fairley
(Winners home to Cowdenbeath)

FA TROPHY: First round replays: Maidstone 1, Hastings 0; [illegible]

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Cheltenham 3, Enderby 2.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Hertford Town v Maidenhead United—postponed.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: AFA XI 1, Royal Navy 4. Postponed: Isthmian League v Combined Services.

OTHER MATCH: Chelsea 4, DS 79 (Netherlands) 2.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Highgate 0, Corinthian Casuals 4; Queens' Cambridge 1, Brentwood 3.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Leeds 26, Salford 9.

HOCKEY: London League: Bromley 2, Oxford University 2; Spencer 4, London University 0. Representative match: Cambridge University 0, East XI 4.

Threat of fixture congestion for West Ham

Non-stop overnight rain caused West Ham's FA Cup third round, second replay to be postponed again last night at Wrexham. Their delayed League Cup semi-final round first leg against Coventry City has also been postponed.

The replay, originally scheduled for last Monday but moved to last night because the Racecourse Ground was waterlogged, will now go ahead next Monday. If a third replay is needed it will be at West Ham next Wednesday, with the League Cup match being on Tuesday, *January 27, two weeks before* the second leg.

The second division leaders and FA Cup holders are also involved in a fourth trophy—the European Cup Winners' Cup. They have had to accept that they will face fixture congestion in the next month. However, the League have already begun thinking of ways round a new, as yet hypothetical, problem. If West Ham eventually beat Wrexham, they could need a replay to dispose of their fourth round opponents, Wimbledon, which the FA may insist takes *place as scheduled in the week* beginning January 25.

"I think everybody wanted a different arrangement", a League spokesman said.

Rugby Union

England challenge Bennett's Welsh faith

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Phil Bennett, the former captain of Wales and the British Lions believes that his country will defeat England on Saturday, though *admitting* that *his forecast* is not made with the fervent conviction he would have mustered on the same subject a year or two ago. "I think a lot depends on Gareth Davies", he says. "But, with or without him, Wales playing a championship match in Cardiff must remain desperately hard to beat. It could be a tremendous *struggle, and one of the closest* things ever."

If Davies fails to pass a fitness test on an injured knee when the Welsh party assembles at Bridgend this afternoon, then Bennett hopes the selectors will resist any temptation to move David Richards from the centre and, instead, will bring in Gary Pearce, the Bridgend and Wales B stand-off half, who has *been named one of six reserves*. Bennett approves of the craftsmanship and cutting edge that Richards brings to his midfield partnership with the captain. Steve Fenwick, but, not *surprisingly*, thinks less highly of his qualities as a line and tactical kicker in the *pivotal position*. Richards's performance for Swansea against the All Blacks in this respect is recalled *with some distress*.

"After that comprehensive defeat by New Zealand in November", Bennett goes on, "Wales now have to discover whether it was a tired and jaded Welsh display because their Lions had had too much rugby or because the All Blacks were so good and so quick they made their opponents look that way. But, *whatever the answer, the local* feeling is that a resurgence is on the way with the introduction of *some* new blood, and I am especially pleased for David Nicholas of Llanelli."

Two seasons ago, when playing a cup tie against Swansea, Nicholas suffered a serious injury to knee ligaments and was out of the game for 20 months. "I went over the top just after he tackled Roger Blyth", Bennett recalls, "and I can remember what a terrible mess David's knee was in. I thought he'd be lucky to play again. But he's done magnificently to get back, spending all last summer sprinting and doing weighttraining. He's a beautiful footballer of the Mike Slemen type. But for the injury I'm sure he'd have been a Lion in South Africa."

Bennett is in good company in the valleys in believing that on Saturday *Jeff* Squire should be the No 8, in which position he fared impressively for the Lions last summer, and that Wales *should play Gareth Williams in* his usual Bridgend position as a flanker. The Welsh selectors, however, have seen things differently. "I rate Williams very highly as a flanker", Bennett asserts. "His long stride gets him pretty quickly into the midfield." Squire, who has a slightly pulled hamstring, also faces a fitness test.

Bennett has never played against the new Welsh flanker, Rhodri Lewis, but has watched him on television. "Very quick, very aggressive but obviously still with something to learn", is the verdict. None the less, Bennett queries whether England quite realize what a blow they have suffered by the retirement of Tony Neary and Roger Uttley at loose forward. "Tremendous *performers*", Bennett *says*. "Both of them should have won more caps."

In *contemplating* the *international*, Bennett admits to two major worries. "There was a time, in England-Wales matches in Cardiff", he declares, "when only one side went out on to the field with genuine confidence in the result. English heads tended to *droop* when we got some points on the board. But it's different now. I don't fancy that will happen on *Saturday*, even *if* Wales get away to a good start. And I'm concerned about the lineout, especially in the middle. I've a high respect for Maurice Colclough."

J. P. R. Williams, besides eclipsing Gareth Edwards's record of 53 caps for Wales, will be playing his 11th match against England. It might have been his 14th, but he missed the Twickenham game on account of injury in 1974 and he did not play at all in the championship last season.

Faulkner retires: Charlie Faulkner, one of the famous Pontypool front row, has announced his retirement from the game. Faulkner, who won 19 caps for Wales and was also a replacement British *Lion during* the 1977 New Zealand tour, has been suffering from a bad knee injury which needed an operation last year.

Rowan's third cap

Norrie Rowan wins his third cap for Scotland when he plays against France at Parc Des Princes, Paris, on Saturday. He replaces *Iain Milne* who failed a late fitness test last night.

RUGBY UNION: Borough Road College 14, St Mary's Hospital 0; Exeter 14, Public School Wanderers 13; Royal Navy 9, Metropolitan Police 9.

Irish advertise reason for SA tour

Dublin, Jan 14.—The Irish Rugby Union today put large advertisements in the republic's four national daily newspapers, explaining why it has decided to *send a touring team to South* Africa later this year.

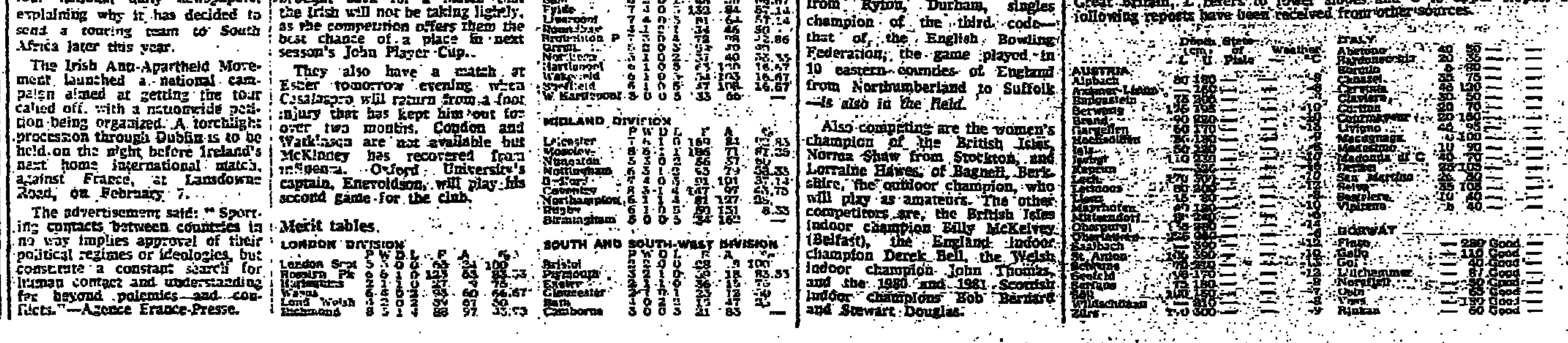
The Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement launched a national campaign aimed at getting the tour called off, with a nationwide petition being organized. A torchlight procession through Dublin is to be held on the night before Ireland's next home international match, against France, at Lansdowne Road, on February 7.

The advertisement said: "Sporting contacts between countries in no way implies approval of their political regimes or ideologies, but constitute a constant search for human contact and understanding far beyond polemics and conflicts."—Agence France-Presse.

Kennedy returns for Irish

Ken Kennedy, now 38 and who won the last of his 45 Irish caps six years ago, will be making his first appearance of the season for London Irish in the Surrey Cup quarter-final round at Old Tiffinians on Sunday. Kennedy, a former British Lions hooker, is brought back for a match that the Irish will not be taking lightly, as the competition offers them the best chance of a place in next season's John Player Cup.

They also have a match at Esher tomorrow evening when Casalaspro will return from a foot injury that has kept him out for over two months. Condon and Watkinson are not available but McKinney has recovered from influenza. Oxford University's captain, Eneveldson, will play his second game for the club.



Merit tables

LONDON DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
London Scot	5	5	0	0	65	24	100
Rosslyn Pk	6	5	1	0	123	53	83.33
Harlequins	2	1	1	0	27	9	75
Wasps	6	4	0	2	93	60	66.67
Lond Welsh	4	2	0	2	39	67	50
Richmond	8	3	1	4	88	97	43.75
London Irish	7	3	0	4	81	90	42.86
Met Police	6	2	0	4	59	95	33.33
Saracens	5	1	0	4	45	67	20
Blackheath	7	1	0	6	64	127	14.29

NORTHERN DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Waterloo	5	5	0	0	100	27	100
Gosforth	4	4	0	0	62	28	100
Harrogate	5	4	1	0	62	46	90
Morley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	91	71	[illegible]
Sale	3	2	0	1	48	26	66.67
Fylde	7	4	0	3	130	84	57.14
Liverpool	7	4	0	3	81	64	57.14
Roundhay	4	2	0	2	34	46	50
Bradford	7	[illegible]	0	4	72	98	32.86
Orrell	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	3	[illegible]	30	[illegible]
Northern	3	1	0	2	37	40	33.33
Hartlepool	6	1	0	5	63	130	16.67
Wakefield	6	1	0	[illegible]	54	103	16.67
Headingley	6	1	0	5	47	108	16.67
W. Hartlepool	5	0	0	5	35	66	—

MIDLAND DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Leicester	7	6	1	0	160	81	92.85
Moseley	8	6	1	1	186	71	81.25
Nuneaton	5	3	0	2	56	57	60
Nottingham	6	3	1	2	53	79	58.33
Bedford	7	4	0	3	91	101	57.14
Coventry	8	3	1	4	147	97	43.75
Northampton	6	1	1	4	81	127	25
Rugby	6	1	0	5	60	131	8.33
Birmingham	5	0	0	5	34	162	—

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Bristol	2	2	0	0	28	9	100
Plymouth	3	2	1	0	30	18	83.33
Exeter	2	1	1	0	36	15	75
Gloucester	[illegible]	1	0	1	23	12	50
Bath	4	0	2	2	15	47	25
Camborne	3	0	0	3	21	85	—

Lewis loses his King's Cup place to Jarrett

Andrew Jarrett replaces Richard Lewis as Britain's No 2 for tonight's King's Cup European indoor match against Sweden in Cardiff.

Jarrett, who yesterday moved up from seventh to sixth in the new British ranking list, plays the first rubber against Anders Jarryd and then Mottram faces Per Hjertquist before dashing to Gatwick for an early morning flight to Mexico.

Britain's team manager Paul Hutchins *has kept faith* with the doubles pairing of Jarrett and David Lloyd, who helped to give Britain a 3—0 victory over Hungary in their first King's Cup match of the season on Sunday.

It has not been the best of days for Lewis. First he heard that he had dropped from fourth to seventh in the rankings and then he learnt he had lost his cup place.

Mottram, who conceded only one game to János Benyik at the weekend after playing in the Braniff doubles at Olympia earlier the same day, may find it more testing against Hjertquist, who is the top Swedish player in the absence of Bjorn Borg. It will be the British No 1's last appearance in *the King's Cup before the playoff* stage next month.

Both Jarrett and Jarryd will be in action twice this evening for the Swede links up with Hans Simonsson in the concluding doubles.

Mr Hutchins said: "There is not much to choose between Jarrett and Lewis and as they will both be playing in our next King's Cup match in Russia at the weekend I have decided to swap them around."

DRAW: A. Jarrett v A. Jarryd; C. Mottram v P. Hjertquist; D. Lloyd and Jarrett v Jarryd and H. Simonsson.

Satisfying his yen

Tokyo, Jan 14.—The world professional sprint cycling champion, Koichi Nakano, aged 25, earned a Japanese record 111.4 million yen (about £230,000) in races *last* year, the Japan cycling promotion association said today. *Nakano* won the sprint title for the fourth successive time in the world championships at Besançon.

Women's worth

New York, Jan 14.—The 1981 United States women's golf tour comprises 40 tournaments, worth record prize money of $5.8m, the Ladies Professional Golf Association has announced. The circuit, which opens at Deerfield Beach, *Florida*, from January 29 to February 1, includes the $400,000 mixed team event.

Easy passage for Borg against Clerc

New York, Jan 14.—Bjorn Borg, the defending champion, easily defeated José Luis Clerc, 6—3, 6—4, today in the opening match of the five-day $400,000 Masters championship, sponsored by Volvo.

Borg, seeded only fourth after an abbreviated campaign in 1980, never let Clerc into the match, breaking the Argentine's service in the second and fourth games *of the first set* to take a 4—0 lead. Clerc broke back, but Borg then held his serve to take the opening set.

Clerc put up a sterner fight in *the second set. Borg, who was* playing in his customary calm and methodical manner, rarely ventured to the net, hitting winners from the baseline. Despite playing in no tournaments since November, Borg showed no signs of rustiness. He broke Clerc's service in the third game without his opponent winning a point and went on to take the set 6—4.

Tomorrow Borg will play McEnroe and the other matches are: Clerc v Mayer, Lendl v Vilas and Connors v Solomon. The line-up on Friday is: McEnroe v Clerc, Borg v Mayer, Solomon v Vilas and Connors v Lendl.—AP.

Bowls

Top names will compete for record prize

David Bryant, the world champion, and Noel Burrows, champion of the rival crown green code, will compete for the largest winning *prize* offered in the history of open bowls—£3,000—at a tournament sponsored by John Player at Darlington from February 11 to 14.

Total prize money of £8,000 *will be at stake* for a tournament which has attracted all the game's biggest names. Stuart Hubbard, from Ryton, Durham, singles champion of the third code—that of the English Bowling Federation, the game played in 10 eastern counties of England from Northumberland to Suffolk—*is also in the field*.

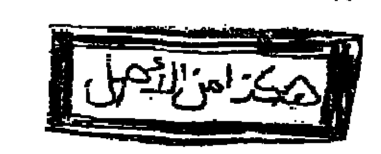
Also competing are the women's champion of the British Isles, Norma Shaw from Stockton, and Lorraine Hawes, of Bagnell, Berkshire, the outdoor champion, who will play as amateurs. The other competitors are, the British Isles indoor champion Billy McKelvey (Belfast), the England indoor champion Derek Bell, the Welsh indoor champion John Thomas, and the 1980 and 1981 Scottish indoor champions Bob Bernard and Stewart Douglas.

Latest snow reports from Europe

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans Montana	70	120	Good	Fair	Good	Cloud	-5
New snow on hard base							
Davos	100	200	Good	Powder	Good	Sun	-13
Excellent skiing conditions							
Flaine	125	390	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-6
Fresh powder on good base							
Kitzbühel	70	185	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-6
Excellent powder off piste							
Les Arcs	98	210	Good	Powder	Good	Cloudy	-8
New powder on a firm base							
Saas-Fee	20	70	Good	None	Closed	Clear	-10
More snow needed							
Sauze d'Oulx	4	30	Fair	Varied	—	Fine	-1
Skiing limited to upper slopes							
Verbier	70	200	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-5
New snow on firm base							
Wengen	80	200	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-5
Good skiing conditions							
Wildschönau	150	200	Good	Powder	Good	Firm	-9
New snow on firm base							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources.

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	80	180	—	—	[illegible]
Axamer-Lizum	—	160	—	—	-8
Badgastein	75	265	—	—	-6
Berwang	135	195	—	—	-4
Brand	90	220	—	—	-10
[illegible]	60	170	—	—	-12
[illegible]	30	130	—	—	-13
Ischgl	50	230	—	—	-9
[illegible]	110	230	—	—	-12
Kaprun	—	350	—	—	-10
Lech	270	300	—	—	-10
Lermoos	80	205	—	—	-12
Lienz	15	80	—	—	-10
Mayrhofen	40	180	—	—	-10
[illegible]	8	240	—	—	-14
Obergurgl	150	280	—	—	-8
Obertauern	225	280	—	—	-12
Saalbach	—	380	—	—	-12
St Anton	180	360	—	—	-10
Schruns	70	250	—	—	-13
Seefeld	38	170	—	—	-12
Serfaus	75	180	—	—	-8
Sölden	100	180	—	—	-7
Wildschönau	40	210	—	—	-7
Zürs	170	300	—	—	-9
ITALY					
Abetone	40	80	—	—	—
Bardonecchia	20	35	—	—	—
Bormio	5	90	—	—	—
Canazei	35	75	—	—	—
Cervinia	40	120	—	—	—
Claviere	30	50	—	—	—
Cortina	20	70	—	—	—
Courmayeur	20	160	—	—	—
Livigno	40	95	—	—	—
Macugnaga	0	100	—	—	—
Madesimo	10	90	—	—	—
Madonna di C	40	70	—	—	—
Ortisei	25	105	—	—	—
San Martino	20	80	—	—	—
Selva	35	105	—	—	—
Sestriere	10	40	—	—	—
Vipiteno	5	40	—	—	—
NORWAY					
Finse	—	280	Good	—	-12
Geilo	—	110	Good	—	-10
Gol	—	40	Good	—	-12
Lillehammer	—	67	Good	—	-6
Norefjell	—	30	Good	—	-8
Oslo	—	65	Good	—	-6
Voss	—	130	Good	—	-1
Rjukan	—	60	Good	—	-4



SPORT

Cricket



The England party in the indoor cricket school at Lord's yesterday: Back row: D. L. Bairstow, M. W. Gatting, B. C. Rose, G. B. Stevenson, G. Miller, G. R. Dilley P. Willey, D. I. Gower, J. E. Emburey, P. R. Downton, R. O. Butcher. Front row: Bernard Thomas (physiotherapist), G. A. Gooch, R. G. D. Willis (vice-captain) Alan Smith (manager), I. T. Botham (captain), G. Boycott, C. M. Old, Ken Barrington (assistant manager).

England need a hero to shine in the Caribbean sun

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

The England cricket team fly today to Antigua where they will have four days' practice before moving on to Trinidad for the first match of their three-month tour. Although they might have preferred to be taking their early nets in Barbados or Port of Spain, the grounds there were unavailable and Antigua has much to recommend it.

It is a friendly island and it will be a help to know the way round when, for the first time, England play a Test match there towards the end of March. The pitches in Antigua are prepared by the prisoners from the near by jail. "How long have you been working on the ground?", Denness asked one of them on England's last tour to the West Indies. "Three years, sir", came the reply, "and I've another two to do." Some of the best pitches and the loveliest beaches in the Caribbean are to be found in Antigua, from one of whose tiny streets hails Vivian Richards, the finest batsman in the game.

Given good weather these few opening days should be free from trouble. Only an optimist, and an incurable one at that, will feel as confident about the rest of the tour. Even in the days when cricket was played more for fun than it is now, it was unusual to get through a Test series in the West Indies without a riot. To do so now, when cricketers are so openly recalcitrant, would be an achievement in itself. Though it is asking a lot, England's best chance of enjoying their tour and doing justice to themselves is to be proof against provocation.

But how are they ever going to bowl West Indies out? Their hopes of doing so will be highest at Port of Spain, where the pitch, having been recently relaid, is unlikely to last. There must, too, be some encouragement to be had from the astonishing fact that West Indies, reputedly the best batting side in the world, have just spent almost 10 weeks in Pakistan and scored, between them, only one individual 100—Richards's—in the fourth and last Test match. Whatever the Pakistanis may have done to their pitches to suit their slower bowlers, this suggests that some of the younger West Indians, such as Bacchus and Haynes, still have much to learn and that some of the older ones, such as Lloyd and Kallicharran, are not as good as they were.

If England bowl to a plan, based on a strict adherence to length and line, the course the Test matches take is likely to revolve to an unusual degree round one man—Richards. In Australia last winter, whenever Richards failed the West Indians had a struggle on their hands. In New Zealand soon afterwards, when they were without him, they lost the Test series.

In Pakistan, in the series just ended, Richards's average was 73. But have a look at how the others fared: Lloyd averaged 21, Kallicharran 16, Haynes 17 and Bacchus 19. Even without Jackman and Underwood, who should both be going, the signs from England's point of view are not entirely unfavourable—so long as all those game knees and creaking shoulders and complaining backs behave themselves.

In many respects a tour of the West Indies is still a romantic prospect. Who, if young enough, would not want to be going to St Vincent, Montserrat, Barbados and Antigua, even if a fortnight in Jamaica's Kingston and Guyana's Georgetown is less beguiling? What may be tedious for those of all ages is the over rate. If, these days, England's is seldom creditable, West Indies' is sometimes a disgrace—and in West Indies there are never less than three drinks intervals in a day. When it suits them, both sides will be able to bowl fewer than 70 balls an hour.

In their past 15 Test matches West Indies have played a spin bowler only twice—at Dunedin last February in the one game they lost and at Faisalabad in November. They have a formula now, lacking in all imagination yet coldly effective. Their specialist bowlers are all fast, any spin that may be needed being supplied by Richards.

No one can notice the difference more between the game as they play it today and as they did when first he went to West Indies than Boycott. In 1967-68 Hall and Griffith, West Indies' two specialist fast bowlers, bowled 215 overs between them—though perhaps one third of Sober's 229 overs were at a quickish pace. Gibbs, one of five spinners, bowled 319 overs himself.

Towards the end of last summer in England, the West Indians started to bowl round the wicket at Boycott, fast and persistently short, aiming at his ribs. They will do it again, you may be sure, and if English umpires allowed it to pass, as they did, so no doubt will those in the Caribbean. For soldiering on, when under such fire as this, one can but admire the courage of Boycott. Thank God, be must, for his helmet.

If Richards is one key figure, Botham is undoubtedly another. No England captain ever faced a more daunting task. He has a side of limited ability, committed to a constant battery of speed. Nor, because of the doubts about the fitness of some of them and the absence of others, are they as dashing in the field as they were a couple of years ago. It will often be exhaustingly hot and the crowds are uniquely volatile. There will be times, too, when the umpires seem impossibly difficult to satisfy.

As if all this were not enough, Botham has himself to control and his own form to prove. A year ago he looked to be the greatest asset to have come the way of English cricket for many a day. Win or lose, it will be wonderful if that seems still to be so, in three months.

In the ordinary way a vice-captain's role on tour is of small significance. Now, however, with Brearley no longer there to act as Botham's counsellor and close friend, Willis has an important part to play. Although his bowling is unlikely to have much impact, his influence on his captain well may. Being on tour, and constantly together, can do wonders for a side, but only if they are well led—and that is where Willis, whose heart is very much in the right place, can make a special contribution.

It seems strange to be going away when the days in England are drawing out. Tours to Australia and India are coming towards an end by now. But the break of the past four months should have done the England players more good than the West Indies' two months in Pakistan. Seven years ago, when England toured West Indies last, the player to grow daily in stature was Amiss, who scored 663 runs in the Test matches at an average of 82.

He did it by his unfailing application, just as Hutton, in 1953-54, made as many runs at an even higher average. This time we seem to have a surfeit of batsmen who are content with a flashy 50 and only Boycott to get his head down. For all that, the tougher the undertaking the more chance for a hero to emerge. If to see England win would be surprising, to see them badly beaten would be at least as much so.

ENGLAND PARTY: I. T. Botham (Somerset, captain), R. G. D. Willis (Warwickshire, vice-captain), D. L. Bairstow (Yorkshire), G. Boycott (Yorkshire), R. O. Butcher (Middlesex), G. R. Dilley (Kent), P. R. Downton (Kent), J. E. Emburey (Middlesex), M. W. Gatting (Middlesex), G. A. Gooch (Essex), D. I. Gower (Leicestershire), G. Miller (Derbyshire), C. M. Old (Yorkshire), B. C. Rose (Somerset), G. B. Stevenson (Yorkshire), P. Willey (Northamptonshire).

Itinerary

JANUARY: 23-26 v President's Young West Indies XI, Port of Spain.
FEBRUARY: 4 v West Indies, one-day international, St Vincent. 7-10 v Trinidad and Tobago, Port of Spain. 13-18 v West Indies, first Test, Port of Spain. 21-23 v Guyana, Georgetown. 26 v West Indies, one-day international, Berbice. 28-March 5 v West Indies, second Test, Georgetown.
MARCH: 7-10 v Barbados, Bridgetown. 13-18 v West Indies, third Test, Bridgetown. 21-23 v Leeward Islands, Montserrat. 27-April 1 v West Indies, fourth Test, Antigua.
APRIL: 4-7 v Jamaica, Kingston. 10-15 v West Indies, fifth Test, Kingston.

Leicestershire sack captain

Leicestershire have dismissed their Rhodesian-born captain, Brian Davison, and appointed their wicketkeeper, Roger Tolchard, in his place. Davison, aged 34 and currently leading Tasmania, has been with them for 10 years and took over as captain last season; Tolchard, also aged 34, will be their fourth captain in as many years, following Illingworth, Higgs, and Davison.

Mike Turner, Leicestershire's secretary-manager, said: "The change of skipper is no reflection on Brian's performance. The committee felt, though, that a new man was needed. It is never easy when a club is going through a transition period, as Leicestershire are, to handle the job as captain."

DACCA: Bangladesh, 143; MCC were 290 for 5.

Australia agree to make short tour of Sri Lanka

From Dilip Rao
Sydney, Jan 14

An invitation from Sri Lanka for Australia to pay them a brief visit en route to England for this summer's tour was accepted in principle at a meeting of the Australian Cricket Board here today. A firm decision will be taken when Sri Lanka agree to financial terms proposed by Australia.

If the visit does take place, Australia will play a four-day unofficial Test match and three one-day games. The chairman of the board, Phil Ridings, said: "We hope Sri Lanka agree and the tour comes off, for first-hand knowledge of cricket in Sri Lanka will help us determine our policy as regards their application to become a full member of the International Cricket Conference."

While the Australian board is still formulating methods of increasing over-rates in first-class cricket, including possible fines for slow over-rates on the tour of England, it has taken immediate action to prevent time-wasting in the current World Series Cup. With yesterday's match between Australia and New Zealand as the starting point, any team that does not deliver 50 overs in the prescribed time span of 210 minutes will be fined. If the final over remains unbowled, each member of the offending side will be deprived of $A50 (£23) of his prize money and $A100 for each additional blank over.

The fines will be doubled for the best-of-five final, which will be worth $A32,000 plus $A3,000 for the man of the match award in each encounter. Yesterday both Australia and New Zealand completed their overs well within the allotted time. Of the three sides in the competition India have the poorest record in time taken to bowl 50 overs.

The former Australia captain, Bob Simpson, and former opening batsman, Ian Redpath, who played 62 and 66 Test matches respectively, will receive contributions from the players' retirement fund. The amounts awarded were not, however, disclosed.

Sydney, Jan 14.—Syed Kirmani, India's Test match wicketkeeper, has been advised to rest from cricket for the next fortnight. Kirmani, aged 31, has had strained hamstring muscles during the last three weeks and it is feared that he will injure himself seriously if he continues playing.

Bharat Reddy, who was No. 1 wicketkeeper on the tour of England in 1979, takes Kirmani's place in the Indian 12 for the day-night match against Australia here tomorrow. India must win this game, and their last one against New Zealand in Brisbane on Sunday, to have a chance of qualifying for the finals of the World Series Cup, sponsored by Benson and Hedges.

Australia lead the competition with [illegible] points from New Zealand (8) and India (6); all have played eight games. Australia must either beat India tomorrow or New Zealand next Wednesday to ensure a place in the best-of-five finals, although New Zealand could top the table by winning both their remaining matches. India's indifferent performances and New Zealand's one-run win over Australia here last night make that a distinct possibility.

AUSTRALIA (from): G. M. Wood, A. R. Border, G. S. Chappell (captain), K. J. Hughes, K. D. Walters, T. M. Chappell, J. Dyson, R. W. Marsh, S. F. Graf, R. M. Hogg, D. K. Lillee, L. S. Pascoe.
INDIA (from): S. M. Gavaskar (captain), R. Binny, D. B. Vengsarkar, G. R. Viswanath, Y. Sharma, S. M. Patil, K. Azad, Kapil Dev, K. D. Ghavri, B. Reddy, D. R. Doshi, S. Yadav.—Agencies.

Floodlit match in Oxford

Somerset will meet a team representing the local Cherwell Cricket League in a floodlit match at Oxford United football ground on April 28. The proceeds will go towards the benefit fund of the Somerset batsman, Peter Denning.

The county begin a three-day fixture against Oxford University at the Parks the following day and, if the floodlit game is successful, it is hoped to arrange others against county sides visiting Oxford.

Greenidge recovers

After treatment in England since before Christmas the West Indies batsman, Gordon Greenidge, has recovered from the slipped disc that forced him to miss the latter part of the tour of Pakistan.

Racing

Detroit voted Racehorse of the Year

Detroit (97 pts) has been voted ahead of Moorestyle (52 pts) as the 1980 Racehorse of the Year in France. Robert Sangster's filly undoubtedly gained the accolade on the strength of her scintilating Arc de Triomphe victory in the hands of Pat Eddery.

Trained by Olivier Douieb, Detroit has met with defeat only once in her six-race career when a desperately unlucky third to Mrs Penny in the Prix Vermeille. Detroit stays in training as a four-year-old and has the Arlington Million—the richest thoroughbred race in the world—on August 30 as a prime target.

Advance speculation had expected a close run contest for the title, but the panel of 20 journalists were almost unanimous in their decision. Only three writers failed to make Detroit their number one choice in the poll organized by the Courses et Elevage Magazine. English horses filled three of the top four positions, with Ela-Mana-Mou (31 pts) and Mrs Penny (26 pts) placed behind Moorestyle.

Dramatist should make it a double for Walwyn

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

There will closed circuit television at Wincanton today for the first time. Sets have been installed in al the bars and this facility will provide film and commentary of every race, results and betting returns, a replay of every race, and the showing of televised races at other meetings during the season. It is a system now enjoyed on most other major courses in the country, but this is the first time that a course in the south-west will benefit.

The principal race there today is the John Bull Steeplechase, which Fulke Walwyn won 12 months ago with Diamond Edge. Now he looks like winning it again, this time with Dramatist, who was seen in his best light at Kempton Park two days after Christmas when he raced away from Beacon Light to win the Ladbroke Handicap Steeplechase by six lengths. In the meantime, Beacon Light has paid him a compliment by winning his next race.

The presence in the line up today of Raffi Nelson should at least ensure that Bill Smith is unable to take things easily on Dramatist. Last season, Raffi Nelson ran up a sequence of victories at Stratford, Ascot and Cheltenham. At Ascot, he won two valuable sponsored events the Kirk and Kirk Steeplechase, and the SGB Steeplechase, while at Cheltenham, he helped his connexions to relieve the Tote of some of their money by winning the Tote Double Steeplechase.

Sadly, Raffi Nelson's season came to an abrupt end soon afterwards when he broke a blood vessel in his next race at Sandown Park, where he started favourite to beat the likes of Diamond Edge and Tied Cottage in the Freshfields Holiday Steeplechase. In fact, he was one of three horses trained by Nicky Henderson who suffered a similar misfortune at that meeting and it later transpired that the stable as a whole had just begun to be smitten with a virus. Raffi Nelson did not run again, but he is fine now, and he would have run before today had he not trod on a stone in the autumn and bruised a foot badly.

Basically speaking, Raffi Nelson is a stayer who needs three miles or more to be seen to advantage and Henderson does not envisage him outpacing Dramatist over only two miles and five furlongs. But he will be both surprised and disappointed if his owner, Patricia Fry's other runner this afternoon, Bealnablath does not give his backers a spirited run for their money in the Jamboree Handicap Hurdle.

Steeplechasing will be this nice horse's game in the future, but Henderson could not resist giving him another run over hurdles today when he spotted that he had been given only 10st 7lb to carry. Bealnablath ran conspicuously well at Doncaster just before Christmas in his first and only race this season. He won one of his two races last season, and finished second in the other one, and his young trainer is adamant that he would have gone on to even better things if only his tendons had not begun to give cause for anxiety. As a result, they were blistered, and Bealnablath was rested until this winter.

The patience that his trainer and owner have both exercised could soon begin to bear fruit. Today his opposition includes Sergeant Pepper, who won this race last year. On his first appearance this season, Sergeant Pepper finished nearly 10 lengths behind Fire Drill in the L'Oreal Handicap Hurdle at Newbury and Fire Drill is one of his opponents again this afternoon. In fact Fire Drill and Sergeant Pepper are two of six in today's field who have been entered for the Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury midway through next month.

Bootlaces, who won that coveted trophy last season, but who has not been seen in public in the meantime, is another. By sheer coincidence the weights for this year's Schweppes Gold Trophy were published yesterday in this week's Racing Calendar and Bootlaces has been given 10 st 12 lb which is 3 lb more than he carried last year. Top weight is Pollardstown with 12 st, and he is just 1 lb above both Celtic Ryde and Heighlin.

That assessment means that the handicapper is of the opinion that the finish of this year's Champion Hurdle is likely to be a desperately close affair at Cheltenham in March, because they are three of the best backed in the antepost market.

Aintree beckons for Rubstic and Sebastian V

Two hopes for the Grand National, Sebastian V and Rubstic, went through their paces in the Swinton Handicap Steeplechase at Kelso yesterday and both were confirmed as starters for the Aintree race by their respective trainers. Sebastian V won effortlessly by three lengths from Carndonagh with Rubstic 15 lengths away third.

Brawny Scot, backed down to 13-9 favourite, turned in a lifeless display, trailing in last of the four runners. Rubstic set the early pace to the fifth where Sebastian V took over. Sebastian, jumping boldly, lost the advantage to Rubstic at the 10th but came back to take up the lead at the 12th.

Sebastian V, ridden by Ridley Lamb, clearly impressed the bookmakers. Both Ladbrokes and Hills reduced his odds from 40-1 to 33-1 for Aintree. Ladbrokes, however, pushed Rubstic out to 50-1 and Hills now offer 33-1.

STATE OF GOING (official): Wincanton: Soft. Southwell: Soft. Tomorrow. Ascot: Good to soft. Newcastle: Heavy.

Wincanton programme

1.0 BLACKMORE VALE CHASE (Handicap: £1,217: 2m)
1 40(0u2 Salad (D), D. Nicholson, 7-11-10 ... P. Scudamore
3 41f034 Kaboau, M. Oliver, 11-11-4 ... C. Candy
4 0-p4041 Cassie's Boy (B), B. Palling, 9-10-13 ... M. Coyle 4
5 p0f-0f2 Richmede (D), M. Stephens, 8-10-11 ... J. Francome
6 p0p02f Money Talks, L. Kennard, 8-10-10 ... P. Richards
7 12033p Regent's Garden, A. Andrews, 9-10-9 ... K. Page 4
8 0f0202 Easy Pickens (C), J. Thorne, 7-10-0 ... M. Barrell 4
9 0p/D0r0 Czarominsky, H. Payne, 8-10-0 ... Mr R. Callow
10 Wheatclose, R. Hodges, 10-10-0
7-4 Salad, 3-1 Easy Pickens, 5-1 Cassie's Boy, 6-1 Richmede, 8-1 Money Talks, 10-1 Regent's Garden, 14-1 others.

1.30 JAMBOREE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,599: 2m)
201 023/001- Bootlaces (D), D. Barons, 7-12-7 ... P. Leach
202 f-13401 Artifice (CD), J. Thorne, 10-11-7 ... K. Page 4
203 2p0-000 Walnut Wonder (D), L. Kennard, 6-11-2 ... Lorna Vincent
204 110-240 Night Watch (D), I. Balding, 7-11-0 ... B. Reilly
205 40114-4 Sergeant Pepper (CD), F. Walwyn, 7-10-11 ... W. Smith
206 0-00000 Birkholm (D), D. Kent, 7-10-10 ... P. Haynes
208 0/12-0 Bealnablath (D), N. Henderson, 8-10-7 ... S. Smith Eccles
210 0100p0- French Charisma (D, B), Mrs J. Pitman, 5-10-6 ... B. Smart
213 1f-4200 Ernie's Keep (CD), S. Pattemore, 6-10-2 ... R. Linley
217 3-01022 Fire Drill (D), P. Cundell, 6-10-0 ... R. Strange 7
219 0/00-000 French Lane, Mrs A. Finch, 7-10-0 ... S. Keightley 7
222 3230-10 Spanish God, M. Stephens, 6-10-0 ... S. Knight
225 31f0/pp Bandyke (D), I. Dudgeon, 7-10-0 ... W. Newton 7
226 03003/0 Carolinian, H. T. Cross, 8-10-0 ... G. Playfair 7
227 Finocchio, B. Palling, 8-10-0 ... C. Candy
229 00113/0- Kings Singer, J. Jewell, 7-10-0 ... P. Hobbs
230 0fp-000 Stalbridge Belle, L. Kennard, 8-10-0 ... M. Floyd
9-4 Fire Drill, 5-1 Sergeant Pepper, 9-2 Bealnablath, 13-2 Artifice, 8-1 Night Watch, 10-1 Bootlaces, 12-1 Walnut Wonder, 14-1 others.

2.0 JOHN BULL CHASE (£2,317: 2m 5f)
301 0p-r021 Dramatist, F. Walwyn, 10-12-0 ... W. Smith
302 1/11110- Raffi Nelson, N. Henderson, 8-12-0 ... S. Smith Eccles
304 313-f14 Hulton Lad, L. Kennard, 10-11-6 ... M. Floyd
305 0033pp Tristram Shandy, C. House, 7-11-6 ... J. Francome
4-5 Dramatist, 2-1 Raffi Nelson, 7-1 Hulton Lad, 14-1 Tristram Shandy.

2.30 LILLO LUMB CHASE (Handicap: £1,407: 3m 1f)
403 1p/211-f Bryan Boru (CD, B), D. Candolfo, 10-11-8 ... P. Barton
405 1113p/0 Mr Snowman (CD), T. Forster, 12-11-6 ... J. Francome
407 0-30033 Joint Venture (CD), J. Old, 11-11-4 ... R. Champion
410 430434 Harry Hotspur (C), Mrs D. Oughton, 11-10-12 S. Smith Eccles
413 210200- Monquilla, G. Kindersley, 8-10-11 ... J. King
414 131pu-2 Princely Call, Mrs G. Jones, 7-10-2 ... J. Burke
415 333400 Atlantic Bridge (B), G. Balding, 7-10-2 ... B. Reilly
416 4103fu- Flagstaff, T. Forster, 9-10-0 ... A. Webber
417 22/p-fpf Roley Hill, D. Nicholson, 10-10-0 ... P. Scudamore
5-2 Princely Call, 100-30 Harry Hotspur, 9-2 Bryan Boru, 6-1 Joint Venture, 8-1 Mr Snowman, 10-1 Flagstaff, 12-1 Atlantic Bridge, 16-1 Roley Hill, 20-1 Monquilla.

3.0 NOVICES HURDLE (Div I: £639: 2m)
503 00 Avenga, J. Cann, 5-11-3 ... S. Knight
505 Brampford Girl, W. Turner, 7-11-3 ... W. Turner
506 Bright Oasis, K. Bailey, 5-11-3 ... A. Webber
510 003 Cill Dara Mist, M. Stephens, 6-11-3 ... S. Knight
518 0 Il Regalo, N. Graham, 7-11-3 ... P. Burgoyne 4
520 p Kasio, W. McKenzie-Coles, 12-11-3 ... C. Candy
521 000 Lager Girl, J. Baker, 6-11-3 ... J. Williams
524 000 Novatino, J. Cobden, 5-11-3 ... R. Mugeridge 7
525 Oliver Hardy, Mrs B. Waring, 6-11-3 ... S. Keightley 7
528 Port Askaig, T. Forster, 6-11-3 ... J. Francome
529 0 Prince Milborne, J. Thorne, 5-11-3 ... —
531 Scots Nogger, J. Spearing, 6-11-3
532 0p0- Sheaf, C. House, 6-11-3 ... S. Smith Eccles
533 00 Vacuna, N. Gaselee, 6-11-3 ... R. Linley
534 03 Virgin Soldier, J. Old, 5-11-3 ... S. May
535 0p Welsh Dragon, I. Dudgeon, 5-11-3 ... G. McCourt
536 1 Karlinsky (D), Miss S. Morris, 4-10-13 ... M. O'Halloran
537 00 Consortium, G. Kindersley, 4-10-3 ... J. King
539 Gold Racer, I. Dudgeon, 4-10-3 ... W. Newton 7
540 00 How Splendid, G. Small, 4-10-3 ... P. Hobbs
541 00 Indecisive, Mrs N. Smith, 4-10-3 ... A. Webb
545 060 Lost Line, M. Pipe, 4-10-3 ... —
546 Ravens Tower, M. Pipe, 4-10-3 ... —
6-4 Karlinsky, 7-2 Port Askaig, 9-2 Cill Dara Mist, 6-1 Vecuna, 8-1 Virgin Soldier, 10-1 others.

3.30 NOVICES HURDLE (Div II: £636: 2m)
601 0/ Arran Sunset, J. Jewell, 7-11-3 ... Mrs J. Hembrow
602 -- Asdic, D. Kent, 6-11-3 ... P. Haynes
603 432 Baudelaire, Mrs J. Pitman, 7-11-3 ... B. Smart
606 2 Brown Veil, R. Armytage, 6-11-3 ... A. Webber
607 Charlie Muddle, S. Mellor, 6-11-3 ... S. Jobar
609 33 Doctor Fitz, H. Poole, 6-11-3 ... P. Barton
612 004 Farmer Fred, M. Scudamore, 5-11-3 ... J. Williams
615 0-04 Kutani, M. Stephens, 6-11-3 ... Mr M. Balters 7
616 0 Lady Gras, K. Bishop, 7-11-3 ... Mr K. Bishop 7
618 Mistri, Mrs E. Kennard, 5-11-3 ... J. Guest
619 300030 Murray Close, D. Nicholson, 5-11-3 ... P. Scudamore
622 3 Romany Nightshade, T. Forster, 5-11-3 ... J. Francome
625 p Royal Lyon, M. Stephens, 6-11-3 ... S. Knight
627 0p- Scottish Memories, M. Scudamore, 8-11-3 ... —
628 Warren Express, G. Bosley, 6-11-3 ... K. Bosley
632 p00 Autumn Sun, D. Elsworth, 4-10-3 ... C. Brown
634 020 Bristol Blue, M. Pipe, 4-10-3 ... —
635 000 Brooklet, C. Wildman, 4-10-3 ... P. Hobbs
636 00 Flying Geordie, M. Pipe, 4-10-3 ... —
637 040 Grima, I. Dudgeon, 4-10-3 ... R. Linley
641 p0p Splendid Request, R. Dimond, 4-10-3 ... Mr C. Tizzard 7
642 Stormahead, B. Lay, 4-10-3 ... P. Leach
643 000 Village Way, D. Greig, 4-10-3 ... —
15-8 Romany Nightshade, 5-1 Brown Veil, 11-2 Baudelaire, 15-2 Grima, 8-1 Farmer Fred, 10-1 Asdic, 14-1 Doctor Fitz, 16-1 others.
*Doubtful runner

Wincanton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.00 Salad. 1.30 Bealnablath. 2.0 Dramatist. 2.30 Bryan Boru. 3.0 Karlinsky. 3.30 Romany Nightshade.

Kelso

12.43 (12.47) COLDSTREAM HURDLE (4-y-o Novices: £451: 2m)
BROWN'S BABU, b f, by Top Hat—Irish Pearl (A. Brown), 11-7, C. Grant (11-10 fav) 1
Tarchin ... M. Barnes ... 2
Captain Brassbound ... C. Hawkins (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 20p; places, 10p, 28p, 11p. Dual F: 58p. CSF: 73p. Denys Smith, at Bishop Auckland. 10l, 13l. Barryphilips Disco (20-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Bronze Tango.

1.13 (1.15) DUNS CHASE (Handicap: £774: 2m 196yd)
BORDER BRIG, br g, by New Brig—Locomo (R. Brewis), 10-11-6, C. Pimlott (11-4 fav) 1
Caravino ... A. Howker (17-2) 2
Burgundy Beau Mr J. Walton (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 24p; places, 10p, 79p. Dual F: £2.67. CSF: £2.50. R. Brewis at Belford. 4l, 4l. Polars Smartie (7-2) 4th. 6 ran.

1.45 (1.47) HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novice qualifier: £1,000: 2m)
WINNING BRIEF, ch g, by Lucky Brief—Dalliance (M. O'Grady), 6-11-0 ... C. Grant (9-2) 1
Strider Brown ... R. Lamb (1-2) 2
Final Argument R. Barry (10-11) 3
TOTE: Win, 54p; places, 10p, 16p, 16p; Dual F: £1.92. CSF: £2.36. M. Naughton, at Richmond, Yorks. Head, 6l. Pipers Knoll (12-1) 4th. 13 ran.

2.15 (2.15) SWINTON STEEPLECHASE £1,167: 3m)
SEBASTIAN V, ch g, by Game Right—Pinchee (R. Jeffreys), 13-10-9, R. Lamb (100-30) 1
Carndonagh ... S. Charlton (5-1) 2
Rubstic ... M. Barnes (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 34p. Dual F: 52p. CSF: £1.24. C. Bell, at Hawick. 3l, 15l. Brawny Scot (13-8 fav) 4th. 4 ran.

2.45 (2.45) DRYBURGH STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £303: 3m)
WHAT A COUP, gr m, by Malicious—Counter Coup (T. Dalgetty), 6-11-0 ... D. Noland (33-1) 1
Highway Dual ... C. Pimlott (12-1) 2
Waite ... T. Carmody (6-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.15; places, 62p, £1.13, 12p. Dual F: £28.28. CSF: £33.03. T. Dalgetty, Jedburgh. 3l, 8l. Spartan Red (11-2) 4th. 13 ran.

3.15 (3.16) GRANTSHOUSE HURDLE (Handicap: £645: 2m)
HIGH HILLS, gr g, by High Top—Charity Walk (3-D Trucks 'Van & Rental' Ltd), 7-10-0, T. Carmody (8-1) 1
Bobby Brig ... R. Lamb (9-1) 2
True Friend J. L. Goulding (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 39p; places, 16p, 11p, 33p. Dual F: 86p. CSF: £2.40. T. Craigh, at Dunbar. 1l, 12l. Splendid Again (7-4 fav). Nodana (33-1) 4th. 10 ran.
PLACEPOT: £62.35.

Southwell

1.15 WELBECK CHASE (Novices: £512: 3m 110yd)
1fu Political Pop, 7-12-5 .. Carmody
0f-1 *Go Wimpy, 6-11-12 .... —
213 Spartan Major, 7-11-12 Morshead
000 All Divine 7-11-5 .. P. J. Kelly
-p04 Brandsbra Took, 8-11-5 Blacker
5-p0 Brookroyd, 7-11-5 ..... Doyle
0f0 Chayze, 7-11-5 .... S. J. O'Neill
0-0p Countless, 9-11-5 .... Hives
-005 Haybale, 7-11-5 .... Dickin
2f0 Kalliope, 8-11-5 .... Crank
0 Paperald, 7-11-5 ..... C. Smith
0-00 The Tista, 8-11-5 .... de Haan 4
33f Tunnel Master, J. FitzGerald, 6-11-5 .... Bradley 7
p-2 Wilton's First, J. FitzGerald, 9-11-5 .... Tuck
004 Spinning Reel, 5-10-7 B. R. Davies
13-8 Political Pop, 100-30 Wilton's First, 5-1 Spartan Major, 8-1 The Tista.

1.45 SYERSTON HURDLE (Selling: 5-y-o: £501: 2m)
p00 Ghosting, 11-2 .... Clay
f Carried Alone, 10-11 Wilkinson 1
000 Gothicus, 10-11 ...... Carmody
-000 Major Crisp, 10-11 .. Kersey 4
-00 Mount-Glow, 10-11 Sanderson 7
004- Smiling Cavalier, 10-11 .... —
-00f Son of Dos, 10-11 ...... Doyle
0-p Speed Bonnie Boat, 10-11 .. —
00-0 Supreme Lil, 10-11 ..... Tuck
030 Utley Oak, 10-11 .. S. J. O'Neill
20 Wedded Bliss, 10-11 Mr Walford 4
242 Winking Fields, 10-11 B. R. Davies
7-4 Winking Fields, 7-2 Wedded Bliss, 4-1 Gothicus, 7-1 Ghosting.

2.15 MARKET-DAY CHASE (Handicap: £960: 3m 110yd)
233 Cheers, 9-11-8 .... Blacker
004 Turk, 9-11-6 .... Coogan 4
-130 Sea Lane, 7-10-2 .. R. F. Davies
04-3 Silberto, 11-10-0 .. Miss King 4
11-8 Cheers, 11-4 Turk, 7-2 Silberto, 6-1 Sea Lane.

2.45 CROMWELL HURDLE (Handicap: £800: 2½m)
113 Fata Morgana, 6-12-2 B. R. Davies
-030 Sir Bountiful, 7-11-10 R. F. Davies
311 Roman Con, 7-11-4 .... Atkins
0- Chartered Course, 8-10-7 Tinkler
220 Gay Twenties, 7-10-7 Mr Webber
000 Stormy Affair, 8-10-4 .. Bamber
-02-4 Merry Legs, 9-10-2 ...... —
000 Chequers Girl, 6-10-1 .. Dickin
f00 Estate Agent, 8-10-0 .... Tuck
000 Fondoon, 9-10-0 Janice Foster 7
-005 Hopton, 6-10-0 .. J. A. Harris 7
-432 Sealegation, 7-10-0 ...... —
000 Pomme Star, 5-10-0 .. Coogan 4
-00p Raise You Again, 13-10-0 Charles 4
7-2 Fata Morgana, 4-1 Sir Bountiful, 9-2 Gay Twenties, 7-1 Roman Con.

3.15 THORPE CHASE (Handicap: £937: 2m 74yd)
015 Hazy Isle, 10-11-12 Mr Webber
42f Master What, 9-11-4 .... Clay
-312 Plastic Cup, 7-11-2 .. Gracey 4
000 Brandy Far, 11-10-12 .... —
004 Ballyknock Boy, 8-10-12 Rastard 4
pr3 Repique, 7-10-12 .. R. F. Davies
31-0 Blessed Boy, 9-10-10 Charles-Jones 7
00p Reehad, 6-10-7 ...... Wright 4
00 Five Bells, 8-10-7 ...... Atkins
0-0f Rumanda, 6-10-0 Mr Walford 4
4-6 Plastic Cup, 7-2 Hazy Isle, 4-1 Master What, 5-1 Repique.

3.45 JUNIOR HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £545: 2m)
f21 Miss Couture, 11-8 K. Williams 4
12 North, 11-8 .... Carmody
040 Black Earl, 10-12 ...... Wright 4
p Cardoon, 10-12 .... B. R. Davies
Earthkist, 10-12 .. Mr Webber
0 Mi Dad, 10-12 .... Murphy
u0 Nikea, 10-12 .... Coogan 4
Pert Lad, 10-12 Charles-Jones 7
00f Salford Spur Inn, 10-12 .. Perr 4
0 Silver Melody, 10-12 .... Doyle
000 Trelwood Park, 10-12 Coomer 4
03f TV Star, 10-12 .. McLaughlin 4
0u0 White's Umbrella, 10-12 Wall 7
15-8 North, 5-2 Miss Couture, 5-1 TV Star, 8-1 Black Earl.

Southwell selections

1.15 Political Pop. 1.45 Winking Fields. 2.15 Cheers. 2.45 Fata Morgana. 3.15 Hazy Isle. 3.45 North.

WILLIAM HILL YORKSHIRE HANDICAP CHASE: First acceptors: Little Owl 7-11-13, Royal Mail 11-11-8, Raddl Nelson 8-11-8, Father Delaney 9-11-7, Zongalero 11-11-6, Approaching 10-11-5, Ballet Lord 10-11-5, Narvik 8-11-4, Silent Valley 8-11-2, Straight Jocelyn 9-11-2, Tommy Joe 11-11-0, Rambling Jack 10-10-13, Good Prospect 12-10-12, Drusus 7-10-11, Secret Progress 12-10-11, Lord Greystoke 10-10-11, Scroguy 9-10-10, Mender 10-10-8, Highway Patt 8-10-7, Fair View 11-10-7, Bobleb 8-10-7, Ballydomagh 8-10-6, Jer 10-10-6, Brawny Scot 11-10-6, Cabar Feidh 9-10-5, Selby 8-10-3, Fragus 9-10-3, Current Gold 10-10-1, Artistic Prince 10-9-13, Trojan Walk 10-9-13, Collars and Cuffs 7-9-11, Monkswell 9-9-8, Skeaby 7-9-8, The Engineer 9-9-8, Mr Bunny 7-9-4, Another Captain 9-9-4, Ten Pointer 8-9-4, Pongee Boy 8-9-3, Milan Major 9-8-11, Son and Heir 11-8-7. To be run over three and a quarter miles at Doncaster on Saturday, January 31.

WILLIAM HILL LINCOLN HANDICAP: First acceptors: Lightning Label, Bonol, Playboy Jubilee, Cobrian, Pottle Crusher, Horens Hollow, Saher, Parlour Game, End Of War, Greenwood Star, Carpet General, Cyprus Sky, Folk Hero (5 years, not 4), Atlantic Boy, Langdale, Brelique, Renovate, Pert Lad, Abington, Silleys Knight, Welcombe, Sabir, Glasgow Central, Glowing Tan, King's Ride, Raconteur, Hillsdown Gold, Black Minstrel, Border Brook, Hurricane Hill, Brother Kempinski, Lafontaine, Chaplins Nightclub (not qualified), Leader Of The Pack (not qualified), Touch Of Class (not qualified). To be run over 1m at Doncaster on Saturday, March 28.

Table tennis

England head towards more hazardous route

By Richard Streeton

England, seeking their fifth successive win, must beat Czechoslovakia in the European table tennis League at Belper tonight to maintain their chance of finishing in the top three. England's route becomes more hazardous in their last two matches—away to Sweden on February 11 and at home to Hungary, the favourites, in Ipswich on March 12.

Against a confident and settled England team, it is for once the Czechoslovaks who have the selection and tactical problems. Czechoslovakia won 5—4 when the teams last met at the European championships in Berne but it was mainly thanks to the youthful Jindrich Pansky who won his three singles. Their leading players, Josef Dvoracek and Milan Orlowski, usually the first choices in the League, were both beaten by Desmond Douglas and John Hilton.

Dvoracek, in particular, has seldom fathomed Hilton's subtleties and there will be a temptation to choose Pansky ahead of him. Pansky, though, already carries a heavy burden as he will also play in the mixed and possibly the men's doubles.

There is no comfort for the Czechoslovaks in the women's singles either where Ilona Uhlikova, the European No 5, is unavailable. She is in dispute with her national association over their refusal to allow her to play in West Germany. Marie Hrachova, the 1980 European youth champion, replaces Mrs Uhlikova but seems unlikely to beat Jill Hammersley.

The mixed and men's doubles will be especially important. Pansky and Miss Hrachova have developed into a strong mixed pair this season. Both they and Douglas and Linda Jarvis are unbeaten in the League, though the English pair won in three sets when they met in the recent French championships. The men's doubles, between probably Douglas and Paul Day and Orlowski and Pansky, could go either way. England to win 4-3 is a justifiable forecast.

Super division

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
England	4	4	0	30	8	4
Hungary	3	3	0	15	6	3
Czechoslovakia	4	3	1	19	9	3
Sweden	4	3	1	17	11	3
France	4	2	2	14	14	2
Yugoslavia	4	0	4	10	18	0
West Germany	4	0	4	8	20	0
USSR	3	0	3	2	19	0

TONIGHT'S FIXTURES: Hungary v France; USSR v Sweden; England v Czechoslovakia; W Germany v Yugoslavia.

Rugby League

Hogan and Rose fail in suspension appeal

By Keith Macklin

The appeals against heavy suspensions by Brian Hogan and Paul Rose failed yesterday. Hogan, the Widnes prop forward and Rose, the Hull Kingston Rovers front or second row forward had appealed against sentences of 12 and 10 matches respectively.

Hogan made a personal appearance with a Widnes director, Rupert Faulkner and a videotape was once again shown of the incident in which the Castleford player coach, Malcolm Reilly, suffered a fractured cheekbone. Rose was doubly unlucky. He had intended to make a personal appearance but had problems with his car and his appeal was heard in his absence.

Glyn Shaw, the Widnes front row forward has his neck encased in plaster following the aggravation of a shoulder injury against Bradford Northern last Sunday. He will miss the France v Wales international at Narbonne at the end of the month.

St Helens have rejected an application by the amateur club Pilkingtons Recs to stage their first round Three Fives Challenge Cup game against York at Knowsley Road. St Helens directors state that the decision was made reluctantly in view of the fact that St Helens have a Cup game that same Sunday at Huddersfield, and a match at Knowsley Road would attract many spectators who might otherwise have travelled to Huddersfield.

A St Helens club official said there would be no objection to Pilkingtons Recs using the ground on Friday evening or Saturday afternoon.

Fulham's supporters will be able to reserve their seats for home matches in future. The secretary George Noyce said yesterday: "We have taken legal advice and find that supporters are able to reserve seats without breaking the Lord's Day Observance Act. This came to light when Wakefield Trinity, our opponents in the first round of the State Express Cup on February 15, asked for 1,500 tickets in advance. We refused at first but on taking legal advice have found we are not breaking the law by doing so.

"This is a great saving for the club, it will decrease our workload as we will not have to arrange for admission by programme only on the day of the match. It also means that people can book their regular seat in advance. Tickets will now be bookable by post providing a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed with the application."

Rackets

Fine start not sustained

By Roy McKelvie

Charles Hue Williams managed to tame Mark Nicholls, the army champion, before the court became unplayable in the amateur rackets championship at Queen's Club yesterday. The sudden change of temperature from cold to warm made it sweat and by the time Hue Williams had won by 4—15, 15—7, 15—6, 15—6 it was becoming dangerous. John Prenn, the holder, will play his postponed match against Andrew Milne this afternoon.

For the first game and half the second Nicholls played with astonishing pugnacity and at a rip-roaring pace. There was little Hue Williams could do other than pick up the ball and throw it to his opponent for the next service. If Nicholls, who has a good eye but is heavy on his feet, could have continued the match would have been swiftly over.

At 0—6 in the second game Hue Williams realized something had to be done. He began by adding more cut than usual to his service, a ploy he uses against big men. The result is that the ball comes sharply off the side wall and Nicholls became uncertain whether to move into it or try and take it as i came through.

Hue Williams also occasionally served straight at Nicholls and this was most effective. The result was that Nicholls returned service only four times in the third game. That helped towards demoralization and as he has no defence there was not much he could do.

RESULTS: Second round: W. R. Boone beat D. G. Parsons, 15—5, 15—5, 15—13; G. P. D. Milne beat J. Hughes, 15—7, 15—2, 15—1; C. J. Hue Williams beat M. W. Nicholls, 4—15, 15—7, 15—6, 15—6.

Motor racing

Ferrari to host meeting to resolve dispute

Maranello, Italy, Jan 14.—Grand Prix car constructors will meet at the Ferrari works next Monday in another attempt to resolve the dispute which has torn the Formula One world apart, a spokesman said today. All Grand Prix teams are expected to be represented at the meeting, chaired by Alex Hawkridge, the head of the British Toleman team which is making its first Formula One appearance this season.

Hawkridge has in recent weeks been mediating between teams loyal to the official International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) and those backing the rebel Formula One Constructors' Association (FOCA). At the Maranello meeting, the two sides will try to agree on a document settling the technical and administrative issues which separate them.

The document would then be presented for approval to Jean Balestre, president of FISA.

Agreement at Maranello would looks inevitable if FOCA goes ahead with plans for an unapproved South African Grand Prix on February 7.

The Ferrari team, who support FISA, confirmed they will not compete in South Africa and Renault also stated that they would not race there. Alfa Romeo, Talbot Ligier and Osella, three other teams backing FISA, are also unlikely to be at Kyalami.—Reuter.

Athletics

US match with Russia to be resumed

Indianapolis (Indiana), Jan 13.—The United States and Soviet Union teams will meet head-to-head for the first time in three years in July, the United States Athletics Congress announced here today.

The last dual meeting was held at Berkeley, California, in 1978, when the American men's team won but their women's squad lost. There was no competition in 1979 and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan resulted in the United States-led boycott of the Moscow Olympics last year.

The congress said the track and field competition will be held in Moscow on July 10 and 11 and a decathon-heptathlon (seven event) match is scheduled for Leningrad on August 1 and 2.

American-Soviet athletics contests have been held almost every year since 1958, when an American team visited Moscow. The competition has been a barometer of United States-Soviet relations in general. When the Soviet Union protested against United States involvement in Vietnam during the 1960s, it called off the competition in 1967 and 1968.

The United States team for the meeting this year will be selected on the basis of performances in the national championships in Sacramento, California, from June 19 to 21.—Reuter.

For the record

Tennis

PORTLAND: Men's indoor tournament, first round (US unless stated): R. Tanner beat S. Docherty, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; W. Martin beat B. Manson, 7—6, 7—5; S. Giammalva beat B. Willenborg, 6—4, 6—1.

TORONTO: Women's singles, first round: M. Blackwood (Canada) beat Duk Hee-lee (S Korea), 6—3, 6—2; C. Kohde (WG) beat P. Smith (US), 6—2, 6—1; B. Gadusek (US) beat H. Strachanova (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 7—5; J. Harrington (US) beat R. McCallum (US), 6—0, 6—1; R. Norton (US) beat fellow American T. Lewis (US), 7—6, 6—3; C. Baily (US) beat K. Sands (US), 2—6, 6—2, 6—4; I. Budarova (Czechoslovakia) beat P. Delhees (US), 7—5, 4—6, 6—2; S. Leo (Australia) beat E. Vessies (Netherlands), 6—1, 6—4.

Golf

PALM SPRINGS: All-Americans tournament: 65: J. Pate. 66: R. Clampett. 67: C. Brewer. 68: A. Tapie, C. Strange, M. Reid, R. Murphy, D. Edwards, F. Couples, T. Norris.

Cresta run

BARON OERTZEN: Handicap: 1, W. K. Shipton (GB), 2min 12.28sec; 2, J. Sharrigan (US), 2:12.83; 3, G. E. Smyth (GB), 2:13.19; 4, B. Schweizer (Switzerland), 2:13.68; 5, G. J. Jalker (Switzerland), 2:14; 6, N. B. M. Boutard (GB), 2.14.12.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Boston Celtics 93, New York Knicks 89; Los Angeles Lakers 108, Cleveland Cavaliers 104; Milwaukee Bucks 119, Detroit Pistons 95; Dallas Mavericks 112, Chicago Bulls 105; Denver Nuggets 135, Atlanta Hawks 132; Phoenix Suns 104, Seattle Supersonics 99.

CUP WINNERS' CUP: Men: Group B: quarter-final round: Moderne le Mans 81, Cibona Zagreb 82.

KORAC CUP: Men: quarter-final round: Asvel Villeurbanne 96, Partisan Belgrade 81; Juventud Badalona 96, Sunair Ostend 88.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Winnipeg Jets 3, Quebec Nordiques 3; Boston Bruins 3, Detroit Red Wings 3; New York Islanders 6, Pittsburgh Penguins 3; New York Rangers 4, Calgary Flames 4; Colorado Rockies 3, Vancouver Canucks 3.

EUROPEAN CUP: Third round, first leg: SC Dynamo Berlin 2, IFK Helsinki 3.

Football

CAMPINAS: International junior tournament: Group one: Brazil 4, Uruguay 1; Chile 3, US 1. Standings: 1, Brazil, 4 pts; 2, Uruguay, 2; 3, Chile, 2; 4, US, 0. Group two: Paraguay 2, Colombia 1; France 2, Bolivia 1. Standings: 1, Paraguay, 4; 2, France, 3; 3, Colombia, 1; 4, Bolivia, 0.

Bernard Levin concludes his articles on the true heroes of the Soviet Union

Try a logical phone call to Moscow

Dr Victor Brailovsky is a distinguished Soviet applied mathematician, an expert in *cybernetics* and computer programming; he has a high international reputation in his field. His wife Irina is also an applied mathematician. (She seeks, among other things, "numerical methods for solving Navier-Stokes equations for problems of flow of viscous compressive gas and fluids", and it is my earnest hope that she finds them soon.) But the Brailovskys, in October, 1972, applied for permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Both of them were, of course, at once dismissed from their jobs, he at the Institute of Electronic Control and she at the Moscow Computing Centre of Moscow State University; since then, neither has been allowed to carry on any work in their profession. In 1973 their applications were formally refused.

The Brailovskys thus became *members of a growing band of* scientific refuseniks, including Professors Alexander Voronel and Mark Azbel and Academician Benjamin Levich, all of whom have since been allowed to leave, and Anatoly Shcharansky, since imprisoned after a show trial. The reason given for the refusal in the Brailovskys' case was that Victor had once had access to classified information, but this excuse collapsed when, shortly afterwards, his professional superior, Professor Lunts, was given permission to emigrate, and did so. Lunts himself wrote to the Soviet authorities pointing out that if his work had not involved material sufficiently sensitive to prevent his emigration, it must follow that his assistant's work, which could not have been more security-sensitive than his own, could not in logic preclude *his* emigration.

Logic, however, means nothing to oppressors; they solved the problem by giving Victor Brailovsky permission to emigrate (this was in 1976) but denying it to his wife on the ground that *her* work had involved security-sensitive material. None of it had (it had all been published in open journals) and in any case she had not worked at all, or been allowed too, since 1972. But the spirit of madness combined with cruelty that informed Stalin's Terror has not vanished from the Soviet Union (how could it when his political heirs are running the country?), as can be seen from a statement, by Albert Ivanov, concerning scientists and the question of security affecting their wish to emigrate, on behalf of the Soviet Central Committee.

Ivanov said that the terms of "secrecy" will themselves remain secret. Things which were not secret yesterday might become secret today, and *vice versa*. Challenged by Azbel that this implied that someone never connected with secret information might be refused a visa in case his work might possibly become secret in the future, Ivanov replied that this was "possible in principle", since each case was decided individually "in the interests of the State"; he further said that there were not, nor would there ever be, any rules on what constitutes "secrecy" or on how long it takes for such "secrecy" to expire.

From time to time, Victor Brailovsky was invited to take part in scientific gatherings of a wholly non-political nature abroad; he was not allowed to go. In 1974 he was imprisoned for 15 days for trying to hold an international session of the seminar that refusenik scientists hold in Moscow in order to keep abreast of the work they are no longer allowed to do for a living; in 1977, when Professor Azbel was allowed out, Dr Brailovsky became the organizer of the seminar. At the end of 1978 he was forbidden to go on giving private tuition in mathematics—his sole source of income for some years—and he was warned that he could now face charges of "parasitism"—the Soviet practice of preventing a citizen from getting any kind of paid work and then prosecuting him for not earning his living.

At much the same time the case of Irina Brailovsky took a fresh turn, madder than anything that had gone before. The Rector of the Moscow University at which she had worked, Professor Luganov, gave her complete security clearance. Since her husband had been told he could leave, and she had been told that the only reason she could not leave was that she lacked security clearance, this should have led to their being given joint permission to go. She even volunteered to stay with her little daughter if Victor, and their son Leonid, were given exit visas. But at this time—early 1979—the screw was being turned on the whole emigration movement, and the Brailovskys were among the first people marked for crushing by it. Despite Luganov's statement (which he has since repeated), Irina Brailovsky has been told repeatedly by the emigration authorities that she is not to be allowed out, for security reasons.

In April, 1980, Victor and Irina Brailovsky organized an international scientific seminar, held at their Moscow apartment. Since it was officially sponsored by senior scientific bodies in London, New York, Paris and Oslo, the Soviet authorities, who have repeatedly shown by their actions that they fear effective action in the form of sanctions by the international scientific community, on this occasion permitted the seminar to take place, though about half the western scientists who applied for visas to attend were denied them.

The attention now turns to Professor Alexander Ioffe, about whom I have written in some detail: he too is a refusenik, one of the world's outstanding pure mathematicians in his field. He too is not allowed to continue his own work, and his son, in common with other young Jews (irrespective of whether their parents wish to emigrate), is barred from a proper university education and relegated to a lower-level course at a polytechnic. Following a hint from his former superior in the Institute at which he worked, Professor Ioffe on October 27 renewed his application to leave, and at the emigration office was given reason to believe that it might be successful.

On November 13, the trap was sprung on Brailovsky. Following a *press conference* he gave on the work of the Madrid Conference, at which the Soviet record on civil rights was being examined, nine militia men called with a summons for him *to attend as a witness* for an unspecified investigation. When he reached the police station he was told that he was himself under arrest. Irina Brailovsky immediately took over the running of the weekly Sunday seminar, but when Professor Ioffe went to the regular meeting on November 16, the way was barred by the KGB, and it has remained so ever since. Professor Ioffe promptly called the seminar to his own home, despite warnings from the KGB, warnings which were first given privately and then shouted at him in the street.

By a coincidence the front door of Professor Ioffe's flat on the sixth floor of the apartment block in which he lives was set alight with inflammable liquid around midnight on December 9. (Police investigations have not led to any arrests or even clues to the identity of the criminals.) On Sunday, December 7, the KGB had blocked access to his flat as well as Brailovsky's, and on December 14, for good measure, to the flat of Dr Uri Golfand as well. (Dr Golfand is a scientific associate of the others, and himself a refusenik of many years' standing.)

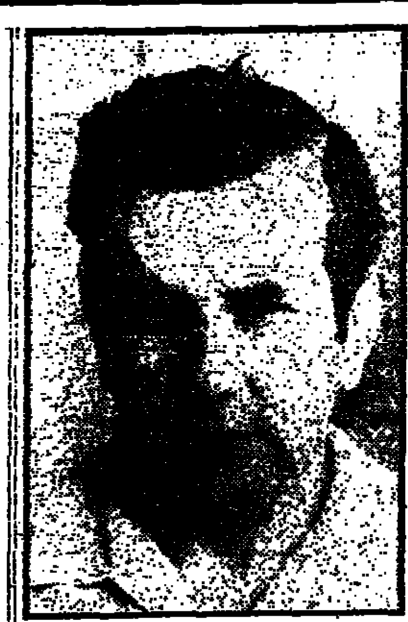
Brailovsky is now in the Butyrki Prison in Moscow. When Irina finally persuaded the investigator, Georgyi Ponomarev, to see her (on November 26), all that she was able to gather was that he was accused under an article of the Soviet Criminal Code which covers "the systematic circulation of fabrications known to be false which defame the Soviet State . . .".

No explanation has yet been given of the reasons for Brailovsky's arrest and the charge made against him. If any of my readers speak Russian, and are willing to try to get this information, I invite them to telephone Mr Ponomarev on his direct office line: he may be reached on Moscow 233-11-50 or 233-50-18, and the direct-dialling code for Moscow from Britain is 010-7-095. (Alternatively or in addition, some may care to ask for the same information from Deputy Chief Moscow Investigator Smirnov, whose Moscow number is 233-42-44, with the same dialling code. Please be polite; make no accusations, but do not be put off with the kind of answers Mrs Brailovsky received.)

As has always been the case with the persecuted Soviet and other Eastern European scientists, Victor Brailovsky's only hope lies in publicity in the West and—even more important—*action* by the international scientific community. It is very encouraging that a fortnight after Brailovsky's arrest more than 100 Fellows of the Royal Society, including four Nobel Laureates, signed a collective telegram to the Soviet delegation in Madrid, reading "The arrest of Dr Brailovsky is a cause for great concern which can only harm further scientific exchange between our countries".

That, however admirable a response, still consists only of words, and it is now up to Lord Todd, President of the Royal Society, to see that it is translated into action. He has always been cautious, even excessively cautious, when it comes to such action, which is one of the reasons why the response of the British scientific community might have been more effective than it has.

The persecution of Dr Brailovsky is a scandal that ought to unite the entire body of western science in a plain statement that unless he is *freed and allowed to leave* the Soviet Union with his wife and children, scientific exchanges will be suspended. Only such an action can save him; if it is not taken, the Soviet Union will have scored a notable victory, every Soviet scientist who has contemplated either emigration or speaking up for civil rights will begin to think better of it, and science herself will have been betrayed.



Dr Victor Brailovsky: he and his wife Irina became members of a growing band of refuseniks . . . now he is in a Moscow prison

Ronald Butt

Between you and me and the minister . . .

Mr Michael Foot has been taking his mind off his own difficulties this week by challenging the Prime Minister about the high-level leaks which appeared on Tuesday in the four "heavy" (as they are known in the trade) newspapers, including this one, to the effect that the Government is not going to increase personal income tax rates in the coming Budget.

Political journalists who were not party to this quadruplicated insight into the financial thoughts of the Government appear to be no less affronted by a "leak" that was not available to them also, and they have therefore been remonstrating privately with the official advisers who handle relations between Government and press about this sort of discrimination.

These same advisers are said to be no less annoyed by the way in which the story was retailed in at least one of the newspapers which seemed to give substance to the idea that the source of the story was none other than the Prime Minister herself. Nobody, in short, seems very happy.

What was intended, of course, was one of those elevated, free and frank, but private and unattributable exchanges between journalists and Mr or Mrs Whoeveritmaybe that provide an opportunity (in a meeting that never officially took place) for the general drift of the Government's thinking to *be explored by frank answers* to frank questions. The occasion was designed to educate the understanding of the journalists in the great policy questions of the day—but without giving hostages to fortune or making attributable statements, with the force of commitment, that enable political opponents to say later: "But you said, on January 12 . . ." etc, etc.

Since everyone seems so displeased by the outcome, I *thought it might be helpful to* offer a few thoughts on the way these things should be handled, since I rather feel that we have been here before; at any rate, I have been somewhere very similar. In fact, the whole thing is very much like a one-episode "White Commonwealth" which was, it may be remembered, the name given by (if the highest authority at the time could be believed) Mr Gerald Kaufman to a more or *less permanent group of political* correspondents who were invited from time to time to discuss great matters of state *with Prime Minister Harold* Wilson.

This inner group of political journalists (not all of them lobby correspondents) represented newspapers of all political persuasions. Its composition was determined by the then Prime Minister's personal opinion about whom he could trust not to let him down in the matter of the source of the information. The trouble was, of course, that the meetings *got about, as these things do,* and what was worse, information that was no doubt intended to be deployed on the journalists' own authority when they were next writing on the subject more broadly, sometimes appeared in a hard and newsy form. In short, it seemed to have fingerprints on it, which rather annoyed Sir Harold at the time. In addition, these little social occasions offended those who were not invited to take part, human nature being what it is.

History, it seems, is repeating itself, though with a not insignificant difference, since, on this occasion, it seems to have been intended that other such small groups would have their turn in due course. The justifi*cation was doubtless the not* unreasonable one that it is easier to talk to a small group than to a throng—but whether there will be any such future occasions is, in all the circumstances, questionable.

It all seems rather unfair. Here are ministers willing to *share their minds with the* press; and here is the press, loving unattributable news with a special affection because it tends to the exclusivity (if only quadripartite exclusivity on this occasion) which is the salt of a reporter's life. And yet when ministers do share their mind, they are accused of the undignified business of leaking. What is to be done?

The answer is really quite simple. Ministers who want to *talk freely and have their* confidences not only unbroken (and on this occasion the letter, if not the spirit of the law was observed since no names were named) but also actively protected from identification as the source have one sure remedy. If it is not an occasion when it is suitable for them to see the whole lobby, they should see only *one* journalist at a time who will bend over backwards not to sour relations *by letting his informant down* and is, indeed, expected by his own code to do so if necessary at some personal sacrifice.

The trouble with seeing all the lobby unattributably is that for all practical purposes the meeting might as well be on as off the record when all the papers say the same thing. There are occasions when it is a convenient channel of information—particularly when offi*cials give information* collectively for convenience instead of having to cope with dozens of telephone calls. But if the lobby is not seen as a whole, then it is best for ministers (or shadow ministers, or any politicians if it comes to that) to speak to journalists whom they wish to speak to, or who wish to speak to them, individually and one at a time.

Two is not only company but also, by the nature of things, confidential. Three or four are a party, and everyone present makes his own rules and goes as hard as he can on whatever news content appears lest he should be left behind by the others present who, he knows, will be writing as well and perhaps harder.

On this occasion it is not difficult to imagine how the questioning went. "Could we just point out to you, Minister (or whoever you are), that Government borrowing is getting out of hand again, Government monetary targets are not being hit and expenditure has been insufficiently cut. Isn't the Government going to have to raise personal taxation—and what about Conservative pledges then?"

We can envisage the stories that would have been written on some sort of hedging answer such as "We don't know yet, and no *decisions* have been taken." "Government may increase personal taxation in the next Budget" the headlines would say on a story suggesting that this was under consideration. Well, that sort of thing wouldn't do, would it, particularly when there is a *strong party in the Government* headed by Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe (with no dissentients that I am aware of) who are determined to do no such thing.

So, one can imagine the High Ministerial Source saying (which is no less than the truth) that it really is determined to stick to its policy of creating incentives by the tax concessions already made—and, indeed, whatever else could the *Government do no, since to* abandon the incentive approach would be to undermine the very foundations of Tory economic *policy? It must, indeed, have* been a have-you-stopped-beating-your-wife situation; to answer the question in anything except a forthright manner in a competitive journalisthic situation ould have unleashed inaccurate stories; to anser them straight is to be *accused of selective "leaks".*

Something very similar happened when Mrs Thatcher answered a question about leaks in her television interview (arranged well beforehand) just after the sacking of Mr St John-Stevas.

Mrs Thatcher was asked by Mr Stevas to confirm that she had not had him in mind when she had acknowledged that there had been leaks which she hoped would stop, this having been interpreted in the press as pointing a finger at the persecuted Norman. But what else could she have said except that *she hoped the leaks would* happen "less and less"?

Imagine the following exchange. *Interviewer*: "I under*stand that what angers you* . . . is disloyalty and leaks of information. . . ." *Prime Minister*: "There have been no leaks, but if there have been it doesn't matter in the least if you feel that what you say in Cabinet might be repeated outside. Leaks happen in every government. *I hope we have more and* more."

No, it wouldn't do. There was only one answer, in all the circumstances, that she could have given on television, even if she did have to explain it to the sensitive Mr Stevas afterwards, for to have said *what she did say, but adding* "and I don't have Mr St John-Stevas in mind" would have looked very odd indeed.

As for the leaks of which Mrs Thatcher spoke when she did *not* have Mr Stevas in mind, the truth is that all Cabinets deploy their arguments in public. Mr *Callaghan's did it over the* great business of the IMF loan. Mrs Thatcher's has done it over economic policy and industrial relations. On the whole it is a good thing, but there are ways of doing it and bounds beyond which it becomes bad politics. Each case has to be judged in its own light. As for the latest "leak" or, as it would be more elegantly put, "insight" into the Government's thinking, it has somewhat misfired in the *mechanics but is quite right in* principle. Let us hope that the advisers learn something from it. Better luck next time.

Michael Shanks writes an open letter to Mr Ivor Richard

A chance to make Labour see sense on Europe

Dear Ivor,

I hope you are not too disappointed at having landed the portfolio of employment and social affairs in the share-out of jobs at the European Commission. Overseas Development—your first choice, I know—would have been more glamorous, but not necessarily as important; and anyway there was no way the French incumbent (one of the best commissioners, incidentally) was going to be prised loose from that job.

I am glad you are at social affairs for a number of reasons. I may be prejudiced, having worked there as director-general from 1973 to 1976, but it seems to me an area which could benefit greatly from a dose of *pragmatic British* social democracy. If, as I assume, one of your remits is to try to make the Labour Party see sense on Europe, there is no better place in the Commission from which this can be done.

I recall a lunch which I and your *predecessor* Patrick Hillery—now president of Ireland—had with Michael Foot shortly after the 1974 election. We went over with him, item by item, the social action programme which Dr Hillery had just sold to his fellow-commissioners (and *which still in fact forms the* basis of your department's policy). After we had finished he said: "Well, I am anti-EEC and I shall campaign against our membership at the referendum. But I agree with just about everything that you people have in your pro*gramme, and I shall instruct* my officials to cooperate with you, provided I'm not implicated." He was as good as his word, and fortunately not very effective in the referendum campaign.

You are the commissioner who has the most direct deal*ings with the trade unions and* the employer organizations. One of the things you will want to look at is whether these contacts should be further formalized into an EEC equivalent of Neddy. Your portfolio embraces industrial relations legislation, health and safety, social protection, policy towards migrant workers and their families, public health, and a variety of other worthy causes. More than any other *commissioner, yours is* the commision's "public face".

However, the most important part of your portfolio—and the one on which you will no doubt want to concentrate—is employment policy; and here you are grasping one of Brussels' nettles. If you can be seen *to be making* a real contribution to the solution of *Europe's unemployment* problem, you could well *emerge from the next four* years as one of the heroes of the EEC. For I believe that this will be one of the major issues during the 1980s on which the European Community will be judged by the people of Europe.

Your top priority over the next few years, I would judge, is to work with Viscount Davignon to ensure that this happens. More resources are needed for industrial and social policy, and these resources have to be used to promote an agreed overall strategy for industrial change. Otherwise they will be frittered away in response to particular national pressures, as is largely happening to the regional fund, and to a lesser extent to the social fund—which is the major item of expenditure under your direct control.

The social fund is a bit of a misnomer. It is really a retraining fund, run by your directorate-general, designed to encourage labour mobility, and to help cope with the casualties of industrial change. It needs more money, and more strategic direction. Given these two things (and one will be little use without the other) it can be a potent weapon in helping the EEC to grapple with the daunting problems of industrial change in the 1980s.

So the challenge and the opportunities I know you are *looking for* are certainly there. But so are the problems. One of these, you will find, is a certain lack of credibility in *your department*. To put it *bluntly, you will be told*—if you have not been already—that your staff as a whole are not up to the job. In fact this is unfair, there are some misfits *in your department*, as there are elsewhere in the Commission— people who in any other organization would have been eased out or found more congenial jobs, but who, thanks to appalling rigidities of the Commission's personnel policy (of which more in a moment), *simply cannot be moved.*

However, these are a small minority. The real trouble, I think you will find, is that *there is a lack of sympathy* with the concept of social policy in many parts of the Commission.

Political leadership has tended to be lacking in social policy hitherto. I believe you can provide it. But you will have to overcome some sense of failure and frustration in *your department, arising from* the disappointments over the 1973 social action programme to which I have already referred.

At the end of 1972, when Britain, Denmark and Ireland joined the Community, the EEC embarked on a brave new social policy designed to give it a human face and to make its policies more meaningful to ordinary men and women. The social action programme, a wide-ranging prospectus for social reform embracing policies for full employment, better living and working conditions, increased participation, industrial democracy and so on, was the centre-piece of the new programme. The newly-formed regional fund, *increased overseas aid, and* programmes for environmental control and consumer protection also formed part of the package.

Despite certain achievements, this new departure for the European Community tended to peter out during the *mid-1970s, under the impact* of the Opec oil price explosion and Europe's resulting stagflation. Europe's leaders lacked the political stamina to push through new measures of social reform.

Yet the problems which the social action programme was seeking to address are still there, and have in fact become more acute with the economic downturn. The need and the opportunity to push social policies, particularly employment policies, to the centre of the European stage are there, provided the necessary political impetus can be given.

The political dividend, in terms of demonstrating the relevance of Europe's community institutions to the solution of Europe's problems, could be enormous—not least here in the United Kingdom. *It is not* beyond hope that the Labour Party could be induced to change its mind yet again about Europe if a dynamic industrial and social policy is pursued over the next four years.

It is a pity that the start of this Commission should have been marred by another Anglo-Irish fracas over portfolios. Michael O'Kennedy, the new Irish commissioner, would have liked social affairs, but instead was steered towards a *job which would have duplicated* the role of Vice-President (as he now is) Tugendhat in control of the budget. It took an angry phone call from Mrs Thatcher to dissuade President Thorn from putting Mr O'Kennedy in charge of reforming the Commission's financial structure, the effect of which would have been to make Mr Tugendhat's job much more a technical than a policy-making one.

As it is, Mr O'Kennedy has been left—as his predecessor Mr Richard Burke was—with a ragbag of leftovers. This is *doubly unfortunate*, as Ireland is the country which perhaps takes its EEC membership more seriously than any other, and where the office of commissioner is particularly highly esteemed. Among Mr O'Kennedy's jobs is personnel, which has always been regarded as *one of the Cinderella jobs in* the Commission—Mr Tugendhat had it last time round, along with the budget, and shed it with alacrity as soon as he could—but it is one where a really determined commissioner, prepared to tread on toes and sacrifice sacred cows (*and with the firm backing of* the president) could do more good for the Commission than in almost any other post (including, perhaps, social affairs).

The reason is that the Commission's personnel policy has become a scandal. Promo*tion prospects depend less on* ability than on intrigue and natonal patronage. Job security combined with a union-dominated closed shop and a high degree of immobility mean that merit goes unrewarded, idleness and incompetence unpenalized, round pegs *cannot be moved from square* holes, able men and women grow embittered and frustrated, the Commission's efficiency suffers and its credibility dwindles. Unless this can be rectified, and the inertia of the system overcome, the efforts of you and your colleagues are liable *to* fail. Perhaps you could find time to console Mr O'Kennedy by *pointing out to him the import*ance of the personnel portfolio and guarantee him your backing in trying to put it right.

Yours sincerely
MICHAEL SHANKS

LONDON DIARY

Marking Marquand's words

David Marquand, the former right-wing Labour MP who left *the Commons to become an* adviser to Roy Jenkins in Brussels, and is now a professor at Salford University, has won an important literary prize for an analysis of the reasons for his old party's failure to stay in government.

Marquand is announced today as joint winner of the 1980 George Orwell Memorial Prize, an annual award first given in 1975 for an outstanding article on current cultural, social or political issues, and sponsored by Penguin Books. For the first time this year the award is shared; his co-winner is the historian Edward Thompson, who has emerged as one of the leaders of the revived nuclear disarmament movement.

The judges, headed by Lord Boyle, picked Marquand for a *lengthy essay he wrote last summer* in *Encounter* magazine entitled *Inquest On A Movement*. It was one of the first published pieces to express the view, now widely held, that Labour had been hamstrung and prevented from developing coherent policies because the gulf between socialists and social democrats was so wide. He made the tentative suggestion that the only way out of the impasse was for the social democrats to break away and form their own party or forge a new alliance elsewhere.

The judges' report says of his piece: "The point of view *expressed by Marquand* has almost become something of a new orthodoxy since this article appeared; but this was not true at the time it was written, and *we all felt that no one* has expressed it better since."

Marquand himself told me yesterday: "I feel pretty disenchanted when I resigned by Ashfield seat in 1977, but in time I came to realize my feelings were political and not personal."

Marquand's co-winner is not a social democrat, more of a marxist libertarian. Thompson's winning entry was a series of articles published in *New Society on the rule of law*, sparked off by jury-vetting during the celebrated Aubrey-Berry-Campbell secrets trial. In them he lent his weight to the common citizen against judges and upheld the traditional jury principles.

"Thompson could never be said to foster any new orthodoxy. Yet there is always something of real interest and originality lying in wait for the reader as he turns from one page to the next," was the judges' verdict.

An announcement on BBC Radio 2 yesterday that it would be carrying President Carter's farewell speech live from Washington was accompanied by the strains of O Canada, *the national anthem of that country. Perhaps they have had a tip-off that Jimmy fancies his chances north of the border.*

Missive gap

Robert Maxwell, the mercurial publisher and head of Pergamon Press, has achieved what he describes as "a remarkable double coup". He has secured the British rights to, and will this week publish, books concerning Leonid Brezhnev and Ronald Reagan.

Maxwell, whose output is nothing if not catholic, describes the two books as "essential reading by all who

"The PM's writing to Norman demanding an apology for smirking"

are concerned with or take an interest in, international and political affairs".

Brezhnev's book, allegedly written by the Soviet president himself, is entitled *Socialism, Democracy and Human Rights,* and despite having less than 250 pages sells for a hefty £12. It is a collection of Brezhnev's public utterances on the aforesaid subjects, with an added preface "to my British and American readers".

"I hope this book will satisfy the curiosity of those readers who wish to know what Soviet socialist democracy is really like, how we view human rights and how these rights are exercised in *the Soviet Union*. Knowledge makes for better understanding, and for our countries and peoples mutual understanding is especially im*portant—if only because no* argument of principle on historical or ideological issues can be settled by a nuclear duel", is Brezhnev's reassuring message to his readers in the West.

The Reagan book is altogether different, besides being a great deal cheaper at £5.95. It is a profile, by five *New York Times* writers, of "how an after-dinner speaker became President of the United States". (By accident, I think.)

But Hedrick Smith, one of the five authors, manages to draw close parallels between the two men: both are genial and affable, both emerged from a power-base in the provinces, and both are dedicated to massive and costly armed strength.

"The former Governor of California may emerge more as a natural counterpart to Brezhnev than as a lineal descendant of any single American leader." For the sake *of us all, I hope Maxwell sends* each man a complimentary copy of the other's book.

Dial a trauma

I hear of a businessman who received a letter from a Mrs Stainer of the British Overseas Trade Board. He needed more information, so he rang her up. He was put through to her direct line to be told she was in another office; he was transferred but had to hang on for so long that he eventually hung up and redialled. Not a good move.

This time he dialled another number, and was asked for Mrs Stainer's extension. Naturally he did not know, so he was asked what she did at the BOTB. He did not know that either, and was transferred to Inquiries. The inquisition was repeated: what does she do, what department is she in, what is her extension number, what grade is she in the Civil Service? The businessman knew nothing of such things, and indeed he had no reason to.

The BOTB operator insisted: "We must know her grade as we only have extension numbers for those above clerical officer. Is she a clerical officer or a higher grade?" At this stage the businessman gave up: he was a foreigner who wished to do business with Britain, but has now probably changed his mind. Where are you, Mrs Stainer, and what is *your extension*?

Baby talk

Ever since Sir Ernest Gowers published his *Plain Words*, civil servants have been under attack for drawing up official forms which the common herd, who have to fill them in, can only understand with the help of an Enigma machine. Much improvement has been achieved, but the battle is far from won, as I observed from a recent reminder to renew my car tax. It informed me that I could contact my local vehicle licensing centre, which had closed.

At least that was an idiocy I could understand, which is more than I can say for Leaflet NI 17A of the Department of Health and Social Security, purporting to explain a woman's entitlement to maternity grant. It has been selected by a DHSS advisory committee as an outstanding example of how to confuse an expectant mother.

It states: "Before the date of your confinement, contributions must have been actually paid on earnings of at least 25 times the lower earnings limit in any one tax year. The lower weekly earnings limit for Class 1 (employee's) contributions is £11 for the 1975-76 tax year, £13 for 1976-77, and £15 for 1977-78. (Each Class 2 (self-employed) or 3 (voluntary) contribution that has been paid counts as Class 1 contribution on earnings equal to the lower earnings limit.)" Got that?

Good news for those correspondents on the opposite page who cannot get their collars properly starched. A shop in Fetter Lane is currently offering paper substitutes, ordinary or winged, at £1.80 for ten. By coincidence the shop adjoins the British Paper and Board Industry Federation whose window display exhorts: "Use British paper."

Alan Hamilton

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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AND SO TO SANCTIONS?

The collapse of the Geneva conference is of serious concern. The conference was not called to argue the substantive issues in a settlement of the Namibian problem: these had been worked through in four years of arduous diplomacy. South Africa's western friends had brought great pressure to bear to modify the Republic's earlier attitudes to the trust territory, and with success. The plan for United Nations-supervised elections and a *ceasefire* had been agreed by all parties. What remained was mainly implementation. Even the problem of bringing all the political parties—the internal parties as well as Swapo—to the meeting on a comparable basis had been overcome. But the signal is not to be given. South Africa finds after all that the United Nations is not sufficiently impartial.

Many will see in this argument a mere pretext, prompted just because Swapo have become *favourites to win at the polls* (and Mr Reagan is expected to be pro-South Africa in outlook.) For the bias in the United Nations *position has been argued* at length, yet everything seemed ready for an election after some redefinition of its officials' stance as a peace-keeping and observing presence. Apparently neither the United Nations officials nor the western diplomats expected it to be, after all, the rock to split Geneva. But, though the United Nations made *changes in its officials' remit in* Namibia, the Assembly still holds the United Nations to be the legitimate administering authority and *is still on record* that Swapo is the sole representative of Namibian people, of whatever tribe or race. If this doctrinal point was to abort the conference, South Africa should never have allowed those concerned to think substantive agreement had been reached.

Swapo now proposes to get the question of mandatory sanctions against the Republic *raised in the Security Council*. But the Council must see that the organization is not fully impartial as between the internal and external political parties, and so is not in a position to ask its member to impose United Nations authority by mandatory sanctions. For it is still open to the Assembly to take corrective action in respect of *its sponsorship of Swapo*. United Nations forces and officials have to be seen to be neutral, not as persons institutionally committed to the proposition that Swapo is the only legitimate winner, implying that if the rest (called "puppets" by Mr Nujoma at Geneva itself) in fact won, they would be as much usurpers as the General Assembly holds South African authority to be.

Sanctions against South Africa to enforce the United Nations *writ in Namibia would, in any* case, almost inevitably merge into a wholly illegitimate exercise to overturn South Africa's internal institutions. *However desirable* speedy social change may be within South Africa, the charter does not permit interference in its internal affairs—and for this reason also sanctions that would have, or would acquire, "creeping" objectives are ultra vires. The precedent that would be set is totally unacceptable.

In terms of practicalities the *South African government must* have calculated that sanctions would not work, just as they were not the decisive factor in Rhodesia. Their *first* victims would be Zambia, Zimbabwe and other frontline black states, which depend on South African transport, foodstuffs and *markets*. It would be hypocritical to ignore the probability that Britain would suffer heavily from the wide range of sanctions that Mr Nujoma wants. In particular, in damaging Britain's extensive trading and financial relations with South Africa, they would appreciably add to unemployment here. Other nations might suffer, but *none have such large involvements* as Britain, and many evaded Rhodesian sanctions while playing lip-service to them. This would happen again.

The Swapo leaders propose to intensify the guerrilla war. This statement is not to be regarded lightly even though South Africa has shown it is well able to hold the guerrillas off. But Swapo will now hope to get more help, and overtly, from its friends, especially Russia and Cuba. If this help were given in quantity, it might not only intensify the war but in some degree internationalize it. The west can use this possibility to urge further *concessions on South Africa* as well as to insist on a new approach from the United Nations. It looks as though the *South African government has* decided to challenge the west to make up its mind what value it places on its economic and strategic interests in South Africa. In trade at least the balance between "white" and black Africa has moved steadily to the Republic's disadvantage. If the time is approaching for taking sides with South Africa *or black Africa—if a unbridgeable* divide so long avoided is opening up at last—critical reappraisals have to be made in western capitals.

THREE CLASSES OF CITIZEN

The British Nationality Bill, which was published yesterday, is *based fairly closely on the White* Paper of last July. The proposals set out in that document have been criticized for proposing a new structure of nationality law to accord with the requirements of immigration law, rather than the other way round. It is because of the implications for immigration that the Bill provides for three categories of citizenship: British citizens who would have an unqualified right to live in this country; and citizens of British dependent *territories and British overseas* citizens, neither of whom would have such a right. If immigration considerations were of no account *there would be a strong* case for having just one category of citizenship. That would be simpler and would not risk creating so many anomalies.

But one of the arguments that has been most strongly advanced for having a new law of citizenship is that the right to live here should be based in the first instance on who is a citizen of the United Kingdom. That requires a more coherent definition of citizenship than Britain has at the moment. But if *citizenship is to confer the right* to live in this country, it is impractical to expect that it should be defined without regard to the implications for immigration.

If there were to be just one category of British citizenship—*to include those who would* otherwise become citizens of British dependent territories and British overseas citizens—carrying the right to live in this country, then the gates would be flung open to over five million people in Hongkong and other *colonies and associated states*. It is true that few of them would in all probability wish to settle in Britain. Yet nobody can be certain about what might develop in the future, and the mere possibility that a few million *people in the overseas* dependencies might sometime wish to take up their right of entry would be liable to feed irrational fears. *This would be extremely* bad for race relations in this country.

The Government is therefore justified in proposing three separate categories, but this does not mean that it has defined these categories correctly. There are a number of points which will need to be examined when the Bill is in committee. One *change which should* definitely be made is in the proposal that children born in the United Kingdom should not automatically become British citizens: one parent would have to be either a British citizen or settled in the United Kingdom. There are a *number of objections to such a* change. It would risk creating a new class of stateless persons; it would create confusion and possible distress because a person might not find out for many years that he was not a citizen with a right to a passport; and it is unnecessary because the number of people who would be deprived of citizenship by this provision cannot be large.

Parliament should also look critically at the limitation of the right to citizenship by descent of those born *outside* the United Kingdom. The child of British parents, neither of whom was born in the United Kingdom, will not automatically become a British citizen unless one parent is a Crown servant. Where increased reliance is to be placed on the discretion of the Secretary of State it becomes all the more necessary to ensure that there are satisfactory arrangements for appeal. It is on such detailed but extremely important questions for individual rights that Parliament should *concentrate* its attention.

THE ORDEAL OF SIGNOR D'URSO

It is not on the word of his captors, but only when he is at liberty, that Signor D'Urso, who was taken by the Red Brigades more than a month ago, will be safe. But yesterday's message from the terrorists gives hope that his captivity will soon be over.

The case has provided a sharp reminder of the continuing effectiveness of the Red Brigades, in spite of the *intensive campaign against them*, and of the pressures that a group of that sort can bring to bear on society. In the past few weeks *they have carried out various* operations, such as the kidnapping of Signor D'Urso and the assassination of General Galvaligi, the head of prison security, which have shown them to be very well informed about the operations of the security services. So it is clear that they have some well-placed sympathizers who are ready to help.

In the *D'Urso* case, they have been helped by the difficulties that there are bound to be in a free society in dealing with a threat like this. No one wants to have an innocent man die at the hands of a group of this sort, and so there were bound to be pressures *to accede to their* demands. It was pressures of this sort, brought by the Socialists, which led to the government's decision to announce the closure of the high-security prison of Asinara, one of the terrorists' demands. It was a mistake, and has been much criticized. The same pressures led to the decisions of *Il Messaggero* and *Il Secolo Diciannovesimo* to break ranks with other national papers and publish the statements made by Red Brigades inmates in Trani and Palmi prisons.

Even so, there is no reason to accept the Red Brigades' claim that they have won a "great victory". They have proved that they have nuisance value, to put it at its lowest, and have made themselves talked about. But it is hard to believe that publication of their arid propaganda is going to make many converts. As against that, there was the firm refusal of the government earlier this month, backed by all the main parties, to negotiate with the Red Brigades; and the decision by much of the press that it will no longer serve as a conduit *for* terrorist declarations. Nor, apparently, have the Red Brigades succeeded in their demand that the conspiracy charges brought against their members in the two prisons should be dropped. The bringing of the charges was a shrewd tactical move by the Government, because it meant that the inmates could face a murder charge if Signor D'Urso was killed.

Some good can come out of this case if it strengthens the resolve of all concerned to stand up against terrorist pressure. Obviously, every case has to be considered on its merits, and *there need be no objection to the* press publishing a statement by, say, a deranged man holding a hostage and threatening his life, *for a case* like that need not lead to a repetition. But in dealing with the Red Brigades acceding to one request under threat is likely to lead to new kidnappings, new threats and possibly further loss of life. So *there must be a strong case* for standing firm.

Free from fetters grim

From Mr Max Miradin

Sir, That the D'Oyly Carte management may at last find an excuse to free itself from the fetters of the "traditional" performances demanded by audiences is something devoutly to be wished. The tired, meaningless, old-fashioned hand signals that pass for comic business, carried out in the name of W. S. Gilbert, would I am sure, appal that up-to-the-moment man of the theatre were he with us today.

Traditional Gilbert and Sullivan will survive without the D'Oyly Carte. It is enshrined for ever in the hearts of the more fanatic amateur G and S societies, and that is exactly where it belongs.

What is vital is that the D'Oyly Carte management remains in being. In Europe, a company will perform Puccini, Verdi and Mozart alternately with Heuberger, Lehar and Kalman, each genre being brilliantly performed by the same company of artists. No English musical snobbery there!

The present D'Oyly Carte management, *congratulated* by the Arts Council report on its fine business expertise in the art of touring and tight budgeting, would do well to *consider the formation* of a similar type of company and thus bring to the starved provincial public a really wide selection of the musical theatre, *thus demonstrating* to the public and the givers of grants that far from being something left over from the past, it could be a considerable *national asset* in the theatrical future.

Yours faithfully,
MAX MIRADIN,
179c West Heath Road, NW3.

Trees for energy

From Mr A. J. Malpas

Sir, As well as planting and pollarding oaks for fuel (January 7) and coppicing (January 9) there is a further traditional source of wood which is being neglected, namely the tree in the hedgerow.

In this part of the country, at least, it is noticeable how, with the use of the flail trimmer for cutting hedges, the practice of leaving promising young saplings in hedges to grow into trees is being abandoned, presumably because the tractor driver finds it a nuisance to lift the flail, and it might even mean that some trimming up would have to be done by hand.

This, together with neglect of *existing hedgerow trees* by allowing them to become choked with ivy, is going to lead to miles of uniformly trimmed hedges with not a hedgerow tree in sight. Tidy all right, but such a dull landscape and such a waste of a valuable resource.

Yours *sincerely*,
A. J. MALPAS,
Hillside,
Kimbolton,
Leominster, Herefordshire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Are poorer states getting poorer?

From Professor H. W. Singer

Sir, In his article on "The flaws in the Brandt report" (January 9), Professor Hayek questions that there is an "increasing gap" in the sense that countries which are poorer tend to grow more slowly than richer countries, thus falling more and more behind. Yet the World Development Report, 1980, published by the World Bank in Washington, shows that this is precisely what happened, at least over the last 18 years.

The average annual growth in per capita gross national product, 1960-1978, was 1.6 per cent for the low-*income countries, 3.1 per cent for* the middle-income countries (even excluding such capital-surplus Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as Iraq and Iran which grew by 4.1 per cent and 7.9 per cent) and 3.7 per cent for the industrialized countries (even excluding high-income Libya and Saudi Arabia with 6.2 per cent and 9.7 per cent). In that sense, clearly the poor have fallen further behind the rich.

In demonstrating a "*sad decline*" of some countries because they have become "increasingly socialist", Professor Hayek lists Great Britain, Argentina and Czechoslovakia. This is not a convincing list.

Let us leave aside Great Britain (although even the UK growth rate per capita was higher in 1960-78 *than* the low-income countries). But why Argentina? The history of regimes and the current regime in Argentina are very similar to Chile which Professor Hayek singles out as an "economic miracle".

Whatever the differences between Chile and Argentina, different degrees of socialism seem the least plausible. And as for Czechoslovakia, if we agree that free Czechoslovakia before 1938 was better off than today's Comecon Czechoslovakia, one could also quote counter-examples such as Bulgaria, which remained desperately poor in prewar days, but according to the World Bank has now (1960-1978) a higher growth rate than any industrialized country except Japan. Moreover, have *Czechoslovakia's* troubles nothing to do with Nazi occupation and barbarism?

One may well prefer to live in a *democracy with a low growth* rate of per capita GNP than under repressive forms of socialism with a high growth rate, but that is not the point which Professor Hayek makes.

Yours etc,
H. W. SINGER,
The Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, Brighton, Sussex.
January 12.

Power of civil defence after a nuclear strike

From Professor J. H. Humphrey, FRS, and Dr J. Fielding

Sir, Those who seek to draw attention to the virtually unimaginable horror of a large-scale nuclear attack on Britain will welcome the *call for a balanced debate on civil* defence made by the spokesman for emergency planning officers (January 6).

We do not propose to debate their claim to be the true humanists of war or their accusation of intellectual arrogance against serious *people who believe in the value of* unilateral nuclear disarmament for Britain. However they state the central core of their argument *clearly*: "*Even though millions of* people would die in a large-scale nuclear war . . . the numbers of survivors would be significantly greater if proper preparations are made" . . . "Proper home defence preparations would pay their biggest dividends in terms of lives saved *in* a large-scale nuclear war".

The present world stockpile is the equivalent of one million Hiroshima bombs. Since Hiroshima there have been some 1,200 nuclear bomb tests of weapons vastly greater in destructive power than the first. Their effects in terms of blast, fire and radiation are well documented. The *data base for the medical effects*, of death, destruction and disorganization certainly starts with Hiroshima and Nagasaki and although the effects of modern weapons defies comprehension, they can be calculated. It is the careful consideration of available information on the foreseeable medical consequences which makes the claim of the civil defence programme spurious. The *Lancet* (November 15, 1980) stated: "in scenes of scarcely imaginable devastation, such medical aid as survived would have little to offer".

We do not criticize civil defence as such and we regard planning to cope with large-scale emergencies as important and valuable in peace or war. *Rather we are deeply* concerned that our Government and its advisers should accept that the defence of Britain can only be *assured by a declared intention to* use nuclear weapons if necessary. As an earnest of its readiness to be at the receiving end as well as the sending end of such weapons, the civilian population is to be persuaded that civil defence measures could make the consequences acceptable.

The claim of the civil defence programme to mitigate death and destruction in a nuclear attack is a dangerous sedative inviting acquiescence. We believe that there is a worldwide constituency of people who wish to be freed from the threat of nuclear death of the civilized world. *We aim to inform* the public, the medical profession and the decision makers of the foreseeable medical consequences of nuclear war so that they may weigh carefully whether they can accept policies with such consequences.

Yours etc,
J. H. HUMPHREY, Chairman,
V. FIELDING, Vice-Chairman,
Medical Campaign against Nuclear Weapons,
120 Edith Road, W14.

Competition for charity funds

From Mr Nicholas Hinton

Sir, Your very brief report entitled "Charity fears" (January 13), hardly does justice to a matter that is of the greatest concern to many voluntary organizations throughout the country.

Last year saw the passage through Parliament of the Health Services Act. This contains, among other measures, a short clause enabling health authorities to engage in fund-raising activities. At the time it was assumed that this clause was designed to encourage the resources given to, and the help given by, such groups as hospital Leagues of Friends and to attract non-government money for such limited and specific items as body-scanners or dialysis machines. Indeed, assurance *was given by speakers* from the Government side when, for example, Lord Sandys talked of "a modest extension of existing ways in which the National Health Service can draw on voluntary funds".

However, shortly before Christmas the Department of Health and Social Security issued a circular on the subject to health authorities. Published without any adequate consultation, this document (Health Circular 80/11) encourages any part *of the NHS* to set up registered charities and appeal to the public, charitable grant-making trusts, commerce and industry for funds. *Furthermore, all fund-raising activities* carried out by the NHS are to be financed by what amounts to interest-free loans from the Exchequer.

This move by the DHSS places the Health Service, the largest and *most heavily-financed* single enterprise in the whole field of social welfare, in direct competition for funds with the voluntary sector.

Secondly, this comes at a time when many voluntary organizations are *feeling the effects of the recession* and are having to make substantial cutbacks in the services they offer to those who suffer handicap *or ill health. (Ironically, this measure* is introduced at the outset of the International Year of Disabled People.)

Thirdly, the DHSS *circular gives* a clear advantage to the Health Service over voluntary organizations in fund raising by making interest-free loans available. No voluntary body has such a resource.

Finally, the DHSS has breached a major principle of cardinal importance to voluntary organizations by encouraging and allowing statutory organizations to achieve charitable status and to enjoy the benefits of such a status. Might the same advantages now not be given to education authorities, social services departments, housing authorities, or the probation and after-care *service*?

This is the most damaging blow suffered by the voluntary sector for many years. It is extraordinary that *the circular comes from a Government* and a department that has given overt encouragement to voluntary organizations and a Government which is encouraging the public to give more generously to voluntary organizations.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON, Director,
National Council for Voluntary Organisations,
26 Bedford Square, WC1.
January 14.

Lawyers and divorce

From Mr Graham Lee

Sir, "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers", says Dick in *Henry VI, Part II*. Trevor Berry (Social Focus, January 7) has taken up this perennially popular cry. If you want a civilized divorce, the argument goes, don't see a solicitor; *he will only stir up conflict where* none exists. This sounds simple and attractive: a lot of money could be saved if lawyers were dispensed with *in matrimonial matters*. But is it true?

The role of solicitors in divorce proceedings has been studied by Mervyn Murch, senior research fellow in the Department of Social Administration and Social Work at the University of Bristol. His findings, the results of two surveys of divorcing parents, have recently been published in *Justice and Welfare in Divorce* (Sweet and Maxwell, 1980).

He says: "Contrary to popular belief, my impression, from other investigations I have recently conducted, is that many solicitors, *probably the majority, do not adopt* an unqualified partisan stance when dealing with family disputes. Many realize that they need to protect *their clients' interests* without stimulating further family conflict, and to find ways of fostering realistic settlement without making their clients feel that the lawyer's allegiance is weakening".

Mr Berry somewhat cynically asks whether the Lord Chancellor's Department, and lawyers generally, have failed to advance the cause of family courts because such courts would divert funds away from lawyers and into conciliation. (Matrimonial work is, *incidentally*, one of the least remunerative areas of legal work.) In fact, lawyers are among the prime movers in the conciliation services which are being set up in various parts of the country at the moment.

But the main argument against cutting lawyers out of divorce is that divorce is firmly set in a legal framework. There is a large and complex body of family law, and a network of legal principles on *which decisions are based*. Each party has rights capable of enforcement through the courts, the nature and extent of which he or she is not likely fully to appreciate. A tribunal would have to have the power to make orders for custody, maintenance and so on, which would be enforceable like court orders.

Although most divorcing spouses would prefer things to be settled as amicably as possible, when such important matters are at stake, they also want to see that their own interests are safeguarded. Studies which have been done of various *types of legal proceedings*—industrial tribunals, national insurance local tribunals, supplementary benefit appeal tribunals, and bail appeals—have shown that representation at the hearing can significantly affect the outcome. Barring legal representation would also give the more articulate and self-confident spouse a considerable edge.

The Law Society agrees that the present system is unsatisfactory. As suggested in our discussion document: "A Better Way Out", what is needed is a family court, staffed by legal and welfare specialists, with conciliation at an early stage, *using an inquisitorial rather than an* adversarial procedure.

Yours sincerely,
GRAHAM LEE,
The Law Society,
113 Chancery Lane, WC2.
January 9.

Rugby football injuries

From Mr Kenneth Spence

Sir, Rugby has always incurred vigorous physical risk. In any fair play accident has always been part of the game. Your concern should *be not so much with the effect* of tetraplegia (letters, December 12 and 31), as with the modern *cause* of the accident.

Two vertebrae were fractured in my neck for Scotland vs Ireland at Murrayfield in 1953. Those were not the only bones broken over a period of four years. I hold no grudge for any of them but in observing modern rugby today, at most levels, my impression is that the actual collision now bears some deliberate malice on too many occasions.

For my outdated belief—and I will be pilloried for this—the game *has lost its joie de vivre*. *We should* listen to men like Logie Bruce Lockhart, with whom I had the privilege to play for Scotland. We should remember the laughter of Tony O'Reilly, Cliff Morgan, and remember, like Oxford University at Richmond, in 1952, that you could still win with 13 men without substitutes.

We have become far too structured, over-coached, set to win, afraid to lose. We, the players, take from the game, yet today our successors meanly question the referee, who is virtually the only "little man" who gives back to the spirit now. We have too much of the television replay in our carping minds. We forget the *spirit*. It is far too aggressive now.

George Orwell once wrote: "Serious sport has nothing to do with fair play. It is bound up with hatred, jealousy, boastfulness, disregard for the rules . . ."

That is why people are getting hurt now, with a frequency and even severity, and at all age levels, that is well in excess of the case *some years back*. Rugby is now nudging the opprobrium that unfortunately attaches to boxing.

I blame the captains, who have shelved their moral responsibility; who defer to coaches, rely on substitutes, and who will not kick the culprits out—because they fear to lose, more than being glad to win.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SPENCE,
60 Ellerby Street, SW6.
January 14.

Striking attitudes

From Mr Richard Shepherd, MP for Aldridge Brownhills (Conservative)

Sir, I would submit that it is much more probable that it is the attitudes betrayed in the letter of January 5 from Mr Derek Prag, MEP, which have led to an increasingly noticeable alienation of British sentiment for the EEC rather than any vigorous defence of British national economic interest as expressed by Teddy Taylor or any other member of the Conservative European Reform Group. Indeed Mr *Prag's assertion* that, what is in effect a robust defence of our national interest by the European Reform Group, not incidentally dissimilar to that characteristic of the French, could only bring about the withdrawal of Britain from the Community in itself reflects the passive nature of those who talk of change but who have so far failed to identify detailed proposals for altering those policies that are contrary to our national interest.

The common agricultural policy is a point in question. No detailed proposal for reform has, as far as I know, emerged from either Mr Prag *or the Ministry of Agriculture for* public discussion, although it has been accepted that the CAP, as presently constituted, is unacceptable and that reform is urgent and inevitable.

Many of us in the Reform Group believe that the CAP is unreformable and that far from being a cornerstone on which the Community is founded may well be the rock on which it founders.

It is surely a folly to imagine that the only way in which farm income can be maintained and continuity of supply guaranteed is through the destruction of free trade in food. I for one believe that the CAP is not dissimilar to the corn laws of the last century supported by and large by the same mixture of reaction and self-interest and that *intrinsically the CAP is as bad and* as indefensible. The only consolation is that as with the corn laws abolition is inevitable.

In other areas this paper has pointed out that the Government's present position on fisheries is a retreat from that declared by both governments in the immediate past. Indeed, I would hold that our territorial fisheries are as much a national resource as North Sea oil and that the same policy response with regard to depletion, conservation, and investment should be adopted.

The purpose behind the European *Reform Group is to seek positive* ways in which the structure of the Community can be reformed compatible with our continuing membership. My own feeling is critical analysis will be more supportive in the long run of membership of what will be a very different Community than what is perceived by the public to be the uncritical mien of those identified as Euro-fanatics.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD SHEPHERD,
House of Commons.

Jealous guard on moor

From Mr B. N. Howell

Sir, Readers of your report on "The crisis on Dartmoor and Exmoor" (January 2) could form a very *inaccurate impression of life in* these areas, and readers could conclude that those responsible for their care have been negligent. As a small Dartmoor landowner, I quote some facts.

In our little parish of Harford, all within the Dartmoor National Park, we have about three small fields under the plough in 2,000 acres or so, much less than in the 1940s and 1950s and possibly less than 1,000 or 2,000 years ago.

No "*vast conifer plantations*" have been planted on Dartmoor since the voluntary agreement on forestry in the early 1960s.

Most inaccurate is the impression of the moor swarming with troops under training. I wish our Army was larger. Although I walk on the moor frequently, it is at least 20 years since I met anybody in uniform. There was a rumour that a helicopter was going to land a few years ago, but, alas, we missed that excitement.

Yours faithfully,
B. N. HOWELL,
Lukesland,
Ivybridge, Devon.
January 7.

Model example

From Mr Jonathan Ruffle

Sir, When Mr Bernard Levin (January 13) remarks that a libellous waxwork would be far "stranger and jollier" than a libellous painting he is obviously unaware of the case of Monson v Madame Tussaud's in 1894 which, indeed, has both these qualities.

In that year, simultaneously in exhibitions in London and Birmingham, a waxwork of Alfred John Monson was shown. A prime figure in the engaging "Ardlamont mystery", he had been tried in Scotland for murder but a verdict of "not proven" was returned. Thus he could not appear in the tableau of the affair, but instead was placed near the entrance of the Chamber of Horrors.

Mr Monson was able to sue Madame Tussaud's for the defamatory implications of his proximity to those who were "to be publicly reviled".

Although he shared his London display with Piggott, a suicide, Mrs Maybrick, a poisoner, and Scott, another in the Ardlamont case who was *on the run*, he appeared in Birmingham in the company of, among others, Queen Victoria and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Had the latter pair thought to sue, one feels the case would have been even stranger and more jolly still.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN RUFFLE,
St Catharine's College,
Cambridge.
January 13.

Historical heirlooms

From Commander L. M. M. Saunders Watson

Sir, Sir John Lawrence asks (January 6) how he might hold together his family pictures and heirlooms, presumably from the ravages of capital transfer tax (CTT). As he says, he cannot put them into a charitable trust and keep them in the house, unless of course the house itself forms part of the trust.

If the house is outstanding then he could claim conditional exemption for the house and its historically associated contents from CTT.

If the house is not, then he can still seek conditional exemption for such of his chattels as are of museum quality in the national or *local sense*. If accepted they could then remain in his house subject to undertakings for public access which may not, depending on the circumstances, extend to more than a viewing by appointment, which it appears Sir John already offers.

Yours faithfully,
L. M. M. SAUNDERS WATSON,
Deputy President,
Historic Houses Association,
Rockingham Castle,
Leicestershire.

Passing-out parade

From Mr Brian Edwards

Sir, Mr Jonathan Paget (January 12) suggests that Britannia Royal Naval College errs in training both Iranian and Libyan officers. It is the custom of the Law Society to *receive* a visit each year from those officers attending the Staff College course at Camberley.

It is I believe a great pride of *our military and naval institutions* that people come from all over the world, from countries who may be in conflict, to learn not only the *skills of the soldier and sailor* but what may lay behind those institutions.

At the height of the tension *between Egypt and Israel the* Law Society was privileged to receive officers from both countries, attending the same Staff College course, *who were here not only to perfect* their military knowledge but hopefully to gain some idea of the concept of British justice and perhaps *this small country's ability to* survive. We are probably unique in Europe in this approach.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN EDWARDS,
Hope House,
Little Burstead,
Essex.
January 13.

Hot under collar

From Mr Robert Gieve

Sir, Paper collars did, in a way, briefly assist in keeping the Empire together. In the more distant corners, judges liked to appear attired as they ought, but could not always expect a local starching service. Until the manufacturers finally gave up, not very long ago, a customer of ours who is a judge *in Australia* was ordering a regular supply of paper wing collars.

However, I must with respect disagree with our valued customer, Mr Ivan Mason, whose letter you publish today (January 14). Paper collars were inelegant garments. A well-starched collar adds a unique *final* touch to a *gentleman's* suit. Cost apart, the problem is how to get a collar *properly* starched. In these days when home industries *are starting up for everything*, wives might find recapturing the art of starching an amusing diversion. Also a method of control; a *husband who tends to be cross* at home might well mend his ways if he was issued with a series of saw-edged collars.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT GIEVE, Director,
Gieves and Hawkes Ltd,
1 Savile Row, W1.
January 14.



COURT CIRCULAR

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
January 14: The Duke of Kent, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, this evening attended an Inaugural Lecture to mark the Association's 150th anniversary which was held at the Royal Society.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

Princess Michael of Kent celebrates her birthday today.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a Gala Performance of *Carmina Burana*, in aid of the Spinal Injuries Association and to mark International Year of Disabled People, at the Albert Hall on January 31.

Birthdays today

Professor R. B. Braithwaite, 81; Lord Dacre of Glanton, 67; Baroness Elliot of Harwood, 78; Sir Peter Garran, 71; Sir Percival Griffiths, 82; Lord Hill of Luton, 77; Sir John Junor, 62; Lord Lever of Manchester, 67; Lord Simon of Glaisdale, 70.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Professor Sir Bruce Williams to be first Director of the Technical Change Centre and Dr A. J. Kennedy to be Deputy Director.

Mr Bill Cunningham, Joan Knight, Professor Andrew Macmillan and **Mr James Michie** to be members of the Scottish Arts Council.

Mr Warren Lindner to be executive secretary in the Director-General's office of the World Wildlife Fund; **Dr Arne Schiotz** to be director of conservation and special scientific adviser and **Mr Richard Hamilton** to be international's director of development in charge of fund-raising.

Sir Peter Scott to be a vice-president of the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society on his retirement as chairman. **Lord Craigton** to be chairman, **Mr Richard Fitter** to be vice-chairman and **Mr David Jones**, to be secretary.

Mr Jack Ind to be Headmaster of Dover College.

Luncheons

HM Government
The Hon Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday given in honour of the retiring Managing Director of the BBC External Services, Mr Gerry Mansell.

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain
Mr Richard B. Hatfield, Premier of New Brunswick, Canada, was guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association at the Charing Cross Hotel, on Tuesday. Mr Andrew Walker, president of the association, was in the chair and the High Commissioner for Canada was among the guests.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday in honour of the President of the Grand National Assembly of Romania and Mme Giosan. The Romanian Ambassador and Mme Gliga were present. Other guests were:

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Mr Denis Healey, MP, and Mrs Healey, Sir Ian Gilmour, MP, and Lady Caroline Gilmour, Lord Maybray-King, Lord Stewart of Fulham and Baroness Stewart of Alvechurch, Mr Richard Crawshaw, MP, and Mrs Crawshaw, Lord and Lady Gladwyn, Mr James Johnson, MP, and Mrs Johnson, Sir Anthony Kershaw, MP, and Lady Kershaw, Mr Ray Hawley, MP, Mr Jack Page, MP, and Mrs Page, Dr and Mrs Nicu Bujor, Canon and Mrs John Baker, Miss Nadia Enache, Mrs Ivy Forster, Sir William and Lady Harpham, Sir Donald and Lady Logan, and Sir Noel and Lady Short.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
The annual dinner of the land agency and agriculture division of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors was held at the Hotel Russell last night. Mr R. L. Harding, president of the division, was in the chair and other speakers were Mr Malcolm Fraser and Mr Vic Hughes, Principal of the Royal Agricultural College.

Today's engagements

Princess Alexandra attends a benefit performance of *Holiday on Ice*, given for the Olympic and special events fund of the National Skating Association of Great Britain, Wembley Arena, 7.30.

Talks and lectures: Tito and the Yugoslav road to revolutionary power, Sir William Deakin, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, 5; London oddities, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, 10.

West London Antiques Fair, Kensington New Town Hall, Hornton Street, 11-8.

Walks: Fortress to Bank, meet Tower Hill station, 2; Customs and curios of the City, meet Monument station, 2.

Exhibition: New spirit in painting, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, 10-6.

Foundation award

The trustees of the Jean Lederer Memorial Foundation, formed to assist scholars or writers who have been granted political asylum in Britain to resume their careers, have nominated Miss Galina Orionova, formerly a research fellow of the Institute of US Studies at the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow, to receive the first annual £2,500 award. She will resume her studies at St Antony's College, Oxford.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. Welby and Miss C. J. Pole-Carew
The engagement is announced between Dominic, son of Sir Bruno and Lady Welby, of Denton House, Grantham, Lincolnshire, and Camilla Janet, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Pole-Carew, of Newfield House, Screveton, Nottinghamshire.

Mr R. B. J. Disney and Miss M. A. Ingram
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the Rev P. J. and Mrs Disney, of Monks Eleigh, Suffolk, and Ann, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Ross Ingram, of Dundee.

Mr R. B. Gale-Hasleham and Miss G. Webb
The engagement is announced between Robert, second son of Mr and Mrs R. D. Gale-Hasleham, of Gorsedd, Clwyd, North Wales, and Gillian, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Webb, of Gorran Haven, St Austell, Cornwall.

Mr B. S. Emslie and Miss C. G. J. Hector
The engagement is announced between Brian, younger son of Dr and Mrs A. G. Emslie, of Eastbourne, Sussex, and Caroline, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs R. M. Hector, of Fleet, Hampshire.

Mr S. C. Husk and Miss D. J. Carmichael
The engagement is announced between Steven Charles, son of the late Mr Charles Husk and Mrs Husk, of North Baddesley, Hampshire, and Deborah Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald F. Carmichael, of Kingswood, Surrey.

Mr T. N. Lowes and Miss F. J. G. Dyer
The engagement is announced between Thomas, son of Mr and Mrs R. N. Lowes, of Fittleworth, Sussex, and Fiona, daughter of Major and Mrs M. W. F. Dyer, of Llangynidr, Powys.

Mr G. Pritchard-Davies and Miss J. Sampson
The engagement is announced between Guy, younger son of Major and Mrs M. D. S. Pritchard-Davies, of Chipping Warden, Oxfordshire, and Joanna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. A. Sampson, of Chart Sutton, Kent.

Mr C. H. Whitby, QC, and Miss E. M. Scott
The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place shortly, between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Whitby, of Surbiton, Surrey, and Eileen, elder daughter of the late Mr A. G. Scott and of Mrs Scott, of London, N13.

Mr P. Witham and Miss T. Galway
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Joan Gordon-Thompson, of Stockbridge, Hampshire, and the late Philip Witham, and Tara, elder daughter of Edward and Anne-Marie Galway, of Rome. The marriage will take place in Italy in May.

Mr N. P. Winer and Miss N. S. Bethell
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr Cyril Winer, of Victoria Park, Manchester, and of Mrs Patricia Winer, of Bywater Street, SW3, and of Nicola, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs Maxwell Bethell, of Higher Sutton, Cheshire.

Mr R. F. Capel and Miss A. D. V. Whitamore
The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Ross Capel, of Wahroonga, New South Wales, and Amanda, elder daughter of Mr Anthony Whitamore, of Easton-on-the-Hill, Northamptonshire, and of the late Mrs Patricia Whitamore.

Mr T. R. Hands and Miss A. C. Burrell
The engagement is announced between Roger, eldest son of Mr and Mrs T. H. Hands, of Ebford, Devon, and Carolyn, only daughter of Dr and Mrs Donald Burrell, of Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hampshire.

Mr T. E. Hatton and Miss S. M. Gittins
The engagement is announced between Tim Hatton, OBE, of The Old House, Mickleham, Surrey, elder son of the late Commander and Mrs Thomas Hatton, and Sarah Gittens, of Kensington, London, younger daughter of the late Mr and Mrs C. H. Gittins.

Mr M. G. G. Herbert and Dr A. M. Jolles
The engagement is announced between Martin Geoffrey Greenham, younger son of Mrs G. B. Herbert and the late Mr Herbert, of Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire, and Alicia Malka, daughter of Dr and Mrs Benjamin Jolles, of Northampton.

Mr C. de la C. MacCarthy and Miss C. B. Boles
The engagement is announced between Charles, second son of Dr and Mrs Dermod MacCarthy, of Lear House, Weedon, Aylesbury, and Catherine Benita, eldest daughter of Mr Jack Boles and the late Mrs Boles, and stepdaughter of Lady Anne Boles, of The Old Rectory, Englefield, Reading.

Mr A. P. Newell and Miss J. A. Partlett
The engagement is announced between Andrew Philip, only son of Mr and Mrs P. F. J. Newell, of Haywards Heath, Sussex, and Jacqueline Anne, only daughter of Mr Jack Partlett, of Lewes, Sussex, and Mrs Sally Partlett, of Wivelsfield Green, Sussex.

Mr M. R. P. Smith and Miss M. S. Hollingsworth
The engagement is announced between Michael Roger Pearson, son of Mr and Mrs B. Smith, of Liss, Hampshire, and Nice, France, and Maria Shireen, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Hollingsworth, of Tehran, Iran, and Wimbledon.

Mr S. M. J. A. Smyth and Miss B. R. D. Gibson
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of the late Mr Marcus Smyth and of Mrs Marcus Smyth, of Walnut Tree Cottage, Ditchling, Sussex, and Bridget, daughter of the late Major Creagh Gibson and of Mrs Creagh Gibson, of Glenburn Hall, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

Marriage

Dr P. A. Ireland and Miss R. A. Kean
The marriage took place quietly in Hongkong on January 5, between Dr Patrick Aubrey Ireland, elder son of Dr and Mrs Dudley Ireland, of Shrewsbury, and Miss Rosemary Ann Kean, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Douglas Kean, of Egypt, Buckinghamshire.

Bedford School

Easter Term begins today with 1120 boys in the school. G. A. Milne is head of school; R. W. D. Palmer, captain of boats, and R. J. Howe, captain of hockey. Confirmation will be conducted by the Bishop of Bedford in chapel on February 22. Mozart's *Coronation Mass* will be performed in the Bedford Corn Exchange on Thursday, March 12, at 7.30 pm. The recreation centre has now been fully completed. The appeal for the restoration of the main school building, started on November 1, has already raised £60,000. The topping up ceremony for the restoration will be held in the week commencing April 27.

Culford School

Spring Term begins today. The school's centenary will be celebrated at a thanksgiving service conducted by the President of the Methodist Conference, the Rev Dr K. S. Greet, in St Edmundsbury Cathedral on Saturday, January 24. Jonathan Bellamy becomes head boy. A musical, *Noble Sentiments*, will be performed in the Centenary Hall on February 18, 19 and 20. Term ends on Tuesday, March 31.

Mount St Mary's College

Easter Term began on January 14. The scholarship examinations will take place on March 4, 5 and 6. The Mount Invitation Sevens will be on March 8. At the preparatory school at Barlborough Hall Father W. B. Watson, SJ, retires as headmaster; he is succeeded by Mr Robert Catterall. The London association dinner will be held as usual at the Law Society Hall, Chancery Lane. The annual reunion and AGM of the Old Mountaineers Association will take place at The Mount during the second weekend in April. Term ends on March 26.

Plymouth College

Spring Term begins today at Plymouth College. M. R. V. Stankovic becomes head of school and P. J. Stevens is captain of sevens. The dedication of the new chapel and confirmation is by the Right Rev Dr R. F. Cartwright, Bishop of Plymouth, at 10.30 am, on Sunday, January 25. The college dramatic society performs *Much Ado About Nothing* on March 24, 25 and 26, and term ends on March 27.

The Oratory School

Lent Term begins today. The school captain is S. D. Hutchinson. Captain of soccer is E. M. Killoughery. Half term will be from February 18 to February 22. Confirmation by the Right Rev Leo McCartie will be on March 14. Term ends after the performance of the school play on March 25.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Jan 14, 1956

Death of Wickham Steed

Mr Wickham Steed who died yesterday at his home at Wooton-by-Woodstock, Oxfordshire, at the age of 84, was one of the ablest and at one time one of the most conspicuous men in European journalism. . . . From 1896 until 1913 he was one of the foreign correspondents to whom *The Times* owed the exceptional influence which it wielded in the domain of international affairs before the war of 1914. He next became head of the Foreign Department at Printing House Square, and then became Editor of *The Times* during the first and scarcely less troubled years ushered in by a peace conference that brought little real peace to the world . . . The outstanding incident of his work in Berlin was his detection of the authorship of an anonymous article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* which unveiled the secret treaty of reinsurance that until March, 1890, had existed between Germany and Russia. The treaty had been concluded behind the backs of Germany's partners in the triple alliance. This was now revealed and, at the same time, the refusal of Bismarck's successor to renew it which, until then, had been kept equally secret. Steed alone in Germany immediately attributed the disclosure to Bismarck.



Photograph by Brian Harris

Mrs Anna Maria Faerber, widow of Christian Faerber, the art dealer, with a bust of her husband by Marino Marini which she presented to the Tate Gallery yesterday.

Lein the victor in postponed Hastings chess

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Hastings

It was a free day in the ICL grand masters' tournament at Hastings yesterday and the opportunity was taken to play off the postponed game from round two between Lein and Peters. It was won in 25 moves by Lein after a short and lively struggle.

Peters defended with a Phillidor defence and then rather wildly sacrificed two pieces, overlooking the possibility his opponent had of forcing the exchange of queens.

An adjourned game between Sunyé and Littlewood was won by the former in 60 moves.

The scores with one round to go are:

Andersson 10, Lein and Torre 9, Alburt, Ftacnik and Sunyé 8, Liberzon 7½, Littlewood and Popovic 7, Chandler 6½, Peters and Speelman 6, Mestel and Pinter 5½, Bellin and Brito 4½.

Andersson needs only half a point to win first prize.

Italian disaster fund concert

A gala concert of Italian opera will be given at the Theatre Royal Glasgow, on Sunday to raise money for the Italian earthquake disaster appeal. The Scottish opera orchestra and chorus will be joined by such singers as Ashley Putnam, Brent Ellis, and William McCue.

Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Evangelist arrives: Dr Billy Graham giving a press conference in London yesterday after his arrival in Britain. On Sunday he is to take part in a dialogue on the mission of the church with Lord Ramsey of Canterbury, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, in Cambridge.

University news

Oxford
Sir John Kendrew has been appointed president of St John's College.

Awards:
Brian Johnson prize in pathology: P. A. Watson, Green College; John Freind prize in medical history: Sarah Rowland-Jones, Green College.

Manchester
The title of Professor Emeritus has been conferred upon the following:
Dr T. S. L. Beswick, Dr R. B. Dew, W. J. Thomas, Professor W. H. Chaloner, Professor Violet R. Cane, Professor T. Kilburn, and Professor Z. Kopal.

Appointments
Lecturers: H. Mamtora, MB, ChB (Manch), (diagnostic radiology); M. E. Lambert, MB, ChB (Sheff), (surgery); P. J. Leach, BDS (Manch), (conservative dentistry). Staff tutors: M. C. W. Pratt, MA (NTAB), (social work); P. A. Seiden, BSc (Manch), (physical sciences).

Leeds
Dr Gordon Leedale, reader in botany in the department of plant sciences, has been appointed to a personal chair in botany.

Kent
Appointments
Research fellows: Faculty of natural sciences: G. Mackinnon, BSc (Zambia), MSc (London), biological laboratory. Faculty of social sciences: R. A. Darton, BSc (Bristol), MSc (London), personal social services research unit. Claire D. Wallace, BA (Kent).

Lancaster
Mr George Cockburn, secretary of the school of education and university dean, has been appointed secretary of the university.

British Library still hopes to buy Persian MS

By Our Arts Reporter

The British Library is still hopeful of raising £850,000 to purchase the Persian manuscript, Rashid al-Din's *World History*, before the export deadline of February 9, Mr Basil Gray, the appeal organizer, said.

That is in spite of a decision by the council of the Royal Asiatic Society, which sold the manuscript last July, not to contribute towards the fund.

More than half the money has been raised and some trusts and foundations have still to consider whether to donate. A grant has been offered by the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

Theatre display

The Somerset Maugham collection of theatrical paintings, comprising 42 oils and 40 watercolours, will go on permanent display in the foyers of the National Theatre in London from February 18.

The paintings were given to the theatre by the author some years before his death in 1965.

Eight schools refuse assisted places

By Our Education Correspondent

The Department of Education and Science has announced the names of the eight independent schools that were invited to join the assisted places scheme but refused. They are: Blundell's School, Tiverton; Bryanston, Blandford; Dover College; Tormead School, Guildford; Queen Anne's School, Caversham; Kimbolton, Huntingdon; St Leonard's-Mayfield School, East Sussex and Lancing College.

Eleven new schools have been invited to join the scheme, 10 of them after offering more places, and have accepted. They are: Gresham's School, Holt; Bradfield College; Bedales School; St Swithun's College, Winchester; Aldenham School; Charterhouse; Epsom College; St John's School, Leatherhead; Eastbourne College; Sutton Valence School; and St Catherine's, Bramley.

All those schools, with the exception of Epsom College, Charterhouse, and St Catherine's, are offering places at sixth-form level only.

Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State for Education and Science, announced the names in the Commons on Tuesday. The Government expects 221 independent schools to be involved in the scheme when it starts in the autumn.

Teachers' union opposed to loans for students

By Our Education Correspondent

The National Union of Teachers is strongly opposed to any suggestion that student grants should be replaced by loans.

In a statement issued yesterday, the union claims that a recent report prepared by the Department of Education and Science at the request of Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State for Education and Science, suggests either a system of student loans or a special tax on graduates.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, said: "The Government should be encouraging young people to go into higher education instead of providing them with sound financial reasons as to why they should not. This student loans idea is nothing more than a tax on educational success."

In fact, Mr Boyson has always vehemently denied that he is considering replacing the present grant system by student loans. He has asked DES officials to study student loans to see what scheme or schemes might be feasible in Britain, with a view to supplementing grants by making loans available in place of parental contributions, for example.

The report, which went to Mr Boyson at the beginning of this month, sets out various options but makes no recommendations. One of the ways of collecting loan repayments would be through a graduate income tax, it says; but other ways, such as direct repayment to a DES loans branch, are also explored.

In fact, it is considered unlikely that the Government will introduce any loans scheme, because in the early years it would be too expensive. Even if banks agreed to put up the money, the Government would have to underwrite or guarantee the total sum loaned, and the whole of that would count as actual public expenditure in the Government's accounts.

RC bishops send friendly reply to Methodists

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

A warm response to friendly overtures from the Methodist Conference has been made by the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales, and the leaders of the two churches have agreed to foster closer relations in the future.

The exchange of messages is contained in correspondence published today between Cardinal Hume and Dr Kenneth Greet, secretary and president of the Methodist Conference. The cardinal was writing to summarize the Roman Catholic bishops' collective reaction to the present state of Methodist-Roman Catholic relations since the Methodist Conference passed a resolution in 1975 on the subject. That asked on what conditions communion could be established between the two churches.

Cardinal Hume said in his letter to Dr Greet that full communion would be the fruit of "organic unity", which would require a common faith in the nature of the church and an agreed doctrine of the ministry. "We urgently commend the further study of these doctrines to our national and international bodies", he added, referring to joint committees at the two levels which have been studying outstanding differences.

He praised the growth of good relations between the two churches in recent years, and said the bishops recognized the pain "caused by our inability to share eucharistic communion". Dr Greet replied that this pain, felt equally on the Methodist side, was deepened as they moved closer together. He applauded the "warmth and sensitivity" of the cardinal's letter, and endorsed his identification of the church and the ministry as two areas of doctrine demanding special study.

Methodists shared the cardinal's belief "that we are becoming almost imperceptibly one community of reconciliation", he added.

Pope's visit: Leaders of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches in Britain met yesterday to discuss plans for the Pope's first visit to this country (the Press Association reports). The dates of the visit have not yet been fixed, but it is likely to take place in early summer, 1982.

The trip was the subject of talks in London between Cardinal Hume and Dr Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Shaw Theatre Company to go, director says

By Our Theatre Reporter

The Shaw Theatre Company will definitely have to close because of losing its Arts Council grant, Mr Michael Croft, its director, said yesterday. But the National Youth Theatre, which shares the Shaw building in Euston Road, London, is launching a campaign to preserve the theatre as its base.

For the time being, the professional company would have to be discontinued, Mr Croft said. But the National Youth Theatre, of which he is also director, uses the Shaw for three months a year, and the building also serves as the company's headquarters. So the youth theatre's council has decided to do all it can to retain the building.

A delegation led by Mr Michael Oliver, chairman of the youth centre, and including Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the TUC, who is a member of its council, will be seeing officials of Camden council later this month to make proposals for retaining the lease of the theatre.

The youth theatre is also planning a protest march to the Arts Council about the loss of its grant, worth £15,000 this year. A fighting fund has been established to preserve the youth theatre and its home at the Shaw. Teenagers in the company have been sending in money, and Sir Ralph Richardson, the youth theatre's president, was sent a cheque for £150 from a reader who saw his letter in *The Times* last week.

OBITUARY

MR J. C. REES

Studies in political theory

Mr J. C. Rees, Reader in Political Theory and Government, University College, Swansea, died in December aged 61. His academic career was marked by several notable features; and he was well-known as one of the most distinguished political theorists in this country with a considerable influence both at home and abroad.

John Collwyn Rees was born in 1919 at Maesteg in South Wales. He studied law at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, taking the tripos in 1940, and then worked for a time in the prosecuting department of the Glamorgan County Council. Being medically unfit for service in the armed forces, he spent a period working in a munitions factory in the Midlands. As a student at Cambridge, he had (like a number of other contemporaries of liberal mind and humanitarian sentiment) joined the Communist Party.

He was a fairly active member during the war in local branches both in Birmingham and South Wales. But, although intense while it lasted (he never committed himself to anything in a merely half-hearted way), his affinity was of a relatively transient nature. He realized earlier than most within the fold the autocratic essence of the Stalinist regime and its denial of the rights of individuality. If asked what caused him to leave, he used to say the real question was why he ever got into the party in the first place.

Between 1944 and 1947 he read politics and economics at L.S.E. and, after graduating, was appointed to a lecturing post in the University of Southampton, and subsequently to similar positions at Birmingham and Leicester. In 1954 he became the first incumbent of a newly created Chair at Swansea. Those were the days when the study of politics on any scale was a relatively fresh academic enterprise, and Rees became one of its leading professional figures. He was an active member of the newly-formed Political Studies Association and was able by his personal example to show the sophisticated level of rigorous analysis that could be achieved in the study of both political theory and institutions.

Even at this formative stage in the development of the discipline, he was never much persuaded of the virtues of the merely practical or descriptive which tended then, as now, so often to colour discussions of political thought and behaviour. So much did he believe in the highest standards of teaching and research that, in 1962, he took a unique step and resigned his Chair because he believed its merely administrative preoccupations were diverting his attention from those scholarly pursuits which were fundamental. It was typical of Rees that, having explored the matter thoroughly, he should with firm will follow a rational determination through to its stark conclusion. He first reverted to the grade of lecturer but was quickly promoted to a Readership. Latterly he could easily have regained professorial status by accepting a personal chair but refused to do so because it would have been inconsistent with his original purpose.

If he never published regularly or prolifically, he always set himself the highest standards of care and completeness in what did appear. And, in the result, what he put his name to was gem-like in value, clarity, and rigour. It was, consequently, of notable influence particularly in respect to the study of J. S. Mill and the principles for which he stood and with which Rees's own concerns will always be associated, above all his commitment to the values of free speech, thought, and action.

He is survived by his widow and his son and daughter.

MR MALCOLM MacDONALD

Lord Gore-Booth writes:

May I add to your illuminating and comprehensive tribute to Malcolm MacDonald a few personal impressions of working with him. When Malcolm was Commissioner-General in South East Asia I was in Burma, and later had the honour of succeeding him as British High Commissioner in India.

The conferences over which he presided in Singapore were outstanding. The pleasure and profit of working with him was that he knew everybody in the area and had a natural liking for and understanding of them. This did not mean that he was all things to all men, but if he had to convey disagreement or rebuke there was nearly always a smile and a suggestion that the poor fellow couldn't help it.

In addition, he was utterly generous in sharing his knowledge with others, thereby greatly enhancing the effectiveness of his team. When, as Commissioner-General, he visited ones own area, his remarkable personal standing with the country's leaders was immeasurably helpful. Again, he was always generous in sharing his knowledge and offering one encouragement in the job one was trying to do.

Following Malcolm in India, as well as being a privilege, was naturally a special challenge. I remember suggesting to my staff, not long after arrival, that I would need a constant stream of advice, whether positive or negative, to compete with the job, unlike my predecessor who with his instinctive genius for Asia had somehow carried the whole continent in his head.

Malcolm MacDonald's passing deprives our own country, the Commonwealth and the world of a unique public servant and human being who, whether as statesman, colleague or friend, was always the same.

PRINCESS ALICE

Mrs S. Y. Parkinson writes:

In 1933 HM King George V gave his consent to the appointment of Princess Alice Countess of Athlone as president (later Commandant-in-Chief) of the Women's Transport Service/First Aid Nursing Yeomanry. That appointment will remain one of the proud highlights in the history of the corps.

Our records show the princess's truly remarkable concern for "Her FANYs". She inspected our annual "Alice Day" parade at camp up to 1957. After a gap of 20 years in celebration of the corps' seventieth anniversary in 1977 our Commandant-in-Chief polished her belt, donned her uniform, and once again inspected our parade. Drawn up for inspection outside Kensington Palace were FANYs dressed in the different uniforms which had been worn by the members of the corps from 1907 up to the present day.

Each year till 1977 she came to our reunion and amazed everyone by her tireless vitality and by the way she searched out FANYs and remembered them by name from year to year.

Three successive corps commanders have every reason to be grateful for her help and advice. Forty-seven years of enthusiasm, encouragement and support in so many ways, but above all, always laughter. We have indeed been fortunate, and she will indeed be missed.

DAVID TUTAEFF

Sir John Lawrence writes:

David Tutaeff died suddenly and unnoticed on December 14. He was born in 1916 in Batum in the Russian Caucasus. His father, who was owner-editor of the principal liberal democratic newspaper in the Caucasus, died in 1917. His mother went abroad after the Bolshevik Revolution, arriving in 1921 in England where she settled.

David served in the Soviet Relations branch of The Ministry of Information during the war and later in that select band, the Press Section of the British Embassy in Moscow. After the war he established the Forty Eight Theatre to direct and produce new, experimental and classic plays, among other things, pioneering the way for Jean Anouilh in England. He struck up a friendship with Gordon Craig, about whom he produced a radio feature based on interviews towards the end of his life. David Tutaeff was a vivid and energetic person, a true man of the Caucasus whose affectionate nature won him many friends.

Science report

Medicine: Help for newborn babies

By Our Medical Correspondent

Each year in Britain 2,000 babies born prematurely die because their lungs do not function properly; thousands more are seriously ill. The cause is the respiratory distress syndrome, which is the main hazard for babies born prematurely. A research group at Cambridge University has developed a treatment for the disorder, with promising preliminary results.

The lungs of a normal newborn infant contain surfactant, a detergent-like substance that keeps the lung membranes slippery and aids the expansion of the air sacs in the lungs with the first few breaths of life. Surfactant is not found in the lungs of very small, premature infants; their lungs do not expand properly, and affected babies are dangerously short of breath and purple in colour instead of a normal healthy pink.

The standard treatment is to help their breathing with an artificial ventilator, but the mortality rate has remained high. The ideal treatment would be to provide babies with the surfactant they lack, and last year some success was reported from Japan, where babies were treated with surfactant extracted from animal lungs.

The Cambridge group has taken another line and has synthesized an artificial surfactant containing a mixture of the two phospholipids in natural surfactant.

The effects of such treatment have been assessed in a trial at the Cambridge Maternity Hospital. Babies born six to eleven weeks prematurely and with breathing difficulties at birth were given standard treatment. If the research paediatrician was in the hospital they were given the surfactant (as a powder blown into the lungs) as well. If the paediatrician was not available, the surfactant was not given.

In all, 55 babies needed treatment. Of those, 22 were given surfactant and all survived; but there were eight deaths among the 33 given standard treatment only. None of the babies given artificial surfactant showed any signs of ill effects. If those results are confirmed in further studies, the treatment could save babies' lives in all parts of the world.

Source: *The Lancet*, January 10, 1981 (page 64).

Latest wills

Miss Ethel Fowler, of Southend-on-Sea, Essex, left estate valued at £295,056 net. After smaller bequests she left the residue to the Fowler Memorial Trust, Southend-on-Sea, asking that part be used to erect a home for elderly people.

Mrs Helen Crispin, of Lymington, Hampshire, left estate valued at £159,067 net. After personal bequests she left the residue to the British Heart Foundation.

Mr Humphry Martyn Knight, of Bournemouth, left estate valued at £119,251 net. He left £10,000 each to the Church Army, RSPCA, Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, and PDSA, the sale proceeds of his home to the Children's Society and the residue to Dr Barnardo's.

Mr Cyril Curtis Horner, of Louth, Lincolnshire, farmer, left estate valued at £53,449 net. He left all his property equally between the RSPCA and Blue Cross.

Mr Frederic Louis Jules Segond, of Monte Carlo, left estate in England and Wales valued at £253,814 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Batra, Dr Harbans Sing, of Chelsea, London £154,130

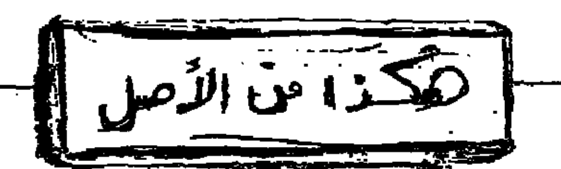
Heath, Mr Arthur Alexander, of Lymington, Hampshire, chartered electrical engineer .. £209,077

Lanfear, Mr Harold, of Fairford, Gloucestershire £126,150

Lauderdale, Miss Alice Maitland, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire .. £165,715

Newgass, Mrs Elizabeth Lloyd, of Romsey, Hampshire .. £182,531

Parsons, Mr William, of Helme, Cumbria £287,381



THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



Anomolies of shop hours legislation page 19

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 446.0, down 1.4
FT Gilts 68.47, up 0.08

■ **Sterling**
$ 2.3970, up 85 points
Index 79.4, up 0.1

■ **Dollar**
Index 86.8, down 0.2
DM 1.9925, down 78pts

■ **Gold**
$ 559.50, down 55

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 14¾-14⅝
3 mth Euro $ 18¼-18⅛
6 mth Euro $ 17¼-16⅞

IN BRIEF

Government is ready to assist Talbot

The Government is ready to assist with any investment that Talbot wished to make at the Linwood car plant in Renfrewshire, Mr Alex Fletcher, Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, said yesterday.

The Government would be "only too pleased" to discuss *investment with the company* at today's meeting between Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, and the chief executive of PSA, Talbot's owner.

His comments came during Question Time in the Commons *when he denied reports* that Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, had been discussing the future of Talbot with Japanese or other foreign car companies.

Sir Keith met MPs from Scotland and the west Midlands in December when concern was expressed about the future of Talbot and Sir Keith was pressed to discover what was happening in the French-owned company.

Scanning assets

Philips Medical Systems has acquired the remaining assets of EMI's medical computerized tomography (CT) scanning business and will have exclusive collaboration with Thorn EMI on continuing research on CT scanning. This also includes a settlement concerning all EMI's CT scanner patents and gives Philips full rights to use them.

Hunting Gibson bids

Hunting Gibson has emerged as the bidder for the Stag Line shipping group with a £4.4m cash offer worth 355p a share. *Ropner Holdings,* with a near 30 per cent stake, has agreed to accept, but the board of Stag has yet to consider the offer.

Financial Editor, page 19

Venture capital

A joint enterprise between the Highland and Islands Development Board, the Bank of Scotland and Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, to provide risk capital for business ventures in the Scottish Highlands has been formed. Sir Kenneth Alexander, chairman of the board, said in Glasgow that the enterprise would be called Highland Venture Capital and would aim to provide between £25,000 and £300,000 to promising projects.

More life annuities

The annual premium figures for life assurance annuities increased in 1980 by 16 per cent from £1.6m to £1.8m. This compares with a 17 per cent increase in 1979.

'Significant' oil find

Phillips Petroleum said tests of its "T" block appraisal well in the United Kingdom sector of North Sea showed "*significant* hydrocarbon amounts" on drill tests of two zones. The well is about two miles South-east of the Thelma discovery on block 16/17.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 1.37 points up at 966.47. The $-SDR rate was 1.26873. The £ was 0.529962.

Treasury chief's pre-budget pledge to stick with monetary targets

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The first major shot in the Government's attempt to restore credibility in its medium term financial strategy ahead of the Budget was fired by Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in Zurich yesterday.

Mr Lawson told the Zurich Society that the Government was determined to keep to its path of progressive cuts in the real level of public spending and reduce the rate of monetary expansion.

He said that, although the broad money supply had been running well ahead of the target rate, overall monetary conditions in the United Kingdom had not been inflationary so far.

But it was essential from now on to secure a lower rate of growth of broad money, he said, and over the three remaining years of the medium term financial strategy it might well be prudent to claw back at least some of the excess growth that has already occurred.

While giving official recognition to the fact that the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) for the present financial year was likely to be above the Chancellor's revised November estimate of £11,500m, Mr Lawson showed more confidence about prospects for next year:

He said there was "no reason to suppose that next year's borrowing requirement cannot be brought back more or less on track—by which I mean the 3 per cent of gdp set out in the medium term financial strategy plus the automatic consequences for the public finances of gdp in 1981-82 being lower than foreshadowed, for illustrative purposes, when the medium term financial strategy was published almost a year ago.

Mr Lawson added that making allowance in the PSBR for the deepness of the recession did not mean that the brakes were off. He pointed to the fact that the Chancellor had already announced measures to raise additional revenue next year and said that so far under the present Government there had been an increase in the real burden of taxation, in pursuit of the principles of sound finance.

Laying considerable emphasis on the need to control public spending, Mr Lawson also emphasized the problems of controlling the PSBR with precision. That was why it was necessary to have improved funding and monetary control techniques.

Mr Lawson said that Britain was unusual in having the central bank responsible for financing the Government's budget deficit. "But this oddity should not be allowed to become an impediment to what needs to be done".

Mr Lawson was optimistic on the general outlook for the economy. "We have now more or less reached the bottom, and better times are clearly in sight", he said.

Unemployment was likely to continue to rise in 1981, however, though not at the rate seen in 1980. Any attempt to pump more money into the system in order to create more jobs in the short term would merely ensure fewer jobs and still higher unemployment in the future. That was not a price the *Government* was prepared to pay.

Bonn hears Turkish case for more aid

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Jan 14

Mr Turgut Ozal, Turkey's deputy minister, arrived in Bonn today to continue his efforts to obtain Western assistance for solving his country's economic problems.

After talks in London with Turkey's bankers to discuss the possible rescheduling of more than $3,000m of debt, Mr Ozal today met Dr Horst Schulmann, State Secretary in the Bonn Finance Ministry, and Dr Dieter von Würzen, State Secretary in the Ministry of the Economy.

According to Turkish diplomatic sources, Mr Ozal gave *details* of the present state of the Turkish economy and reported on his talks with the bankers earlier this week.

Although Mr Ozal has made clear that he would like the West to provide a third financial aid package for Turkey this year, the sources said he did not ask the Bonn officials for cash today.

It is understood that Mr Ozal would like the members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development to provide Turkey in 1981 with rather more than the $1,200m worth of financial aid provided last year.

In 1980 Herr Hans Matthöfer, the West German Finance Minister, played a key role in putting the aid package together, but officials in Bonn were uncertain whether he would be so willing to do the same this year.

Herr Matthöfer is a social democrat and, therefore, no natural friend of military regimes *such* as the *one* that now rules in Turkey. He is also having to cope with an extremely tight *budget situation* at home where in the words of one of his officials "every million counts".

On the other hand the Bonn *Government would, undoubtedly,* like to see that talks on revising the terms of Turkey's bank debts succeed.

Talks on the restructuring of *Western loans to Turkey* are expected to resume in about 10 days. After the meeting in London on *Tuesday* the 20 banks involved said they were sympathetic to Turkey's plans for economic reconstruction and repayment of $21,000m (£8,780m).

Directors 'worst paid' in relation to duties

By Edward Townsend

Company directors are some of the best paid people in the country but, in relation to their responsibilities, some of them are among the worst paid.

This is a conclusion of a survey of directors' rewards carried out in conjunction with the Institute of Directors. It shows that the median salary for executive directors is £18,475 a year, plus the use of a company car, a contributory pension and probably *private health and life insurance* cover.

In return, the average director works a 40-hour "formal" week plus an "informal" 15 hours and receives a theoretical five weeks annual holiday.

Not surprisingly, the survey shows that the top directors of big companies are paid far more than their counterparts in small companies. The managing director of a company with a turnover of more than £100m should be earning about £35,500, but this drops to £14,350 in a firm with sales of less than £1m.

Reward Regional Surveys of Staffordshire, the compiler of the survey, attempts to prove that *directors' life styles* have deteriorated in the last year.

Directors' salaries are said to have risen by 17 per cent in the 12 months to October, 1980, with performance bonuses increasing by about 12 per cent. Fringe benefits have been *cut back rather than increased.* A rise in earnings of about half as much again is estimated to have been needed to maintain living standards.

Take the case of the senior director who has a 58 per cent mortgage on a 5-6 bedroom, *centrally* heated detached house. As well as rates and telephone charges he pays for his golf club subscription, a 2500cc private car and eats out about 250 *times* a year. He drinks and smokes, spends about £1,200 a year on clothes, has a "*daily help*" for *182* hours a year and provides day school fees,

Last September he would have needed to be paid *£39,265 a year to afford such a* life style and to save about £1,200. This would have meant a salary increase of 28.5 per cent in the 12 months.

Some of the controversial fringe benefits introduced at the time of high marginal tax rates have *disappeared* and there is "a clear dash for cash". Very few directors benefit from company financed school fee schemes, or subsidized housing, or even have their private telephone paid for. Most directors apparently *have to be content with a pension,* life insurance and a car.

Non-executive directors emerge as the lowest paid of all. In small and medium-sized companies they spend 24 days a year on their duties and receive an average of £2,000. *At £83 a day, this is said to be* well below the daily rate of a professional consultant.

The report says: "The money/peanuts analogy applies —if you pay peanuts there is a danger of getting a part-time monkey screwing up the works *and defeating the whole object* of non-executive directors."

Directors REwards, Reward Regional Surveys, 1 Mill Street, Stone, Staffordshire, £28.

Sir Leslie Murphy angry over 'dogma and prejudice' hampering board

NEB a 'victim of political strife'

By Kenneth Owen

A bitter attack on both main political parties and on Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, for their treatment of the National Enterprise Board, was made last night in London by Sir Leslie Murphy, former chairman of the NEB.

Sir Leslie and his colleagues on the NEB board resigned in November, 1979, over the decision to switch responsibility for monitoring Rolls-Royce from the NEB to the Department of Industry.

Addressing the Royal Institute of Public Administration last night, Sir Leslie said that the NEB had become another example of the continuous strife between the two main parties on how to deal with industry.

"In this strife, the merits of the case are ignored," he said. "The left wing of the Labour Party continues to press for more and more public ownership, ignoring the mixed record of the publicly owned corporations over the last 30 years.

"The right wing of the Conservative Party *sees no merit* in anything except private enterprise and market forces, ignoring the failures of the first and the gaps in the second.

"I must confess that I have become sick and tired of this sterile confrontation. What a relief it would be to have a government that addressed itself objectively to find the best solution of each problem, and put away dogma and prejudice. If the debate about the Centre Party were to take us along this road, I for one would be an enthusiastic supporter."

In trying to overcome "the handicaps *with which we were lumbered initially*", the NEB had approached its tasks in a commercial fashion: underlined the need for sound management of its subsidiary companies; kept away from any involvement in planning agreements; refused to acquire shares in profitable companies as an end in itself; and not used its financial strength to acquire companies against the wishes of the shareholders.

This was successful in changing the *hostile attitudes* of "*all except the right-wing bigots of the Conservative Party*". But Sir Leslie admitted: "Of course, we made mistakes. *We tried to do too much* too soon and as a result some of the early investment decisions were based on inadequate market research."

In 1976 the NEB invested £73m in 13 companies, and in the next three years the figures were £200m invested, with interests in 33 companies; £359m invested, *with interests in 46 companies;* and £252m invested and interests in 70 companies including Rolls-Royce and BL.

This was a very rapid rate of growth, starting from scratch, and Sir Leslie said he would have preferred to have taken it more slowly.

Discussing the NEB's five main roles,



Sir Leslie Murphy: "We tried to do too much too soon, and there was some inadequate market research."

the former board chairman first listed the role as a *state-owned industrial holding* company. Despite what Sir Arthur Knight, the chairman, had said in the board's 1979 annual report, the role of the NEB in relation to BL—before the resignation of Sir Leslie and his board—"was neither illusory nor minor"

It was the NEB that stopped BL's £150m foundry programme, *because it could not be justified,* Sir Leslie stressed. It was the NEB that stopped the company's plans to build a new £65m centralized engineering centre. It was the NEB that reduced BL's 1979 funds from the £300m requested to £150m.

And though government approval was *necessary, it was the NEB which* removed the chairman and chief executive of BL and appointed Sir Michael Edwardes *instead.*

The role of monitoring BL's performance and approving plans and programmes was best performed by "an industrial holding company composed of senior businessmen and trade unionists" rather than by ministers and civil servants.

"Had it not been for the decisiveness of the NEB, I do not think that ministers and civil servants would have made the management changes in BL that were essential for its future. And in the case of Rolls-Royce they showed a marked reluctance to allow the NEB to take the action that the board judged to be necessary."

The second main role of the *NEB* was the development of an industrial strategy. The board had made some progress towards this before the change of government in 1979. Unfortunately, the new Government did not believe in an industrial strategy.

Sir Leslie said he agreed with Mrs Thatcher *that inflation must be brought* down; that wage and salary increases must be paid for by increased productivity; and that industry must become more competitive.

"But these exhortations alone are not enough; we shall fail to cure the deep-seated problems that afflict our society—*unemployment, decrease* in living standards, falling behind in the technological race—unless we develop an effective industrial strategy."

The remaining three roles of the NEB were support for small companies, support for exports and support for regional initiatives. In the 1980 Industry Act Sir Keith Joseph had repealed the NEB's duty to promote industrial democracy and Sir Leslie did not think the end of this *had been heard.*

The total borrowing powers of the NEB were substantially reduced. "This was *stupid.* Sir Keith now has to go back to Parliament to increase them back to where they were before; how humiliating."

The function of reorganization and reconstruction was abolished. Sir Leslie said he had mixed feelings about this but on balance thought this was a mistake.

Last, Sir Keith imposed the duty of disposal of investments. "Here again I think that the Secretary of State erred in forcing disposals on the NEB irrespec*tive of the effect this would* have on its financial performance."

In summary, Sir Leslie said he claimed that the *NEB, taking into account* the political controversy and short time it had been in existence, had performed much better than could have been expected. It had had successes and some failures: it had shown great resolution and decisiveness in dealing with BL and Rolls-Royce. It had taken important initiatives in high technology.

"But the NEB has been severely shaken by the successive traumas which have overtaken it since the election. The principal reason for this is the Secretary of State himself.

"*For although on numerous occasions* he tells the House of Commons that the NEB has a role—not as wide as under the Labour Government, but nevertheless important—he also makes it clear that he himself does not really believe in the NEB and hopes that in time it will wither away. . . .

"I *am* not alone in forecasting that 1981 will bring great difficulties to British industry. I am sure that we shall see a gradual *change in the attitude* of the Department of Industry as more and more firms get into difficulty. I just hope that the Secretary of State will give *sufficient* backing and support to the NEB so that it will be able to perform satisfactorily when its services are more and more in demand."

Watney to cut London workforce by 250

By Derek Harris

Watney London, a division of Grand Metropolitan's Watney Mann and Truman Brewers, is to make 250 workers redundant at its Whitechapel brewery in July under a rationalization plan that will switch keg filling to the company's more modern *Mortlake complex.*

It brings the total of redundancies recently announced in the recession-hit brewery industry near to the 1,500 mark.

As well as trimming by means of redundancies, an increasing number of brewers are going *on to short-time working* and overtime is being severely restricted.

Overtime at a regional distribution centre in Northampton. Another redundancy announcement came from Eldridge Pope, the Dorset brewers, which expects to dismiss about 20 workers

Watney was the first to bring in short-time working, with a four-day week for 350 at its Norwich Brewery. Ansells, the west Midlands arm of Allied Breweries, put 800 workers on a four-day week last Monday. At *Mitchells and Butlers, subsidiary* of Bass, talks on 76 voluntary redundancies are *being held,* and *Bass North* is cutting manning by natural wastage.

The biggest shutdown has still to come in the spring and later when 690 jobs disappear with the closure of a brewery and bottling plant by Courage, *the Imperial Group subsidiary.* The brewery near Tower Bridge, London, closes in March and the bottling plant at nearby Southwark next year.

Some 350 jobs are to go at Whitbread, 200 of them in the North-west and the remainder in London.

All these belt tightening moves have come as the brewers, hit by *production* declines of as much as 10 per cent in the past six months, face *the quietest part of the* production year before retail outlets start stocking for what is normally a spring upturn.

But questions are now raised over how far the spring will restore the industry's battered fortunes.

Shell, Esso and Mobil rises put 5p on petrol

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Shell, Esso and Mobil increased the wholesale price of their petrol from midnight last night. With the addition of VAT, most garages are expected to put 5p a gallon on pump prices.

Texaco and BP were still considering their prices yesterday but will shortly announce similar increases to put the average price of their four-star petrol to around 135p a gallon.

The increases come after rises in crude oil prices put into effect by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (*Opec*) in the Indonesian island of Bali last month.

The Opec agreement allowed increases of a maximum $4 a 35-gallon barrel. Some countries such as Indonesia, Venezuela, Algeria and Nigeria have *raised their prices* by only $3 a barrel but others such as Kuwait, Qatar and Libya have *implemented the full* permitted rise. Iran yesterday announced a rise of $2 to $37. *Its prices were far higher than* those of other comparable crudes before the Bali meeting and remain among the highest of all Opec members. Saudi Arabia remains the cheapest Opec producer, having raised its price by only $2 to $32.

After the Opec rises, the state-owned British National Oil Corporation last week offered a $3 rise to $39.25 for *the 51 per cent of North Sea* output it is entitled to buy under British participation legislation. *The rise is likely* to be accepted by the offshore companies.

As a result of the Bali price rises the average cost of crude *oil has risen* by *about 10 per* cent, but, partly as a result of the strength of the pound and partly *as a result of intense* competition for petrol sales from the plentiful oil product supplies during the late summer, the British motorist is still paying roughly the same price for his petrol as in the first half of last year.

Competition forced the large oil companies first to reduce the wholesale price of their petrol in July and then to offer special help to retailers so they could protect their market share. This support ended in December and with the latest price increases the cost of petrol will have risen 10p in little over a month.

With the war between Iran and Iraq continuing, there remains the possibility of further increases later in the year. Both Iran and Iraq have been able to export some crude recently but much less than the quantities shipped before the war.

Minister gives warning on Shipbuilders' future



The Earl of Gowrie: urged *board to improve competitive* position.

By John Huxley

Only the most substantial and rapid improvement in productivity and efficiency could give British Shipbuilders the prospect of a sound future, the Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, said yesterday.

His remarks came as officials of the state-owned corporation *were meeting representatives of* the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in London to discuss further cuts in the workforce.

The meeting, which was adjourned last night after six hours, was one of many aimed at achieving an orderly re*structuring of British Shipbuilders'* activities.

It is understood that union leaders were told that about 3,200 jobs must be lost over the next few months. Ship repair has been widely regarded as the most likely target for *further job cuts, with* Vosper Shiprepair, of Southampton being singled out for possible *closure.*

It is understood that no conclusive decision was taken on the future of Vosper

Last November the Govern*ment announced that British* Shipbuilders' cash limit for the year was being raised by £65m from the original £120m. A *month later the corporation dis*closed losses for the first six months of the present financial year of £57m.

Lord Gainford, speaking in the House of Lords, yesterday asked if the Government was satisfied with the level of efficiency of British Shipbuilders and that the £65m advanced to them would not be used *for overmanning or to* meet high wage demands.

The Earl of Gowrie replied: "His concern is a proper one. This is more a matter for the *board of BS than ourselves.* We have urged upon the board that they improve their competitive position as a result of the sub*sidies being given to them.*"

Three appointments to the board of British Shipbuilders were announced by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, Mr Peter Byrom, an executive director of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, merchant bank, and *Mr Cameron Parker,* managing director of BS's new offshore division, become part-*time members* for two years.

Mr Bill Richardson, chairman of Vickers Shipbuilding Group, Vosper Thornycroft (UK) and Barclay Curle, who has been a *part-time member* for the past three and a half years, is to have his term extended a further two years.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Allied Colloids	11p to 110p	Moss Bros	25p to 183p
Glaxo Hldgs	5p to 393p	Municipal	10p to 590p
Lasmo	7p to 709p	Portals	5p to 393p
Magnet & S'thns	6p to 116p	Vickers	4p to 135p
Mercantile House	5p to 580p	Witter T.	11p to 54p

Falls

Anglo Am Corp	38p to 620p	Deanson Hldgs	4p to 32p
Barlow Rand	31p to 390p	De La Rue	30p to 725p
Berkeley Exp	17p to 203p	Electrocomps	20p to 663p
Cimbrlain & Hill	4p to 42p	ICL	5p to 49p
Cons Gold Fields	13p to 475p	Thorn EMI	12p to 292p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.11	2.03
Austria Sch	35.30	33.30
Belgium Fr	79.50	76.00
Canada $	2.92	2.84
Denmark Kr	15.20	14.50
Finland Mkk	9.65	9.20
France Fr	11.35	10.90
Germany DM	4.94	4.72
Greece Dr	129.00	122.00
Hongkong $	12.65	12.05
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.27
Italy Lira	2,370.00	2,260.00
Japan Yen	513.00	487.00
Netherlands Gld	5.35	5.12
Norway Kr	12.83	12.28
Portugal Esc	134.00	126.00
South Africa Rd	2.13	2.00
Spain Pta	196.00	187.50
Sweden Kr	11.00	10.50
Switzerland Fr	4.47	4.26
USA $	2.45	2.38
Yugoslavia Dnr	83.50	78.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. *Different* rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Firms deny plans to pull out of the market despite lack of profits

Steel-nerved jobbers keep their options open

The next four months will be a testing time for those steel-nerved stockjobbers who have failed to make a profit from the traded options market since it started nearly three years ago; but are carrying on hoping for better times.

When London joined Chicago and Amsterdam and introduced what was described as "a professionals market"—certainly not for widows or orphans—hopes were high.

But yesterday two of the five jobbers involved in making a market in 17 stocks—where at present dealers can only specu*late on shares going up*—admitted privately that they have not made a penny for at least two years.

The big stockjobbing firms such as Wedd Durlacher Mordaunt and Akroyd & Smithers can take the strain. But smaller concerns such as Bisgood Bishop cannot go without a profit from *one of its operations for long.*

On Monday rumours in the stock market suggested that at least one firm was preparing to pull out of the options *market and another larger con*cern was scaling down operations.

That was categorically denied by Mr David Steen, the Options *Committee chairman,* whose own firm, Pinchin Denny has three dealers on the traded options pitch. He said last night: "It is not true to say we *have not made any money.* We have washed our faces (broken even) but believe that in the longer run it is going to pay off."

That hope is shared by Wedd Durlacher which says it is not preparing to scale down its involvement. "We have five dealers on the pitch and have had *for five years.* We have not made any money at it, but we have not discussed it", a representative said.

It is understood that Bisgood *may scale down its options* activity if the level of business does not improve. Although no time limit has been placed on when that kind of decision will be *taken, May is thought to be* the likely time of any review.

Stockjobbers need a high level of business to make their profit. The number of options contracts *peaked* at 2,106 a day in March, 1979, when people were betting on a Conservative Government. The following month the contracts dropped to 1,508 a day and continued to drop to a low point of 344 in August of that year.

But business improved last year and average number of daily contracts in July, when people were gambling on the new Finance Bill, was 1,434. Erratic trading through the second half of last year ended *in a daily average number of* contracts in December of 766.

It is esimated that contracts need to number around 1,500 a day for the jobbers to make a profit.

Mr Steen said: "What we need is education, not only of broking firms but of investors generally. This market has *enormous scope but we must go* and tell the brokers about it which we have singularly failed to do."

Philip Robinson

Fiat team in Moscow for £33m heavy vehicles deal

A team from Fiat-Allis, Fiat's earth-moving subsidiary, is in Moscow to conclude an $80m (£33.47m) agreement for the sale of 300 crawler loaders to the Soviet Union.

The units, designed for heavy road and excavation work, weigh on average 63 tons and have 450 hp engines.

Fiat-Allis regards the contracts as particularly important because they represent about 10 per cent of its 1980 sales.

$218m soyabean sale

Brazil is to sell 700,000 tonnes of soyabeans to the Soviet Union in the first direct transaction between the two nations. At present prices, the sale is worth more than $218m (£92m).

Honda to raise sales

Honda is planning to sell 1.08 million cars in Japan and overseas this year, 15.3 per cent more than in 1980.

Retail stores venture

Negotiations are under way between Japan and South Korea to open joint-venture department stores in the Japanese cities of Osaka, Fukuoka and Kanazawa to handle general Korean products, including textiles, food and traditional crafts.

OECD prices

Consumer prices in member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose 0.8 per cent in November, unchanged from October. Over the 12 months to end-November prices rose 12.4 per cent.

China industry loans

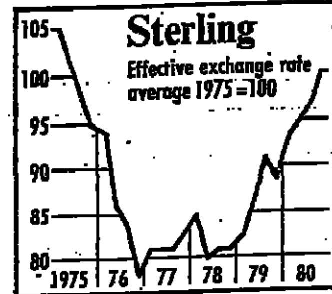
The People's Bank of China will extend medium and short-term loans worth 1,000m yuan (£29.6m) this year to light and textile industries.

EEC order for Olivetti

Olivetti of Ivrea has signed a 5.3 million European Currency Unit (£2.12m) contract with the EEC for an electronic computer programming system adopted by the Community Council. The British consultancy firm, Systems Designers, is acting as commission agent.

Dollar's importance in calculations cut by weighting on 1977 trade flows

A new way of looking at sterling



Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, announced yesterday that the basis for calculating sterling's effective exchange rate index would be revised from the beginning of next month. The index measures changes in the pound's value against a basket of world currencies, weighted according to their importance in world trade.

From February 2 the Bank of England will calculate the effective exchange rate index using weights based on 1977 trade flows, instead of 1972, to match those now published by the International Monetary Fund.

This has the effect of reducing substantially the dollar's importance in the index, its weight falling from one third to one quarter, and means that the index will be rather less sensitive to dollar changes in future.

In addition the index is to be rebased from February 2 so that 1975 average exchange rates = 100, in common with related United Kingdom economic series.

The present index uses December 18, 1971 to equal 100, and the index will be based on average daily London closing rates rather than on middle rates.

The revised index, which has been calculated back to 1975, shows movements in sterling's effective rate very similar to those shown by the present index.

For comparison, last Friday the present sterling index closed at 79.1, while on the new basis it was 102.0.

Why an effective exchange rate index?

For more than 25 years after the Second World War, the world's major currencies were fixed in terms of the American currency.

Despite shifts in the value of certain currencies from time to time, exchange rates were relatively stable by today's standards and changes in a currency's rate against the dollar provided a reasonable indication of changes in its rate against other currencies as well.

In 1971 the stresses and strains of maintaining a system of fixed exchange rates became more than the world monetary system could bear.

The pound, in common with other currencies, was floated in 1972. Floating exchange rates have produced greater instability in rates. Changes in a currency's value against the dollar no longer provide a reliable guide to its change against other currencies.

Earlier this week, for example, the pound was falling against the dollar but appreciating against European currencies.

To overcome this problem, indices of "effective" leading exchange rates have been devised and published for all the currencies. The index for sterling has been calculated daily by the Bank of England since 1973.

The index is designed to answer the question: "What uniform percentage change in the sterling exchange rate against every other currency would have had the same effect on the United Kingdom's trade balance as the set of changes that have actually taken place?"

For the revised index, 18 countries are included in the weights (Yugoslavia, Hongkong and Taiwan have been dropped).

The weights come from an International Monetary Fund exchange rate model and reflect, in addition to world trade flows, the impact of exchange rate changes on import and export prices and how this affects trade patterns.

The dollar is the single most important currency in the sterling index, with a weight of 24.6 per cent in the revised version compared with the present 32.8 per cent. It is followed in order of importance by the Deutsche mark, the yen and the French franc.

The fall in the dollar's weight is matched by increases in the weights of currencies such as the Irish punt, the yen, the guilder and the lira.

Two new exchange rate indices are to be published regularly in *Financial Statistics*, published monthly — sterling against the dollar alone, and sterling against the eight currencies participating in the European Monetary System.

Frances Williams

Group will promote awareness of teletext and viewdata systems

By Bill Johnstone

A new group has been formed in the wake of a conference in London to coordinate plans for marketing Britain's teletext and view data systems.

The steering group will represent manufacturers, the Government, retailers and other interested groups in an attempt to advance the awareness of the services to the public.

Addressing the conference, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, emphasized that the British inventions "must be promoted, because of the commercial and industrial benefits that can accrue to the nation".

The announcement of the steering group coincided with a statement from Philips that it intends to conduct trials in Bournemouth, Brighton, Harrogate and Norwich to test the domestic market's reaction to Prestel, British Telecom's viewdata system.

The mood of the conference and the Philips initiative reflects the disappointment among manufacturers of television sets and auxiliary equipment in the slow progress that teletext and viewdata is making, particularly in the domestic market.

The two teletext systems are Ceefax, operated by the BBC and Oracle, run by Independent Television.

Both services are available on television sets which have been adapted to allow access to pages of information. The information is broadcast with the picture but requires a decoder within the set. Such a set costs about 30 per cent more.

The Prestel sets allow access via telephone to information collated on British Telecom's computer. These sets are considerably dearer than ordinary colour television sets, at about £950.

Last year 1.9 million colour sets of all sizes were sold in the United Kingdom of which 90,000 were for teletext and only 5,000 for Viewdata. In all there are about 100,000 teletext sets and 7,500 viewdata sets in the country.

Progress by both services has been disappointing. Surveys by Philips suggest that the teletext systems should have more local content.

Mullard has developed a new chip which will be used on Prestel sets and by the end of this year could significantly reduce the price.

But Philips believes that, although price is a factor, more information is needed to find out what the public actually wants from Prestel. The company's year-long survey will begin in April.

The price of the set is dictated by demand. More public awareness of the services could increase demand.

Manufacturers in the consumer electronics business are keen on this market being better defined. Colour television sets are highly advanced products, which cost the average person two and a half weeks' wages instead of about 12 weeks' wages in 1969 when colour television were introduced in the United Kingdom.

The other nine and a half weeks of consumer spending potential are what manufacturers want to attract in their new products. At the forefront are teletext and viewdata equipment.

Mr Kenneth Baker: emphasized that British inventions must be promoted because of the commercial and industrial benefits that could accrue.

Japanese accuse EEC over colour TV imports

Tokyo, Jan 14.—A top official of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan accused European producers today of exerting pressure on the European Economic Community to impose curbs on imports of colour television sets and tubes from Japan to control the EEC market themselves.

Mr Toshio Takai, executive vice-president of the association, said that Philips, of the Netherlands, and Thomson, of France, had been behind the apparently growing move inside the EEC to restrict imports from Japan.

"Frankly, we cannot understand why they (the EEC) are making such a fuss," he said. "The only thing we can think of is that Philips and Thomson are pressuring some members of the European Commission and trying to block us and obtain control of the market themselves."

Mr Takai said that, despite the mounting tide of protectionism, the Japanese electronics industry had no intention to restrict exports.

In an attempt to counter the criticisms, the association sent letters this month to EEC member governments as well as to industries within the region. The letter said that the present campaign against imports of Japanese tubes and colour television sets was only to disguise strategic mistakes and that it did not solve the real problems that the European consumer electronics industry was facing.

Japan's exports of most electronics products to the EEC have been growing rapidly in recent years. According to statistics compiled by the finance ministry on the basis of customs clearance, exports of colour television sets in the first 11 months of last year totalled 648,699 units, a 39.6 per cent increase on the same period in 1979.

Shipments of video tape recorders rose 145 per cent during the period to 1.132 million units, while those of colour television tubes rose 22.6 per cent to 2.54 million units.—AP-Dow-Jones.

SE chief backs new technology

By Rosemary Unsworth

New technology exists to change business methods and the twin spurs of market competition and inflationary costs are overcoming reluctance to change, Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, said yesterday.

Speaking at a symposium organized by the Stock Exchange on the effects of technology for the investment community at the Painters' Hall in London, Mr Goodison stressed the importance of first class communications if London was to remain the financial centre of the world.

He explained that the development of the necessary technical services and communication systems depended on close cooperation and exchange of views between the organizations which will be affected, if there is to be efficiency.

"The introduction of the Talisman settlement system was a major an denpensive exercise involving an enormous amount of tactful discussion and negotiation with a great many participants", he said.

He drew attention to some of the Stock Exchange's other contributions to the development and application of new technology, including the transfer of the Daily Official List to microfiche and the registration at the Post Office of the first microfiche newspaper.

He pointed out that, a few months ago, "we set about establishing a city consultative committee to review proposals for computerized book entry settlement procedures for equities in this country, paralleling the arrangements that already exist in North America and some European countries".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Industrial know-how for Third World

From Mr D. Taylor

Sir, I recently received a letter from an organization called British Executive Service Overseas inviting me to send to Asia an expert from our company (which specializes in heat resistant alloy castings) to show a rival firm in a Third World country how to make similar castings of a quality to match our own.

This organization, Beso, a registered charity financed largely by the Overseas Development Administration, is prepared to foot the bill for sending one of our experts to give away the expertise in quality production which is the only thing which keeps us ahead of our rivals in the cheap labour market of the Third World.

You can imagine my dismay when I found that this industrial fifth column claims support from the Confederation of British Industry and has an office at 116/119 Pall Mall, London, the address of the British Institute of Directors—which might be regarded as command headquarters of the fight for British industrial survival.

I am sure it will be as much a shock to the majority of your readers as it was to me, to learn that the imposing list of council members included the names of dozens of British industry; the very men whom most of us consider defenders of free enterprise exemplifying national loyalty, and who profess faith in the high quality of our goods to outsell lower priced, inferior quality products made abroad.

That this so called "charity" is countenanced for a day longer, makes a mockery of all our efforts to hold on to our remaining industries at this critical time. One wonders how many businesses have been undermined by having technological expertise subtly wrung out of advisors, sent in good faith by British firms. An insidious aspect of this scheme is Beso reliance on experts who are recently retired, redundant, or near the end of their service. By offering free passages, clothing allowances and all accommodation overseas, to the expert's wife as well as for himself, a man is made to feel it is an honour to reveal the vital trade secrets which have kept his firm ahead in years past, and which probably provide his pension.

We shall lose no international ill-will by immediately suspending this "charity". Relief to the British tax payer may be minuscule but it could be the difference between survival or closing down yet another British business if Beso sends an unwitting expert to equip a cheap labour rival to my company.

That is why I have written to each member of the council of Beso inviting them to support my call to dismantle an organization which is a disservice to the nation. My letter says: "While acknowledging that at another time or age, there might well be room for a revival of the concept on a limited scale, this is the moment for the 'charity' to suspend its operations."

Yours faithfully,
D. TAYLOR, Chairman,
Auto Alloys Group of Companies,
Berristow Lane,
Hilcote,
Blackwell,
Near Alfreton,
Derbyshire DE55 5JB.
January 7.

Incentives for BL workforce

From Mr David Penhaligon, MP for Truro (Liberal)

Sir, I do not know whether to cheer or cry as Michael Edwardes wins each round of the battle he is fighting at British Leyland. Management with a 12-bore may be getting results but it cannot herald any long term solution to British Leyland's problems.

Now surely is the time for the Government to offer encouragement to the workforce. What would it cost the Government if they promised the workforce that all profits made in the next five years would be distributed among them? Sir Keith Joseph claims to be a great believer in the profit motive: the trouble is hardly any British Leyland employee believes it will ever make any money and even if it does they know it will not directly benefit them. Obviously 100 per cent profit sharing is not a perpetual possibility but given the current situation would the Government in fact lose anything?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID PENHALIGON,
Liberal Party Spokesman for Industry,
House of Commons,
London SW1A 0AA.
January 9.

How shareholders can act in the national interest

From Mr A. H. Wright

Sir, At the AGM in February of the company of which I am both an employee and a shareholder, I intend to vote against the resolution which would approve the payment of a final dividend. This action will be pointless unless, at the meeting or through their proxy votes, at least half of the voting shareholders join me in this seemingly eccentric behaviour.

My voting intention, however, is based mainly on the national condition rather than on any conditions peculiar to my company and, although I believe that the company would benefit, I also believe that there would be considerable benefit for the nation if the shareholders of other companies were to adopt the course which I advocate and follow the lead which I hope my fellow shareholders will provide.

The time is now ripe for a reinforcement of those recent actions which reflect the need to bring to an end the harmful ritual of annual and substantial increases in our "earnings". Shareholders, who mostly have been acquiescent, are uniquely and ideally placed to indicate how they wish their income to change. A succession of shareholder votes during 1981, for the rejection or reduction of final dividend proposals, would serve as a declaration of dismissal for the deceitful concept that "living standards" must never fall or must be improved regularly.

Such a declaration, added to the evidence of the Brandt report and of our own unemployment levels, might be expected to assist trade union officers and managers (who negotiate earnings), directors (who recommend dividends) and Government and Opposition (whose adversarial behaviour sadly undermines the leadership which they both should exercise), to escape from the trap in which a national habit of unrealistic expectations has imprisoned them.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. WRIGHT,
Silver Birches,
Longhill Road,
Ascot,
Berkshire SL5 8RE.
January 13.

Investment income tax

From Mr D. G. Lindsay

Sir, I am surprised that the Stock Exchange in its plea for the removal of "unfair" taxes on savings (January 9) did not mention the scandalous requirement of aggregation of a wife's investment income with her husband's income for tax purposes, which results in her income being subject to a much higher rate of tax than would have been the case had the income been "earned", or had she been single—or, indeed, than would have been the case had the investment income been that of her husband, and the wife been the earner.

No one has had a good word to say for aggregation since it was removed from earned income in 1971, but it seems that it needs a final shove by a body with the clout of the Stock Exchange if we are finally to see this nasty doubly discriminatory piece of legislation off the statute books.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. LINDSAY,
36, Orchard Coombe,
Whitchurch Hill,
Reading,
Berkshire, RG8 7QL.
January 9.

From Mr E. C. L. Hulbert-Powell

Sir, I would like to support the Stock Exchange's call for abolition of the investment income surcharge and to stress the unfairness of this tax. The Tax Payers' Society has urged this reform, together with phasing out of the capital gains tax, for several years.

The surcharge is not merely a discouragement to savings. We find that it is particularly resented by a very large section of our members, both at home and overseas, because savings built up during a lifetime of work to provide for retirement are now taxed as "unearned income".

Yours faithfully,
E. C. L. HULBERT-POWELL,
Director,
Tax Payers' Society,
40, Doughty Street,
London, WC1.
January 9.

House of Fraser dilemma

From Mr D. C. B. Edwards

Sir, Oh Mr Editor, what should I do?
I've got shares in Lonrho, Fraser, Legal & General too!

Joking apart, though, Fraser shareholders have been bombarded from two directions for weeks, and have to make up their minds in the next few days. While I have no doubt that it will be the institutions who will win the day, perhaps individual shareholders should consider what personal stakes Mr Rowland and Sir Hugh Fraser have in their respective companies, and appreciate that the former "puts his money where his mouth is", while the latter, according to the latest company report, does not.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. B. EDWARDS,
35 Neville Road,
Portsmouth, PO3 5HX.
January 8.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 23

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Kenning stands out from the crowd

The year to last September was the worst for motor distributors since the end of the war. The sales slump caught them with huge stocks financed at high interest rates. Unloading these stocks led to a collapse in prices and one distributor after another has reported losses.

With companies like Braid Group, Caffyns and Bristol Street all *reporting losses* recently Kenning Motor, by contrast, reports pretax profits of £3.99m (against £8.45m) and a maintained gross dividend of 7.86p a share.

Kenning does well in times of recession because it sells so many other things besides cars. It is a concessionaire for John Bull Tyres, a body builder, a manufacturer of electric vehicles and an operator of motorway service areas. It even does insurance broking.

The group also shies from breaking down *profits or sales, but it has a stronger balance* sheet than is customary for garage companies. The balance sheet when published will show liquidity to be stronger than at the end of September, 1979. The group *reports that in the past year* Kenning Tyre Services did "creditably", though down on the year before, as did contract hire where the replacement cycle is longer than in car hire.

Industry estimates point to only 1.3 million or 1.4 million new cars being sold this year against 1.51 million last year when imports took 56.7 per cent of the market. Kenning reports that discounting continues on all models save the Metro but even more important, the industry now has a better balance between stocks and sales.

Last year huge stock losses should not be repeated. The group can also look forward to some easing in interest charges; these rose from £1.59m to £2.22m but to the extent that it sells more cars, finance charges will stay up. Kenning can also expect fewer competitors around this time next year.

Too much should not be expected from the Metro, however; small cars are not big profit earners, discounting could yet spread to the Metro and BL as a whole probably accounts for a lot less than 15 per cent of total profits. A professional revaluation has disclosed a property surplus over book value of £9.46m taking assets a share to 200p, but Kenning uses its assets in the business. The shares rose 1½p to 68½p but the yield is still 11.6 per cent. At one time last year they were only 58p and the immediate income attraction has gone.

Magnet & Southerns

Demonstrating resilience

In the timber sector Magnet & Southerns remains one of the few groups to demonstrate a capacity to ride the recession. Its interim results certainly pleased the stock market; on only a 7 per cent slip in profits to £11.9m, the shares gained 8p to 118p.

Obviously, the company has not been wholly *immune to the downturn in* consumer spending; the improvement in sales to £73.2m has been due to price inflation, *and volume is likely to* decline by around 10 per cent overall this year with the timber merchanting arm Southern Evans, bearing the brunt.


Mr Sam Oxford, chairman of Magnet & Southerns.

But Magnet is able to lean on its home improvement operation which now contributes more than two thirds of its business. This increased dependence reflects a reduced number of housing starts, and greater emphasis on repairs rather than total renewal in the present economic climate as well as a management push in that direction.

As a result, Magnet Joinery, the main strength, showed a modest profits *improvement to £8.1m while* Southern Evans's contribution dipped by 27 per cent to £1.9m.

Meanwhile, the group's likely profit *should be around £24m against* last year's £25m all underpinned by the likelihood that the Russians will prevent any softening of the timber price before the end of March to protect their customers from stock losses after a year of overstocking.

Magnet's balance sheet, with a £5m cash surplus, is strong so the shares, which now produce a 6.2 per cent yield, a slight premium rating in the sector, should continue to attract modest support.

Stag Line

Ropner sells, Hunting bids

Hunting Gibson and not as previously thought Ropner Holdings turns out to be the bidder for Stag Line—the dry cargo shipping group which returned to profits last year after two years of losses.

Hunting Gibson's 355p a share cash offer, will be accompanied by a loan stock alternative, values Stag at £4.4m compared with a value at the suspension price of 260p of £3.2m.

Hunting has built up a 4.5 per cent stake itself and has also secured an irrevocable undertaking to accept from Ropner for its strategic 29.9 per cent stake.

Clearly any offer had to be well above the market price *if it is to succeed. One* informed analyst's estimate of Stag Line's adjusted asset value is 680p a share with *a break-up value of about 350p. Additionally* Stag Line, after turning round from a £636,000 pretax loss to a £214,000 profit in the year to last October, could be on course for about £700,000 pretax this year given the firmness of dry cargo rates.

It was not clear last night, however, what the Stag directors and family—who can probably account for 40 per cent of equity—will do. There have been other tentative *bid* approaches recently, so the possibility of a rejection cannot be ruled out.

Linfood

Margins under pressure

Linfood shareholders, including a 20 per cent stakeholder, Guinness Peat, may still have a long wait for reorganization moves to show through in profits given the current *outlook for the foods business.*

But with the bulk of restructuring complete and buoyed by £11.5m rights issue proceeds the group is at least treading water reasonably successfully. Interim pretax profits down 11 per cent at £4.5m reflect a period in which cutbacks in public catering put a squeeze on the wholesale division and disappointing petrol and non-food sales pared hypermarket margins to the bone.

*Despite receipt of the rights cash in mid-*June overall interest charges edged up fractionally to over £2m, partly reflecting the two warehouse closures and new store openings. Even so, net gearing at the year end is likely to show a significant reduction from last year end's 85 per cent level

The shares which eased 1p to 141p yesterday on the announcement of a maintained dividend still lean more on defensive merits *than scope for growth. But a yield of over* 11 per cent, assuming a same again final glows particularly brightly in the foods sector.

Meanwhile, profits this year seem unlikely to improve much on last times £9.5m, but with Linfood maintaining volume, the *interim figures reflect* a pretax margin pared to less than 1 per cent.

The hope is that following a reorganization which has brought around 15 different companies under three divisions, Linfood can return to a more traditional margin in the 2 per cent range and for this reason a likely fully-taxed p/e ratio of even 13 times may not be excessive.

Economic notebook

Getting out of limbo

As the Government sets about drawing up its Budget the inevitable starting point has to be *acceptance that* many of the numbers inscribed on the tablet of last spring's medium-term financial plan have been rendered meaningless.

What, then, is the Government to do next about monetary policy? At the moment we are in limbo. The authorities are doing their best to rein back the growth of sterling M3 (notes and coin *in circulation* plus resident sterling bank deposits), helped by slackening private sector credit demand and, hopefully, by some seasonal improvement in the government's own finances. Meanwhile, *ministers* and officials ponder on how best to pick up the pieces.

The one thing that is not in doubt is that the Government does have to grasp the monetary nettle once more. It may well choose to give rather greater emphasis to other aspects of economic policy this time round; it may well have to *emphasize the need for rather* greater flexibility in its monetary approach; it will certainly have to write off 1980-81 as a *bad job.*

Fine, but it will also need to demonstrate that it still intends to work towards *progressively* lower rates of monetary expansion, and that means that it still requires a published monetary target.

Uncomfortable though this may be, there can be no question of a change at this stage. *Indeed, the only possible reason* for a major shift in approach on this front—and I ignore the policy changes that might be needed were the Government failing to hold the line on public sector pay—would be serious upward pressure on the exchange rate.

For the moment, however, the more danger must be that *an open admission* of a laxer monetary approach would seriously damage overseas confidence in both the Government and the currency. The one thing the Government cannot afford at this stage in its anti-inflation battle is a major weakening of the exchange rate.

After the abolition of exchange controls and the substantial build-up in overseas holdings of short-term liquid assets in sterling over recent years—non-resident sterling deposits alone have more than doubled to around £11,000m in the last two years—the Govern*ment is sitting on what is poten*tially a much more unmanageable sterling problem than in the early seventies.

Explanation

To convince people that a sterling M3 taregt of, say, 6-10 per cent for 1981-82 means anything after (unadjusted) growth approaching 20 per cent in the previous 12 months is going to require more ministerial explanation than we have had to date. The iFnancial Secretary to the Treasury fired the opening shot in Zurich yesterday.

The second essential is that ministres need to be sure this time round that the underlying economy is moving in such a way as to give them at least a fighting chance of attaining their target.

It is here, of course, that we move on to trickier ground. The main reason for thinking that a 6-10 per cent target might be attainable is simply that the rate of price inflation is downwards on this occasion, not up.

As I have already suggested, a single figure annual rate of inflation in the second half of this year does not on the face of it look implausible, albeit that the Treasury has been taking a rather more cautious view. The trouble, however, is that the underlying rate of inflation (the change over six months annualized) is already into single figures. In short, could there be grounds for thinking that we are already in the trough as far as the inflation rate goes in this particular cycle?

What is certain is that the dampening of the inflation rate over the last year owes a great deal to the effect of oil, overseas *confidence and high* nominal interest rates on sterling.

So the big question now is whether the Government can expect, or afford, any further benefits from sterling appreciation. If *not it is going to have* to rely increasingly on sharply decelerating domestic costs to maintain the downward momentum in the underlying rate of inflation. In that respect a fall in pay settlements to little more than 10 per cent overall in the current pay round would seem to be needed.

That should not be an un*reasonable expectation*. But what the Government will obviously be keen to see is public sector pay settlements held as close to 6 per cent as possible to achieve the kind of swing in the relative price effect—the difference between public sector cost changes and price changes in the economy as a whole—needed to contain the public sector borrowing requirement, and by extension to lend belief to the monetary target.

Tax increases

If it can do this, then tax increases may not need to be that *substantial* to produce a prospective public spending borrowing requirement in the £10,000m-£12,000m range. If, however, the originally proposed 6-10 per cent sterling M3 target was indeed contemplated, then a figure nearer £10,000m would seem to be the maximum figure for comfort. Growth near the top end of the range would allow sterling M3 growth approaching £7,000m, while at the mid-point permissible growth would be about £5,500m.

Taking a PSBR of £10,000m then, and assuming growth in private sector bank lending in line with inflation, around £6,000m, one would be left with *gross* domestic credit expansion of some £16,000m before allowing for any increase in sterling bank lending overseas.

Netting out this last item (rather cavalierly) against any *increase* in the non-deposit liabilities of the banks would leave the Government needing to fund just about the whole of the PSBR outside the banking system.

With the net sales target of £3,000m for National Savings next year, that might not seem to leave an impossible task in terms of gilt-edged sales. Even *so the safety margins* are fairly tight, given that a number of other factors could swing for or against the Government.

On the plus side it might well be that sufficient confidence in the strategy would permit the fall in long-term interest rates needed to revive the corporate bond market.

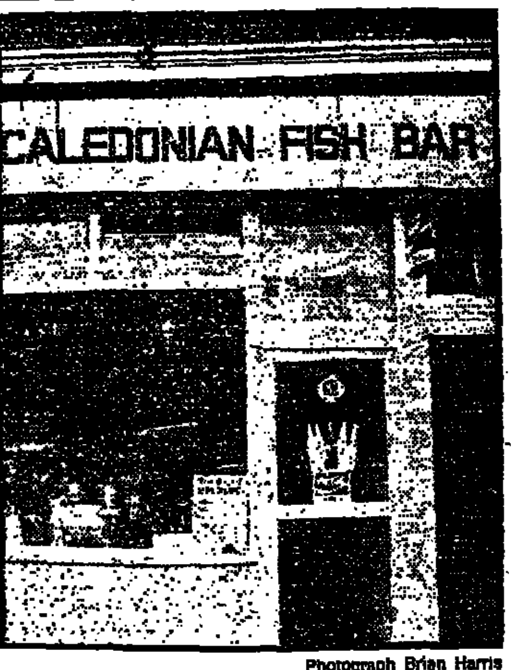
But there are at least two potentially problematic factors. The first is that the Government already has £5,500m of gilt-edged stock to refinance next year, keeping the required level of gross public sector debt sales at an uncomfortably high level.

Second, there *is* the potentially large unknown of flows across the exchanges.

With the Treasury forecasting — optimistically? — a £2,000m current account surpus for this calendar year, there will again need to be substantial outflows on the private sector capital account to prevent external finance having an expansionary *impact on the money supply.*

To what extent the Government could afford to try and generate such an outflow by a fairly sharp cut in short-term interest rates must be open to question. In short, the Government has a big task ahead trying to restore confidence while at the same time reserving the right to flexibility which it may clearly require.

John Whitmore



Photograph Brian Harris

The "take away" shop on the left can sell fish and chips on a Sunday, but the fish bar, not far away in the Caledonian Road, London, is forbidden by law to sell them on that day.

Never on a Sunday, unless . . .

Robin Young examines Britain's complicated shop hours legislation

Another attack was launched yesterday upon Britain's ludicrously complicated, anomaly riddled and widely flouted shop hours legislation. The Shops Bill, presented by Sir Anthony *Meyer, Conservative* MP for West Flintshire, had its first reading in the House of Commons and will have its second *reading debate on February 20.*

There have been one government and six private members' attempts in Parliament to win reform. All have foundered on the entrenched opposition of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (UDAW), the shop workers' union, allied with such diverse interests as the Retail Consortium, the National Chamber of Trade and the Lord's Day Observance Society.

So it comes about that on Sundays one may *legally* purchase a pornographic magazine, but not the Bible; a razor blade to cut one's corns, but not to shave with; and fish and chips from a Chinese takeaway, but not from a fish and chip shop.

Shop opening hours are controlled by the Shops Acts of 1950 to 1965, largely based on rules dating back to the begin*ning of the century.* The law was written for a society in which theatres performed twice nightly, takeaway food was limited to fish and chips or cooked tripe, the chemist and garage owner lived on their premises, fewer women went out to work and people generally bought much less than they do now.

It was also, of course, a society in which shop workers were more likely to be kept at their posts all day and late into the evening.

In the name of protecting shop workers laws were introduced at the instigation of shopkeepers to stop other shopkeepers taking trade by opening at unusual hours. They *were then* amended as particular trades pressed for the right to take advantage of things like the seasonal trade at seaside resorts or the late queues for the second house of the music hall.

The general principles of the law are clear. Shops must close by 8 pm on a weekday and 9 on a Saturday or one other day *specified* as "late night" by the local council. Shops are not allowed to open on Sunday and they must close one afternoon a week by 1 o'clock, the early-closing day.

It is the host of exceptions to these rules which complicate matters. Certain shops, including restaurants, fish and chip shops, newsagents at main stations, post offices and shops in resorts in the season can stay open as long as they like.

A special rule allows shops to sell sweets and tobacco until 9.30 pm. Chemists can sell medicines or medical appliances, and filling stations and *garages petrol or accessories* for cars, cycles or aeroplanes, after 8 pm but only if they keep their premises closed and *open up specially to serve each* individual customer (a requirement that as any motorist knows is widely ignored). *Ships'* chandlers *can* sell provisions to newly arrived or imminently departing vessels with a similar proviso.

The law on Sundays is more complicated still. Almost all the items which can be sold after 8 pm on weekdays can also be sold on Sundays, but there are further concessions. Shops can sell any food, except fresh meat, which is considered part of a meal. A loaf of bread, for instance, is a refreshment *which can be sold on Sundays*. It could only be sold on a weekday night if it was newly baked.

A raw kipper is an acceptable part of a meal; packets of tea, coffee or flour are not.

Meals can be sold to be eaten off, as well as on, the premises on Sundays, but fish and chips shops are specifically forbidden to sell fish and chips. Shops can sell fresh or frozen fruit and vegetables on Sundays, but not tinned or bottled. They can sell flowers, but not flowering plants.

On Sundays only dispensing chemists can sell medicines, but they, and garages, are not even theoretically, obliged to close between customers.

Shops run by Jews and other religious groups which observe Saturday as the sabbath can open until 2 pm on Sunday, but must shut on Saturday. This has led to a high proportion of Sunday market traders in Haywards Heath claiming membership of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

So the anomalies pile up. The chemist can sell aspirins on Sunday, but not toothpaste or soap. The mother can buy *a bottle of gin, but not milk* powder.

Much of this nonsense is avoided in Scotland. There the only people who are not allowed to trade on Sundays are barbers and hairdressers.

With law so complex and illogical it is fairly easy to find loopholes. Many Sunday markets levy a small membership fee from people who want to shop outside legal hours and claim to be private trading clubs. Other schemes have included offering carrots for sale at £150 a pound with a free bedroom suite thrown in.

The biggest loophole is the impossibility for *local councils* of enforcing the law effectively in its present state. Many, in any case, do not wish to and turn a blind eye when the law is ignored.

Opponents of reform claim that shop assistants and small retailers will be obliged to work excessive hours if the Shops Acts are changed and that *extended trading hours* would increase prices. But few shops keep open as late as they might at present and it is safe to say that none at all are open as long as the law would already allow.

That is because though the law says that shops must generally close by 8 pm, it is silent about when they should *open, which can be any time* from midnight. All shops could already be open 20 hours out of 24 on at least five days a week.

In Scotland shops do not feel obliged to open on Sundays simply because they are permitted to do so. Generally, large stores open on Sundays only as Christmas approaches.

Successive surveys—by the Consumers' Association, the National Consumer Council and the Home Office—have shown that a significant minority of shoppers, working wives among them, want the opportunity of late night and Sunday trading. A large number of traders would also like the right to choose.

The Meyer Bill stands better chance of success than any of its predecessors. A Home Office inquiry has been cataloguing the sort of anomalies listed here, which already made hilarious reading when the Crathorne committee reported as long ago as 1964. Sir Anthony and his supporters are hopeful of government *support, if required, in the Bill's later stages.*

The Bill is drawn in a conciliatory way. It aims to tidy up and extend the complicated sets of exemptions in the schedules to the Shops Acts. It proposes to protect shop workers from having to work unreasonable hours by setting legal maxima for them. It would give local authorities the *right*, after consulting shopkeepers, shop workers and consumer organizations, to exempt shops in their areas from the *closing* requirements of the Shops Acts completely.

That would simply mean that shops in areas where exemptions were agreed would be free to open at times at which their customers wanted to shop. Surely, that is not too much to ask?

Business Diary: On the buses • China cloy

William Fairhall apparently took a return ticket when he left London Transport eight years ago to join asbestos makers Turner & Newall.

*He worked for London Trans*port as a planner between 1970 and 1973 and then went on first to Tube Investments and then to T & N, where he became general manager, corporate planning.

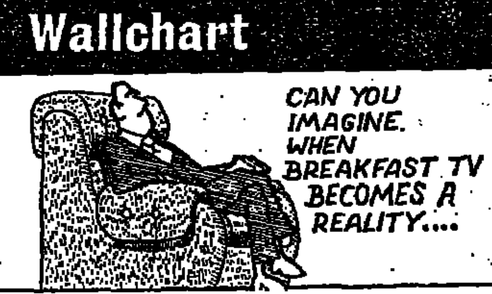
Now he is back at London Transport's Broadway headquarters in the new post of director of finance and planning. His predecessor in the former post of group financial officer, Harry Whitaker, is retiring.

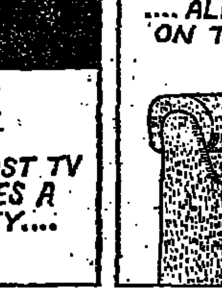
For Fairhall, who is 39, it means a reunion with a colleague from way back—Ian Phillips, now the London Transport board member for finance and planning. In the early days *Phillips himself* reported to the board as the head of a new planning unit and Fairhall worked for him.

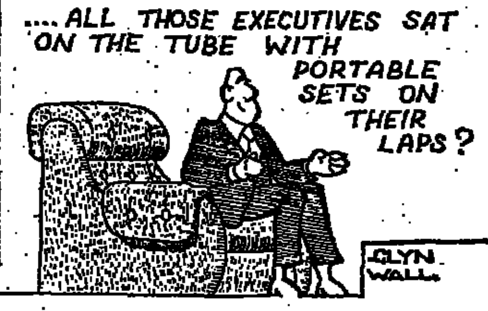
The new job is senior enough to tempt Fairhall and allow him to indulge in an interest from his early days—buses. After a false start reading chemistry he took time off *from college* and spent a year "on the buses" as a conductor with East Kent Road Car Co at Whitstable where he was then living.

He then went back to his books, taking a first in economics at University College London, and then another first in the finals of the Institute of Transport examinations.

His main job at London Transport will be to run all the financial planning and management information and control systems upon which the board draws.







● The big news of the year so far in the foreign bond market has been the invitation from the Foreign Compensation Commission for people to register by July 5 any claims for the loss of assets—excluding foreign currency bonds—lost after the communist revolution of 1949.

This announcement doubled the price of sterling-denominated bonds on the Stock Exchange, although there is little *confidence* elsewhere that the Foreign Office is going to get eihter an early or a generous settlement on these bonds with the present regime in Peking.

Donald Ross, secretary of the collectors' group, *The Bond and* Share Society, says that as for as collectors are concerned both Chinese or Russian bonds, once the darling of this new market have dropped from their "giddy heights" of a year ago.

He added, however, that the "penny black" of scripophily is a Chinese bond, the 1898 £500 bond of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—but only 19 of these are still outstanding. One fetched a record £14,000 at auction last year.

Commander Ross and his scripophilists will be holding an auction of their own soon when they stage their First International Scripophily Congress *in* London this March.

Club membership, he says, has increased from 385 to more *than 600 and the fancy is now* generating sidelines, ranging from jigsaw puzzles and wrapping paper to a service from a gentleman in Sweden who for £25 or thereabouts will confer upon you the dignity of "*Doctor of Scripophily*".

"There isn't as much money about as last year", says Com*mander* Ross, "*but collecting* interest is steady and even strong at the lower end of the market, and that's a good thing, because it broadens the base."

I asked him what the non-collector might do on coming *into possession of a few of* these exotic documents. As befits the secretary to the society he said that one could always join up and meet collectors (the membership secretary is B. W. Mills, of 56 The *Avenue, Tadworth, Surrey*).

The big dealers including coin dealers, Commander Ross says, will both value for probate and buy on their own account,

●Managing and sales directors will be attending meetings this week in London, and later on in Stratford upon Avon and Liverpool, where they will have an interesting idea put to them. It is: why not offer travel incentives to your staff which involve holidays in this country rather than abroad?

The idea comes from the English Tourist Board and is being marketed in cooperation with British Rail, travel agents Warwick West and three hotel groups, Hilton Holiday Inn and Best Western.

David Spain, ETB's manager, travel trade development, told me last night he would like not only to persuade the executives to buy British but to consider *sending on incentive holidays* "bread roundsmen, milkmen and shopfloor employees" as well as sales executives.

So far, many of the incentive holidays offered have been of the sun and sand variety: Spain says that it is not because of holidays here are now so expensive that they might be sought after. The attraction, he says, is England's infinite variety.

●China has begun to export its beer in cans for the first time and *they will cost more* than the bottled version of its favourite brew, Tsingtao.

China has had to import the new canning materials—aluminium and die-metal foils from the United States and Japan and the main machinery for the Tsingtao canning plant from Japan.

"Hongkong people are fast switching to drinking from cans mainly because they are not as bulky or heavy as bottles", says Mr Benson Lam, general manager of China Beer Company (Hongkong), which is the local agent for export of *Tsingtao beer.*

"And many Chinese feel that it is also unsophisticated to drink from bottles at street stalls."

The new canned beer will be exported first to Asia and then to the United States and Europe. Beer sales in Hongkong are expanding rapidly. They *were up 40 per cent last year* compared with 1979.

At the only beer-tasting competition ever held in Hongkong, in 1970, China's Tsingtao came seventh out of the 18 different Asinn and Australian beers sampled by seven world judges.

Washington's Capitol Hilton Hotel is to stop giving away peanuts at the bar and is to switch to pretzels. A spokesman says that there is no political motive: it is just that the price of peanuts has gone up by more than half. In any case, President-elect Reagan is a jelly-bean man.

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Electricals hit by heavy dealing in ICL

An early attempt at a technical rally soon faded in equities yesterday.

Dealers said that trading conditions remained thin and sensitive, with the market bears continuing to gain the upper hand. Investors remained worried over the ever-increasing welter of gloomy economic news which, combined with the latest outbreak of industrial unrest, offered little incentive.

Electricals were the worst hit with heavy dealing in ICL sending the shares sharply lower.

However, despite the continuing drift in share prices levels, jobbers reported a firmer appearance in several sectors. Engineering shares recovered slightly from fears the previous night that one major company had its back to the wall.

The FT Index rallied 2.6 early on, mainly on bear closing, but eventually closed 1.4 down at 445.0.

The attraction of yields on several of the longer dated gilts brought in a few more buyers among government securities, which made a firm start. The *thin and sensitive conditions* pushed prices higher, although some profit-taking was experienced around lunchtime.

Longs extended earlier gains of £½ up to £¼, while in shorts, rises of around £1/16 were seen.

A denial by **Glaxo** that it planned to scrap one of its newly developed drugs brought some relief to leading industrials with Glaxo itself climbing 4p to 246p. Comment over rumours of a possible dividend cut left **ICI** completely bemused and the shares closed *unchanged at 298p*. Elsewhere, **Beechams** hardened 1p to 166p but falls were seen in **Unilever**, 2p to 441p, **Grand Metropolitan** —reporting tomorrow—3p to 138p, **BATs**, 2p to 231p, **Lucas Industries** 2p to 190p and **Rank Organisation**, 10p to 150p.

In engineering, **GKN** was unchanged at 138p, **Vickers** rose 4p to 135p, **John Brown** 1p to 36p, while **Tubes** added only 2p at 168p, despite denials that it was about to shut one of its major factories.

Electricals, on the other hand, ran into more heavy selling as rumour and speculation about several of the majors gathered pace. **ICL** plunged a further 10p to 44p before recovering to close at 49p, a net fall on the day of 5p, as it awaited a cash handout from the Government. Fears of poor figures, later this month, saw a big seller of 110,000 **Racal** shares first thing and the price closed 10p lower at 284p, after 281p.

GEC dipped 4p to 581p with **Plessey** 3p lower at 259p and **Ferranti** 5p to 430p. **Thorn EMI** was another weak market despite recent figures, dropping 12p to 292p. Adverse comment clipped 10p from **Unitech** at 262p and 14p from **Diploma Inv** at 150p, but speculative attention lifted **Suter Electrical** 5p to 61p.

Engineering shares started to recover yesterday following reports that one of the majors had its back to the wall. However, confidence remains low judging by the lines of engineering stocks that were unsuccessfully doing the rounds. These included 100,000 Dowty at 190p, 100,000 BTR at 348p and a similar amount of Cope Allman at 51p.

Encouraging trading statements brought rises of 11p to **Allied Colloids** at 110p, **Magnet & Southerns** 6p to 116p, and **Kenning Motor** 11p to 68½p. **Thomas French** reverted to unchanged at 125p after closer scrutiny of the figures, as did **Brooke Tool** at 52p, but **Centreway** slipped 4p to 103p. Disappointing trading news also clipped 1p from **Diamond Stylus** at 12p and a similar figure from **Linfood** at 141p.

Profit taking after recent figures clipped 10p from **Sompertex** at 535p with **Dixon's Photographic** shedding 3p to 131p ahead of figures due out soon.

On the bid front, **Thomas Witter** advanced 11p to 54p following the surprise acquisition by **Tarmac**, 1p better at 240p. But **Ferguson Industrial** lost 4p to 60p on news that the bid for **Gosforth Industrial** has been referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Shares of **Stag Line** were suspended at 260p, after 265p, following a takeover approach *which turned out to be Hunting Gibson* offering 355p a share. Speculative interest was shown in **Marshall Cavendish** 4p higher at 56p, **UDT** 2p up at 40p, and **Boustead** 1p dearer at 115p. The latter amid Far Eastern bid hopes.

In the meantime, **Management Agency & Music** continued to fall as a result of the chairman's profits warning. The lower level of export orders clipped 10p from **Royal Worcester** at 220p. **Massey Ferguson** remained nervous, dipping 10p to 165p as loan talks continued.

Stores were generally dull, with a few scattered bright spots. **Boots** led the way down with a 5p fall at 224p, and **House of Fraser** retreated 3p to 127p as the prospect of an all-out bid from **Lonrho** began to evaporate. But **Burton Group** ended the session 2p stronger at 93p after the annual meeting.

Avenue Close rose 5p to 80p as bid talks continued with the unnamed suitor in properties, although falls were seen in **MEPC** 1p to 217p, **Hammerson** "A" 5p to 595p and **Land Securities** 2p to 358p.

The latest drilling report from **Philips Petroleum** of its block 16/17 10A brought a long awaited fillip to oils after hours with most closing off the bottom.

Lasmo with an 8.6 per cent stake, was the prime beneficiary rising 7p to 709p. But the rest of the leaders declined. **BP** slipped 6p to 386p, **Shell** 2p to 440p, **Tricentrol** 6p to 304p and **Burmah** 4p to 177p. In the second line issues, **Carless Capel** fell 8p to 164p, **KCA Int** 7p to 166p and **Sovereign** 11p to 377p.

Interest in gold shares dried up as hopes of a successful conclusion to the Iranian hostages problem saw the bullion price dip $5 to $539.50. Shares drifted lower on the general lack of support. **Vaal Reefs** dropped £2½ to £33¾, **Hartebeestfontein** £2¼ to £28¾ and **West Driefontein** £2½ to £32½. At the cheaper end, *Barlow Rand stumbled 31p to* 390p, **Kinross** 23p to 626p and **Middle Wits** 20p to 820p. In mining finance, **Cons Gold** fell 13p to 475p.

Note the strength of loss-making stores group Owen-Owen. Small shareholders of the family-controlled group reckon an agreed bid is on the way from House of Fraser, who say: "Absolute rubbish". Owen-Owen, whose shares closed down 2p at 116p says: "We never comment on speculation."

Equity turnover on January 12 was £87.990m (14,625 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, ICL, Racal, ICI, Ultramar, GEC, Premier, Plessey Royal Dutch Pet, Britannia Arrow, Allied Colloids, BTR, Horizon Travel, IC Gas, British Borneo and Marley.

Traded Options: Business remained at low levels with only *864 contracts reported*. Racal accounted for 138 ahead of figures due later this month.

Traditional options also saw lower activity but calls were made in UDT at 4p, Premier at 9p and ICL at 9p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Allied Colloids (I)	19.6(16.7)	1.98(1.5)	—(—)	0.64(0.64)	27/3	—(—)
Brooke Tool (F)	9.87(6.44)	0.64(0.5)	—(—)	2.05(1.68)	10/3	3.5(2.89)
Centreway (I)	11.69(13.74)	0.09(0.77)	1.5(19.0)	1.0(4.0)	7/4	—(14.3)
Diamond Stylus (I)	0.86(0.74)	0.06*(0.02)	—(—)	Nil(0.29)	—	—(—)
Thomas French (F)	16.8(15.4)	1.34(1.62)	22.8(26.6)	3.6(3.1)	—	5.0(4.5)
Kenning Motor (F)	242.8m(235.6)	3.99(8.45)	10.2(19.8)	3.75(3.75)	17/4	5.5(5.5)
Linfood (I)	547(498)	4.54(5.08)	—(—)	3.5(3.5)	2/3	—(11)
Magnet (I)	73.2(69.4)	11.9(12.8)	—(—)	2.0(2.0)	31/3	—(7.5)
M & G Dual (F)	—(—)	1.5(1.28)	—(—)	9.85(—)	3/3	18.35(15.65)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Loss.

Brooke Tool on target with 29pc rise

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Second half profits from Brooke Tool Engineering were in line with last October's forecast, made when the group announced its agreed £2m cash-raising bid for an investment trust.

Full-year pretax profits to September 30 were up by 29 per cent to £641,000 after a £73,000 rise in interest charges to £183,000.

Brooke is paying a final dividend of 2.9p gross, increased from 2.4p, which leaves the year's total up by 21 per cent to 5p.

Helped by the recently formed cutting tool distribution company in the United States, Brooke Tool more than doubled exports from £853,000 to £1.8m. Group turnover increased from £6.44m to £9.87m although acquisitions contributed to the rise in sales.

Mr Sandy Saunders, the chairman, says that the current year will be more difficult and "it will be unreasonable to expect the group to remain immune from the effects of the continuing recession".

Demand in the United Kingdom has worsened since September and there is a little short-time working in the group. However, the investment trust takeover has left Brooke with cash balances of about £1.5m and it is looking for acquisitions and is actively pursuing four at the moment.

Brooke is also examining ways of expanding overseas, particularly in the Far East and the Americas.

The group paid no tax except in respect of advance corporation tax on dividends. After a £157,000 extraordinary credit, retentions were £464,000 against £349,000 the previous year.

Tarmac snaps up 81pc of Thomas Witter for £3.8m

By Margareta Pagano

Tarmac, the construction and quarrying group, swept into the *market yesterday to pick up* 81.1 per cent of the shares in Thomas Witter at 54p cash a share. The total cost was £3.8m.

The bid values the Lancashire-based Witter group, makers of floor and wall coverings, at £4.75m.

Rumours of an announcement early in the morning sent the shares 11p ahead to 54p. They fell back to 43p when Witter said it had no knowledge of any bid approaches and had no announcement pending. When news came that Tarmac had launched a takeover, the shares *jumped back to 54p, some 9p* above the year's high.

Mr Robert Cooper, of merchant bankers Robert Fleming, acting for Tarmac, said that 55 per cent of the stake had been picked up in the morning on the continental markets, naming the Balmundi group of Luxembourg, as one seller. The further stake of 1.7m shares or 20.24 per cent, bringing the total to 75.3 per cent, was acquired later in the day by Fleming. It was not thought that the balance would be picked up immediately, *although by late afternoon a* further 6 per cent was bought. The Witter board held 110,000 shares.

Prior to the announcement, Mr James Ritchie, joint managing director of Witter, said the board had no clues as to why the shares jumped so dramatically. But once the bid came through, the board advised shareholders to take no action. Talks were being held yesterday between Witter and Mr David Winch, chief executive of Tarmac's building products division. Mr Ritchie was unavailable for comment last night.

Witter's interim results to May 1980 showed a fall in pretax profits from £647,000 to £451,000 on sales up to £13.7m. In the last full year to 1979 pretax profits were £1.6m on *sales of £28.3m*, and the gross final dividend was 5.76p.

The offer will lapse if it is referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Profits dip at Gencor gold mines

Further evidence that the increase in South African gold mine profits is slowing, or even halting came yesterday from Gencor, the General Mining Union Corporation Group. Of the company's 11 producing mines, eight reported lower profits.

The mines, whose income after tax and state's share of revenue fell, were Stilfontein, West Rand, Bracken, Kinross, Grootvlei, Winkelhaak, Marievale, and St Melena.

A lower average gold price received was the main reason. *Receipts fell by about $40 an* ounce, or by 6 per cent. Bracken for example, a marginal mine, says its received price fell from $685 to $627. Bracken also suffered from costs rising from R24.6 per tonne milled to R26.2, largely caused by capital expenditure which had not been previously possible.

While all mines suffered a fall in the gold price, profits rose at three because of exceptional influences. Buffelsfontein benefited from higher tonnage milled and a sharp increase from R1.5m to R9.4m in working income from uranium; Leslie's tax and state share of revenue declined from R.4.6m to R3.2m, much more than the slight profit increase; and Unisel, the new gold mine saw a sharp drop in sundry expenditure.

Danks' chief replies to his critics

By Our Financial Staff

The chairman of Danks Gowerton, Mr Arthur Roe, yesterday replie dto criticism from the board that details of trading between Danks and his private company were not available to directors.

Mr Roe said he was "unable to understand" newspaper reports that trading particulars had been kept from the board of a deal between Dank's subsidiary, Gowerton Iron and Steel, and the company run by his family, Gowerton Toolmakers and Engineers. He denied that the recent change of auditors had anything to do with the deal between the two groups.

"The details of the trading were fully and properly recorded in GIS's accounts and were available to any director who inquired and, of course, to the aauditors", he added.

The statement said that in the 15 months to June 1980, a pretax profit of £19,500 was made by Gowerton Toolmakers on sales to GIS and a profit of £12,200 was made on goods bought from GIS.

All directors, he said, were present at a meeting on October 6, 1979, when his and his family's interests were discussed. Subsequent trading was "fully in accordance" with those discussions.

Bahco gains acceptances from 19.3pc

By Bryan Appleyard

Swedish group Bahco gained acceptances totalling 19.3 per cent of the equity for its £4.1m takeover bid for Record Ridgway, the Sheffield tool maker.

During the offer period Bahco purchased a further 10.4 per cent, bringing its total holding to 29.7 per cent. The offer has now been extended to January 30 or later up to February 22.

The key to the tactics of *Guinness Mahon*, Bahco's merchant bank advisers, now is the institutional stake in Record. This totals some 65 per cent of the equity.

About 400 of the 1,000 shareholders have accepted so far but they are mostly small holders. Four institutional acceptances have been received with the biggest being about 4 per cent.

The Record board has not accepted the Bahco bid, but has acknowledged its virtues as far as many shareholders are concerned. Another bid approach was announced but came to nothing.

Thomas French drops 19pc

The drop last year in consumer demand is blamed for the 19 per cent fall in pretax profits recorded by the Manchester manufacturers of "Rufflette" curtain-styling products, Thomas French, for the year to September.

Pretax profits of £1.34m compare with last year's £1.62m, on sales which were 9.5 per cent higher at £16.8m. The gross final dividend is 4.2p, making a total gross payment of 7.14p against 6.42p last year.

Brentnall Beard loss reduced to £709,000

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

Brentnall Beard, the stricken Lloyd's broker at the centre of the Sasse syndicate scandal, edged back into profits on its mainstream operations in the second half of last year.

Even so, the group finished the year to September 30 with a pretax loss of £709,170, against a previous loss of £1.2m. Attributable losses turn out at just under £519,000, against £448,000.

And Mr Maurice Fullerton, the "company doctor" who has nursed the firm back into the black with the aid of massive divestments, admitted yesterday that BB's future still depends heavily on deliberations at Lloyd's in the wake of the Sasse affair.

BB and three of its directors—all suspended—face disciplinary action, mainly over American business introduced to Sasse, which resulted in more than £8m of its losses.

The importance to Brentnall's future of a continuing involvement at Lloyd's could hardly be clearer. After the divestments of the last two years, its only significant wholly-owned operations are an underwriting agency in the market, which produced around £80,000 profits last year and an international broking company based on its Lloyd's entree.

Its only other interests of any significance are half shares in broking companies in the Far East and Montreal.

Meanwhile, Mr Fullerton claims Brentnall will report a cash holding of over £1m at the next accounting date, partly garnered from the £1.6m sale to Hogg Robinson of its provincial broking interests.

Mr Fullerton said yesterday: "If we get an acquittal from *Lloyd's, the intention will be* to start expanding our broking operations. If not, we might have to go into something else."

Deutsche BP slumps

Pretax profits of Deutsche BP, a wholly owned subsidiary of British Petroleum, slumped from DM772m to DM250m (£53.2m) in 1980, according to preliminary figures released yesterday. Turnover rose to DM25,000m from DM22,100m.

Preliminary group turnover before crude oil tax and turnover tax was DM6,800m, against DM6,500m. Other taxes paid were DM50m, against DM203m.

The net amount transferred to reserves to cover oil price rise movements was DM110m, against DM183m.

Net profit after tax, transfers to reserves and other charges was DM13m, against DM93m.

International

The company made a provisional DM104m loss on oil business, but a DM55m profit on chemicals, DM73m profit on gas and DM4m profit on coal.

Group spending comprised personnel DM680m (DM696m), depreciation DM160m (DM 247m), interest charges DM140m (DM127m), and other expenditure DM1.32 bn (DM1.27 bn).

The group said that DM5,000m of the DM12,000m investment planned for the next 10 years would be spent on gas and coal activities.

Briefly

Brent Chemicals International: Chairman, Mr H. W. Cross, reports that talks are advanced for the acquisition of a United States company involved in the sale and manufacture of non-destructive testing and aerospace maintenance chemicals and systems. The price is expected to be $1.27m (£530,000) cash.

Hawthorn, Leslie: On December 18, Northern Securities Trust disposed *of its holding of 140,000* shares (5.2 per cent) in R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie.

Acorn Securities: Following proposals put to shareholders on December 22, London and Liverpool Trust has been offered 137,403 capital shares and 129,908 income shares all of which have *been accepted by LLT*.

M and G Dual Trust: Pretax profit for year 1980 £1.5m (£1.28m). Dividend, 26.2p gross (22.36p).

Forminster-Lincroft Kilgour is to acquire factory and warehouse at Normanton, West Yorkshire, together with items of plant for *£104,000 from Harrison-Group*. Certain stocks are also being acquired for about £120,000.

Mergers cleared: Following proposed mergers are not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission: Bahco-Record Ridgway; Ferguson Industrial Holdings-Gosforth Industrial Holdings; Ford Motor Company-51 per cent Pilkington Glass Industries; Hanson Trust-McDonough Co.

Airfix record December sales: Despite the 1980 recession, Airfix Products achieved record sales in December, beating the last record of £1.19m in December 1976. Mr David Simgaglia, managing director of Airfix Industries, said that "All indications show that retailers have now reduced their stocks to a level which leads manufacturers to expect far stronger sales from now on".

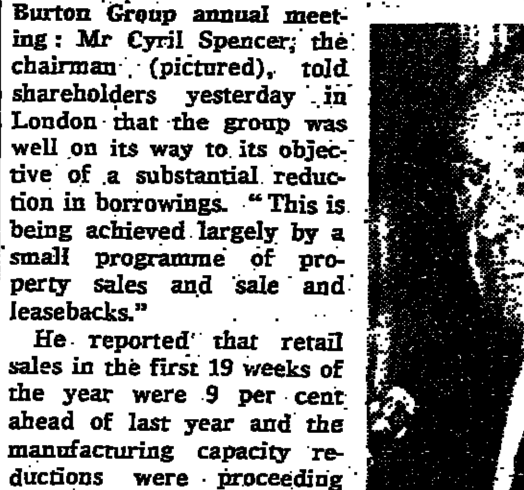
Sandhurst Marketing: Sandhurst has agreed terms for the purchase of a private company, F. Smith (Office Equipment) Holdings. Price: 500,000 shares and £1.77m cash, of which £650,000 will be deferred and payable over five years to 1986.

Allied Colloids Group: Sales for half-year to September 27, 1980, £19.65m (£16.71m). Pretax profits. £1.98m (£1.5m). Interim dividend unchanged.

Burton Group annual meeting: Mr Cyril Spencer, the chairman (pictured), told shareholders yesterday in London that the group was well on its way to its objective of a substantial reduction in borrowings. "This is being achieved largely by a small programme of property sales and sale and leasebacks."

He reported that retail sales in the first 19 weeks of the year were 9 per cent ahead of last year and the manufacturing capacity reductions were proceeding *according to plan*.

But he said that it was too early to make any forecasts for the year as the recession was continuing.



Geo Bassett sells two offshoots

Geo Bassett Holdings has sold to Argyll Foods its Paterson's Scottish Shortbread and Purdy Cakes (Gt Yarmouth) offshoots *for £355,000 in cash. In addition*, Argyll has repaid to Bassett inter-company indebtedness totalling £430,000.

Sales of the two companies for the year to March 31 were £3.280m and the loss before tax, before deducting a management *charge by Bassett of £150,000*, was £65,000.

The effect of the sale, taking into account the borrowings of Paterson's will reduce Bassett's total indebtedness by about £1.6m.

Nesco extends bid for Colmore

Nesco Investments says that acceptances of its offer for Colmore Investments received by Nesco held 732,000 shares (18.3—9.8 per cent. Before the announcement of the offer Nesco held 732,000 shares (18.3 per cent), and to date during *the offer Nesco has purchased* a further 400,000, representing an additional 10.0 per cent. The offer is extended to January 28.

Flexello emphasizes cost cutting

In his annual statement, Mr J. F. Cowell, chairman of Flexello Castors and Wheels, states that following the severe setback in trading, steps have already been taken by the board in the last few months to improve the situation. The workforce has been reduced and certain changes have been made in manufacturing arrangements to cut operating costs to a level in line with expected market volumes.

The main objectives in the current year are further to reduce costs, to improve cash flow and to reduce bank borrowings. To achieve these aims, further changes may be needed during *the year but as the effects will* be long term rather than short, they will not have a significant effect on this year's results.

No interim from Diamond Stylus

Following an interim deficit, Diamond Stylus, maker of diamond-tipped gramophone styli, is not paying an interim dividend for the year to March 31 next.

For the preceding year, it paid an interim of 0.42p gross and a final of 0.85p gross. In the half-year to September 30 last, the group made an after-tax loss of £60,000, compared with a net profit of £18,000 last time. Turnover contracted from £865,000 to £742,000.

Business appointments

Planning post at Vickers for Dr A D McCann

Dr A. D. McCann has been made director of planning, Vickers Limited.

Mr Michael Cumming is the new managing director of Barclays Development Capital and is also now a director of Barclays Merchant Bank.

Mr Gordon H. Popham has joined the board of Triplevest; and Mr John Govett has been made a director of Fundinvest Management Limited following the retirement of Sir Ashley Ponsonby from the boards.

Dr Bernard Barry, director of research at Ashridge Management College has been made professor of business administration and director of advanced management education, University of Melbourne and takes up this post on February 1.

Copper's long downhill slide

Copper has always been one of mining's staple activities. Archaeological evidence points to copper being one of the first metals to be mined, refined and fabricated on a significant scale. But in recent years questions have been raised about its attractiveness, partly because substitutes have gained a sizable following and partly because the cost of developing huge, low grade mines is often *said to have become prohibitive*.

Certainly, the growth rate of copper production has shown a marked tendency to decline. In the 1950s the year-on-year growth averaged about 5 per cent. By 1970 total western shipments of refined copper was 5.74m tonnes, but over the *following decade* output expanded by only about 1.2m tonnes.

Refined copper production last year is estimated by several sources at about 7m tonnes, of which 5.9m tonnes was mine production and the rest secondary. Scrap recovery added about another 2.4m tonnes, making a total of 9.4m tonnes.

Leaving scrap aside, two facts are noticeable about the trend of copper production in the 1970s. First, the average year on year increase was just over 3 per cent, but that conceals some violent fluctuations. In *1974 production slumped* by almost 16 per cent to 5.48m tonnes, and then jumped by 18 per cent two years later to 6.43m tonnes. Output in 1980 fell by about 7.4 per cent.

A very important factor in this apparently curious behaviour has been the erratic course of the world economy. The 1974 slump in copper demand immediately followed the virtual quadrupling of posted oil prices at the end of 1973.

Another telling influence has been copper's availability. Over the last two decades discovered recoverable reserves of copper have equalled mine production. Existing reserves rose from 100m tonnes in 1950 to over 400m tonnes today despite the extraction in the meantime of some 135m tonnes.

Copper is therefore plentiful, and its availability is enhanced by low demand. Some calculations put the growth trend to the end of the century at 1.5 per cent a year. It is hardly surprising in the circumstances that copper's real price has fallen quite sharply. Deflating London Metal Exchange prices in 1975 pounds, we have a 1970 average of £1,087 a tonne and a 1980 estimate of £459. Few products have seen such a sharp decline.

The technical and price competition from aluminium and plastics goes some way to explaining weak prices. Western consumption of refined copper rose between 1970 and 1980 by about 23 per cent from 5.84m tonnes to 7.2m tonnes.

But increasing mine capacity also played its part. Over the last five years new mines have started production in Peru, Mexico, the Philippines, Chile and the United States, bringing current mine capacity to a total of 7.29m tonnes.

That capacity, according to Phelps Dodge, could grow over the next five years to 8.29m tonnes. Assuming, *however*, that mines do not operate flat out the whole time, a more *realistic figure would be 90 per* cent of rated capacity, or 7.46m tonnes.

The full amount available, however, is higher because it should be measured as refined production. So, reverting to that criterion, we see output growing to 8.6m tonnes by 1985.

If *one is an optimist*—and thinks that industrial demand will recover from early 1982, demand during the first half of the 1980s should in most years exceed supply, with 1985 stocks of 1.33m tonnes about the same as 1980.

So there should be fairly *constant upward pressure on* the copper price. Predicting an average 10 per cent annual inflation, prices this year may be $1.10 a pound, rising in real terms to $1.80 in five years' time.

Will it pay to develop new deposits? The oft-voiced claim *in recent years, especially by* the American industry, has been that copper is too cheap to make new mines worth while.

Nevertheless, other industry sources also quote a figure of about $1.10 a pound as the marginal price for new capacity, easily 20 cents above the prevailing price. This week's price of about 85 cents a pound compares with 1979 operating costs of 95 cents at Kennecott, 92 cents at Newmont, and 90 cents at Phelps Dodge. But the industry average was about 78 cents, indicating that many companies could possibly manage on less than $1.10.

Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

Mining

Reynolds survey 'encouraging'

Colorado-based Reynolds Diversified Corp reports "extremely encouraging" results from the recent seismic survey on its oil and gas concession in Ajman, part of the United Arab Emirates. The extension of a structure already proved to contain gas in adjacent acreage is confidently predicted for the Ajman offshore areas. Seaward from the gas project, a shallower anomaly could develop into an oil play with Ajman. The company expects drilling in these two target areas to start as soon as possible.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
75	39	Airsprung Group	63	−1	6.7	10.6	5.7
39	21	Armitage & Rhodes	37	+1	1.4	3.7	15.2
192	92½	Bardon Hill	189	—	9.7	5.1	7.1
87	46	County Cars Pref	46	—	7.6	16.5	—
98	88	Deborah Services	95	−1	5.5	5.7	4.7
126	88	Frank Horsell	116xd	—	6.4	5.0	3.6
110	59	Frederick Parker	58	−1	11.0	18.0	2.6
110	74	George Blair	76	+1	3.1	4.0	—
110	59	Jackson Group	110	—	6.9	6.3	4.2
124	103	James Burrough	120	−1	7.9	6.0	9.8
330	244	Robert Jenkins	330	—	31.3	9.5	—
53	50	Scruttons 'A'	53	—	5.3	10.0	3.8
224	216	Torday Limited	219	—	15.1	6.9	3.7
23	10	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	36	−1	3.0	8.0	5.5
102	81	Walter Alexander	102	—	5.7	5.5	5.6
255	181	W. S. Yeates	253	—	12.1	4.8	4.1

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steadier. Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £784-85 a metric ton; three months, £807-07.50. Sales, 4,850. Cash cathodes, £762-63; three months, £786-87. Sales, 625 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash wire bars, £781-82; three months, £803.50-04. Settlement, £782. Sales, 11,050 tons. Cash cathodes, £759-60; three months, £782-83. Settlement, £760. Sales, 250 tons.

TIN was very steady. Afternoon.—Standard cash, £5,945-65 a tonne; three months, £6,105-15. Sales, 615 tonnes (about half carries). High grade cash, £5,945-65; three months, £6,105-15. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £5,870-80; three months, £6,035-45. Settlement, £5,880. Sales, 390 tonnes. High grade, cash, £5,870-80; three months, £6,035-45. Settlement, £5870. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM132.00 a picul.

LEAD was steady at lower levels. Afternoon.—Cash, £291.50-92 per tonne; three months, £305-05.50. Sales, 2,425 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £293.50-94.50; three months, £305-05.50. Settlement, £294.50. Sales, 4,775 tonnes.

ZINC was steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £332.50-32.50 per tonne; three months, £345.50-44.50. Sales 1,025 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £330-31; three months, £342-43. Settlement, £331. Sales, 1,650 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £227.80 ($546.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steadier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 626.95p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,500); three months, 648.15p (1,567.40c); six months, 671.55p (1,651.10c); one year, 712.40p (1,735.00). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 628-29.6p; three months, 650-51p. Sales, 51 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 623-23.5p; three months, 645-46p. Settlement, 623.5p. Sales, 84 lots (mainly carries).

ALUMINIUM was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £602-03 per tonne; three months, £622.50-23. Sales, 2,125 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £603-05; three months, £624-25. Settlement, £605. Sales, 5,200 tonnes (mainly carries).

NICKEL was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,650-55 per tonne; three months, £2,685-85. Sales, 240 tonnes (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £2,705-20; three months, £2,690-27. Settlement, £2,720. Sales, 84 tonnes (mainly carries).

RUBBER was quiet and steadier (pence per kilo).—Feb, 57.30-58.00; March, 58.50-59.70; April/June, 61.50-61.70; July/Sept, 63.70-64.80; Oct/Dec, 67.70-67.80; Jan/March, 70.70-70.80; April/June, 73.70-73.90; July/Sept, 76.80-76.90; Oct/Dec, 69.70-80.00. Sales, 23 lots at five tonnes; 128 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were steadier.—(All pence per kilo): Spot, 57.00-58.25; Cifs, Feb, 61.00-61.75; March, 61.75-62.25.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan, 1,041-44; March, 1,057-58; May, 1,075-77; July, 1,085-84; Sept, 1,091-95; Nov, 1,093-95; Jan, 1,100-1,104. Sales 3,037 lots, including 29 options. ARABICA (officials at 1,645).—Feb, 143.25-45.50; April, 145.00-48.00; June, 145.00-50.00; Aug, 146.00-50.00; Oct, 148.00-51.00; Dec, 149.00-50.00; Feb, 145.0-48.00.

COCOA was about steady.—(£ per metric ton).—March, 862-63; May, 876-67; July, 909-10; Sept, 951-52; Dec, 960-61; March, 935-88; May, 1,000-01. Sales, 2,627 lots.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £2 higher at £282.00; the "whites" price was £3 higher at £303.00. Futures were steady (£ per tonne): March, 300.00-300.25; May, 299.25-99.50; Aug, 291.50-92.50; Oct, 282.50-82.75; Jan, 260.00-61.00; March, 258.50-58.75; May, 254.00-57.00. Sales, 7,460 lots. ISA prices (Jan 13): daily 28.48c; 15-day average 30.00c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady (£ per tonne). Feb, 131.20-131.40; April, 134.50-134.80; June, 135.00-136.40; Aug, 137.00-139.50; Oct, 133.50-133.80; Dec, 133.50-135.50; Feb, 134.00-133.00. Sales, 221 lots.

WOOL (cents per kilo).—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract was quiet. Jan, 347-348; March, 352-56; May, 355-360; Aug, 365-371; Oct, 368-375; Dec, 375-381; Jan, 377-382; March, 378-384; May, 380-397. Sales, six lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring was unquoted; US dark northern spring No 2 14 per cent, Feb £110.25; March, £110.75 trans-shipment east coast; US hard winter 13½ per cent 2nd half Feb, £105.00; March, £106.00 trans-shipment east coast; EEC was unquoted; English feed fob Feb, £108.25; March, £110.25; April/June, £115.50 east coast; April, £113 paid east coast.

MAIZE: US/French Jan, £121.00; Feb, £122.60 east coast; S African yellow Feb/March, £89.50.

BARLEY: English feed fob Jan, £110.00; Feb, £102.25; March, £103.75; April, £106.00; April/June, £107.50 east coast. (All per tonne cif UK unless stated.)

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: Jan, £95.45; March, £98.25; May, £102.10; Sept, £96.25; Nov, £100.05. Sales: 136 lots. WHEAT was steady: Jan, £104.00; March, £106.90; May, £110.95; July, £114.95; Sept, £101.15; Nov, £104.95. Sales: 236 lots.

Home Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other MILLING WHEAT	FEED WHEAT	FEED BARLEY
Eastern	£106.30	£102.60	£95.40
E. Midlands	£104.00	£102.10	£95.90
Eastern	£106.30	£102.60	£95.40
N. East	—	—	£93.00
Scotland	£107.00	—	£95.90

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Jan 14: GB cattle 84.75p per kg lw (+0.58); UK sheep 138.34p per kg est dcw (−3.18); GB pigs 67.43p per kg lw (+0.99). England and Wales: Cattle nos. up 11.5 per cent, average price 86.14p (+0.79); Sheep nos. down 14.6 per cent, average price 136.26p (−4.52); Pig nos. down 4.4 per cent, average price 67.43p (+0.99). Scotland: Cattle nos. up 4.6 per cent, average price 83.14p (+3.21); Sheep nos. down 46.0 per cent, average price 137.93p (−5.25).

POTATOES (Gafta).—Feb, £50.00; April, £53.00; Nov, £53.50. Sales 136 lots (all of 40 tonnes each).

India advised to seek new tea planting areas

The Indian tea industry should diversify and increase production by planting in new areas, according to the governor of the Reserve Bank of India Mr I. G. Patel.

He told a meeting of the Indian Tea Association (ITA) the industry should try to raise export earnings by selling more "sophisticated" tea abroad, while retaining popular varieties for domestic consumption.

ITA chairman Mr C. S. Samuel said India must double tea output in the next 20 years to retain its share of the world market.

Mr Samuel said such an increase in production would require investment of about 23bn rupees, and the industry should be given credit on easy terms, he said.

Mr Patel said an official committee is looking into the industry's development and export requirements.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 143.67 on January 13 against 146.26 a week earlier.

Discount market

Comfortable credit conditions persisted in the discount market yesterday. Houses enjoyed a sizable surplus of day-to-day funds, made up chiefly of a small excess of Government disbursements over revenue transfers to the Exchequer, together with small above-target balances carried over from Tuesday.

The Bank of England eventually moved to take out the surplus, selling a moderate amount of Treasury Bills.

Foreign exchange report

After recent good gains, the dollar eased in slack trading on foreign exchange markets yesterday, mainly on profit-taking as operators decided that the outcome of the Iranian parliamentary debate on the hostages and the reported agreement for America to deposit 70 per cent of Iran's frozen assets with Algeria, did not warrant fresh commitments at this time. So in a narrow range, the dollar declined against the mark, 1.9925 (2.0003), the Swiss franc, 1.8057 (1.8117), the guilder, 2.1657 (2.1742) and the French franc, 4.6090 (4.6275).

The pound fluctuated between $2.3904-2.3980, before closing higher at $2.3970 ($2.3885), while its "currency-basket" average finished 0.1 better at 79.4 (after 79.5).

After the market had closed the Treasury announced that the Bank of England will be using new weightings for calculating effective sterling as from February 2.

Elsewhere, the yen showed very little movement, before ending a touch firmer at 202.95 (203.10).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 14	Market rates (close) January 14	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.3880-3990	$2.3965-3975	1.00-1.10c disc	2.40-2.50c disc
Montreal	$2.8340-8530	$2.8510-8520	0.95-1.05c disc	2.00-2.15c disc
Amsterdam	5.17½-20½fl	5.19-20fl	2½-1½c prem	7-6c prem
Brussels	76.60-77.00f	76.70-80f	21-11c prem	38-28c prem
Copenhagen	14.64-70k	14.68½-69½k	285-100ore prem	160ore prem-125ore d
Dublin	1.2765-2815p	1.2780-2790p	14-1p prem	29-13p prem
Frankfurt	4.76-79m	4.77½-78½m	2¼-1¼pf prem	6½-5½pf prem
Lisbon	128.00-70e	128.30-50e	10c prem-60c disc	35-170c disc
Madrid	192.30-193.10p	192.95-193.05p	10c prem-50c disc	150-235c disc
Milan	2267-72lr	2270-71lr	3½-5½lr disc	16½-19½lr disc
Oslo	12.38-42k	12.41-42k	470-295ore prem	1130-955ore prem
Paris	11.02-07f	11.05½-06½f	4-3c prem	8¼-7¼c prem
Stockholm	10.57-62k	10.61-62k	360-485ore disc	1135-1230ore disc
Tokyo	483-90y	486½-87½y	290-230y prem	735-660y prem
Vienna	33.70-85sch	33.75-80sch	0.08-0.05gro prem	0.50-0.24gro prem
Zurich	4.31-35f	4.33-34f	4-3c prem	9¼-8¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971 was up 0.1% to 79.4%.

Other Markets

Australia	2.0210-2.0260
Bahrain	0.9015-0.9045
Finland	9.2315-9.2715
Greece	111.75-113.75
Hongkong	12.3410-12.3810
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.6490-0.6520
Malaysia	5.3325-5.3625
Mexico	55.25-56.75
New Zealand	2.4940-2.5040
Saudi Arabia	7.9650-7.9950
Singapore	5.00-5.03
South Africa	1.7950-1.5010

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	79.4	−24.9
US dollar	86.8	−7.2
Canadian dollar	79.6	−18.6
Schilling	146.9	+29.1
Belgian franc	111.3	+10.6
Danish kroner	101.3	−7.9
Deutsche mark	145.9	+39.5
Swiss franc	186.7	+76.2
Guilder	122.6	+17.5
French franc	96.3	−6.1
Lira	49.9	−52.9
Yen	145.1	+42.1

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.4271	+4.12	+0.72	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.91651	+2.50	−0.90	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.57427	+3.71	+0.31	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.95822	+1.90	−1.50	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.79821	+1.99	−1.41	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.689628	+3.19	−0.21	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1224.34	+5.75	+2.35	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.8735-1.8750
† Canada	1.1895-1.1898
Netherlands	2.1650-2.1665
Belgium	32.01-32.03
Denmark	6.1205-6.1225
West Germany	1.9920-1.9930
Portugal	53.48-53.58
Spain	80.50-80.60
Italy	947.25-947.75
Norway	5.1790-5.1810
France	4.6080-4.6100
Sweden	4.4250-4.4270
Japan	202.95-203.05
Austria	14.09-14.11
Switzerland	1.8050-1.8065

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8407-0.8410

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 19¼-20¼; seven days, 19⅝-20⅛; one month, 18⅞-18⅞; three months, 18⅛-18½; six months, 16¹⁵⁄₁₆-17⅟₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $561.5 (an ounce); pm, $556.5 close, $559.5.
Krugerrand (per coin): $576-578 (£240.25-241.25).
Sovereigns (new): $141-143 (£58.75-59.75).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%
(Last changed 24/11/80)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 13 Low 12½
Week Fixed: 13¼-13⅛

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12¹⁵⁄₁₆	2 months	12¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	12¹⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	12²⁵⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	13¹³⁄₁₆-13¹¹⁄₁₆	3 months	14½
3 months	13⅞-13²⁵⁄₃₂	4 months	14¼
4 months	13½-13⅜	6 months	13⅝
6 months	12⅞-12¾		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15⅜-15⅛	7 months	14⅞-14½
2 months	15⅜-15⅛	8 months	14⅝-14⅛
3 months	15-14⅞	9 months	14¼-14
4 months	14⅞-14½	10 months	14¼-14
5 months	14⅝-14⅛	11 months	14¼-14
6 months	14⅝-14⅛	12 months	13⅞-13⅝

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⁹⁄₁₆-14⅟₁₆	6 months	13⅞-13¾
3 months	14⅝-14¼	12 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13⅞	3 months	14¼
7 days	14⅛	6 months	14
1 month	14⅛	1 year	13⅛

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 13¼-13 Close 14

1 week	13⅞-13⅞	6 months	13⅞-13⅛
1 month	14¼-14⅛	9 months	13¹³⁄₁₆-13¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆	12 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⁹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 14⅜ 6 months 14⅛

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Wall Street

New York, Jan 14.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher as the NYSE index rose 0.20 to 76.55 and the average price per share 10 cents.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.37 to 966.47. Advances led declines 907 to 624 as volume expanded to 41,390,000 shares from 40,890,000 yesterday.

Some chemicals were strong. Monsanto gained 1¾ to 70⅞. It will withdraw from the polyester filament business and sell some assets of that business to a Celanese subsidiary. Celanese gained 1⅞ to 60⅞. Active Du Pont rose 1⅛ to 43⅝. It will end Orlon acrylic fiber operations at its Maitland, Ontario, plant in March.

Active General Motors dropped 1⅞ to 45 while Ford tacked on ⅛ to 20⅛. Both reported sharply lower early January car sales. American Motors picked up ⅛ to 4⅛. It cut prices 10 per cent on all its cars effective tomorrow.

Twentieth-Century Fox gained 1⅞ to 55⅞. It said Tandem Productions, which holds 5.2 per cent of its common, asked for a copy of the Fox shareholder list. Tandem is opposing a Fox plan to go private.

Chrysler, facing a deadline of this afternoon to come up with a financial rescue plan acceptable to the Federal loan guarantee board, ended unchanged at 5⅛. Chrysler reported improved early January sales.

NCR Corporation was a prominent loser, dropping 5½ to 68. The company reported improved fourth quarter profit but analysts said the company's order rate was weak and could hurt future earnings. Data General, which lost 3⅞ yesterday on news of lower fiscal first quarter net, fell another 3⅞ to 52⅞. Volume leader LTV Corporation, which will call some debentures for redemption, lost one to 17⅞.

	Jan 14	Jan 13
Allied Chem	51⅛	51
Allied Stores	20⅛	21⅛
Allis Chalmers	36½	36½
Alcoa	62⅞	61¼
Amax Inc	40⅝	40
Amerada Hess	43⅛	41⅞
Am Airlines	9⅞	9¾
Am Brands	77⅞	77⅛
Am Broadcast	27½	27⅞
Am Can	30½	30⅛
Am Cyanamid	30⅛	30⅛
Am Elec Power	17⅞	17½
Am Home	30⅛	30⅛
Am Motors	4⅛	4
Am Nat Res	46⅞	46⅛
Am Standard	33⅛	32⅞
Am Telephone	49⅞	49⅞
AMF Inc	21⅛	20⅞
Armco Steel	39½	38
Asarco	39⅞	39⅛
Ashland Oil	35½	36⅛
Atlantic Richfield	62½	62
Avco	29⅛	29⅞
Avon Products	35	35⅛
Bankers Tst NY	60⅞	61⅛
Bank of America	28	28⅛
Bank of NY	36⅞	36⅛
Beatrice Foods	19⅛	19⅛
Bendix	56⅞	57½
Bethlehem Steel	25⅛	25⅛
Boeing	40⅞	41⅛
Boise Cascade	35	35⅛
Borden	26⅛	25⅞
Borg Warner	42½	42⅞
Bristol Myers	48⅞	49
BP	36⅞	37
Burlington Ind	19⅞	19⅛
Burlington Nthn	64⅛	63⅞
Burroughs	51⅛	51⅞
Campbell Soup	32½	32⅞
Canadian Pacific	34⅛	34⅛
Caterpillar	57½	58⅛
Celanese	60½	59⅛
Central Soya	16	16
Chase Manhat	47⅞	47⅛
Chem Bank NY	47⅞	47
Chesapeake Ohio	41⅞	41⅞
Chrysler	5⅛	5⅛
Citicorp	23½	23⅛
Cities Service	45⅞	44⅛
Clark Equip	33⅞	33⅞
Coca Cola	35⅛	35⅛
Colgate	15⅛	15⅞
CBS	47⅛	47⅞
Columbia Gas	39⅛	39⅞
Combustion Eng	41⅛	40⅞
Comwlth Edison	18⅞	18⅛
Conoco	61⅛	60⅞
Cons Edison	24⅛	24⅛
Cons Foods	23	24⅞
Cons Power	17⅛	17⅞
Continental Grp	33	32⅞
Control Data	68⅛	67
Corning Glass	69⅞	67¾
CPC Intnl	63⅞	63
Crane	44	44
Crocker Int	37⅛	36⅞
Crown Zeller	45⅞	43⅞
Dart & Kraft	44	44
Deere	43⅛	43⅞
Delta Air	57⅞	57½
Detroit Edison	11	11⅛
Disney	52¾	52⅞
Dow Chemical	33⅛	32⅞
Dresser Ind	47⅛	46⅞
Duke Power	17½	16⅞
Du Pont	43⅝	42
Eastern Air	7⅞	7⅞
Eastman Kodak	71⅞	71⅞
Eaton Corp	27⅞	27⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	24⅛	24⅛
Equitable Life	11⅛	11⅛
Esmark	50⅛	50
Evans P. D.	21	21
Exxon Corp	78⅞	79⅛
Fed Dept Stores	31⅛	31⅛
Firestone	10⅞	10⅞
Fst Chicago	16⅞	16⅞
Fst Nat Boston	38½	38⅞
Fst Penn Corp	4⅛	4½
Ford	20⅛	20
GAF Corp	14⅛	14⅛
Gen Dynamics	37⅞	37⅛
Gen Electric	61	62½
Gen Foods	31⅛	30⅞
Gen Mills	29⅛	29
Gen Motors	45	46⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	4½	4⅛
Gen Tel Elec	29⅛	27½
Gen Tire	19⅞	19⅞
Genesco	5⅛	5⅛
Georgia Pacific	25⅞	25⅞
Getty Oil	88⅞	85⅞
Gillette	29⅞	29⅞
Goodrich	21⅛	22⅞
Goodyear	17⅞	17⅞
Gould Inc	27⅛	27
Grace	55⅞	54⅞
Gt Atlic & Pacific	5⅛	5⅛
Greyhound	14½	14⅛
Grumman Corp	27	27
Gulf Oil	42⅛	42½
Gulf & West	15⅞	15⅞
Heinz H. J.	49	49½
Hercules	20⅛	20⅛
Honeywell	102⅞	103⅞
IC Inds	30½	30⅞
Ingersoll	73⅞	73
Inland Steel	28½	28⅞
IBM	66⅞	66⅞
Int Harvester	21⅛	23
INCO	19⅞	19⅞
Int Paper	42⅞	42⅞
Int Tel Tel	30⅛	30⅞
Irving Bank	48⅞	48⅞
Jewel Co	37½	36
Jim Walter	30⅛	30⅞
Johns-Manville	24½	23⅞
Johnson & John	96	96⅞
Kaiser Alumin	23½	24⅞
Kennecott	28⅞	28⅞
Kerr McGee	70⅞	71⅞
Kimberly Clark	56	55⅞
K Mart	19⅞	19⅞
Kroger	21½	21½
L.T.V. Corp	17⅞	18⅞
Litton	79⅞	80⅞
Lockheed	30⅞	30⅞
Lucky Stores	14⅛	14⅛
Manuf Hanover	31⅞	32
Mapco	42⅞	41⅞
Marathon Oil	71⅛	70
Marine Midland	17⅞	17½
Martin Marietta	67⅞	67⅞
McDonnell	44⅞	44
Mead	26½	26⅞
Merck	84⅞	84⅞
Minnesota Mng	62⅞	62
Mobil Oil	80	79⅞
Monsanto	70⅞	68½
Morgan J. P.	52⅛	52⅞
Motorola	65⅞	65⅞
NCR Corp	68	73½
NL Industries	70⅞	69⅞
Nabisco	27⅞	27⅞
Nat Distillers	26⅞	26⅞
Nat Steel	26⅞	26⅞
Norfolk West	41	41⅛
NW Bancorp	30	30⅞
Norton Simon	15⅞	15½
Occidental Pet	32	31⅞
Ogden	31½	31½
Olin Corp	19⅞	19⅞
Owens-Illinois	23⅞	24⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	21⅞	21⅛
Pan Am	4½	4⅞
Penney J. C.	24⅞	24⅞
Pennzoil	47½	45⅞
Pepsico	29	28⅞
Pfizer	51½	52
Phelps Dodge	35	34⅛
Philip Morris	46⅞	46⅞
Phillips Petrol	50½	54⅞
Polaroid	24½	24⅞
PPG Ind	40⅞	40⅞
Proctor Gamble	70⅞	70⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	18⅛	18½
Rapid American	24½	24½
Raytheon	101½	101
RCA Corp	28⅞	28½
Republic Steel	27½	27½
Reynolds Ind	46⅞	46⅞
Reynolds Metal	39⅞	38
Rockwell Int	40⅞	40½
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	23	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	15⅞	15⅞
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	41⅞	42
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	12⅛	[illegible]
Sony	15⅛	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	39⅛	[illegible]
Southern Rly	80	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	24	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	15	[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	18⅛	[illegible]
Sun Comp	45⅛	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	46⅞	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	71⅛	[illegible]
Texas Inst	116⅛	116½
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	40⅞	[illegible]
TRW Inc	58	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	42	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	74	[illegible]
Uniroyal	6⅛	[illegible]
United Brands	16⅛	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	24⅛	[illegible]
Utd Technol	57	[illegible]
Wachovia	18⅞	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	21⅛	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
West'n Bancorp	34⅛	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	24⅛	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	59⅛	[illegible]
Zenith	17⅞	17⅞

Canadian Prices

	Jan 14	Jan 13
Abitibi	24⅞	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	40⅞	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	24⅛	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Min	34⅞	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	31	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	33⅛	[illegible]
Int Pipe	16	[illegible]
Mass-Fergsn	4⅛	[illegible]
Royal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	21⅛	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	14⅛	[illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.4005 (2.3920); three months, 2.4240 (2.4195); Canadian dollar, 1.1918 (1.1870).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 442.46. The futures index was 467.68.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials 966.47 (965.10); transportation, 389.55 (387.18); utilities, 112.56 (112.49); 65 stocks, 370.45 (364.52).

New York Stock Exchange Index, 76.55 (76.35); industrials, 89.68 (89.38); transportation, 74.15 (73.64); utilities, 38.48 (38.44); financial, 70.47 (70.66).

US commodities

SILVER futures closed 28 to 35 cents up on nervous short covering by speculators. Jan, 1525.00c; Feb, 1535.00c bid; March, 1556.00c bid; April, 1577.00-1577.00c bid; June, 1619.00c bid; Aug, 1661.00c bid; Oct, 1703.00c bid; Dec, 1745.00c bid; Feb, 1787.00c bid; April, 1829.00c bid; June, 1871.00c bid; Aug, 1913.00c bid; Oct, 1955.00c bid; April, 2081.00c bid; June, 2123.00c bid.

GOLD futures were: CHICAGO IMM—April, $679.80 bid; June, $694.80 bid; July, $702.20 bid; Sept, $717.20 bid; Oct, $724.60 bid; Dec, $739.60 bid; Jan, $747.00 bid; March, $762.00 bid. NY COMEX—Jan, $569.00; Feb, $572.50-573.00; March, $581.30; April, $588.50-591.00; June, $604.00-606.00; Aug, $620.50; Oct, $634.50; Dec, $551.00; Feb, $660.00; April, $679.50; June, $694.50; Aug, $709.60; Oct, $724.70.

COPPER futures finished with small gains of 0.40c in nearbys and 0.75c to 0.55c in deferreds: Jan, 85.15c; Feb, 85.70c; March, 86.95-87.00c; May, 89.80c; July, 92.20-92.25c; Sept, 95.90c; Dec, 96.60-96.80c; Jan, 97.35c; March, 99.10c; May, 100.70c; July, 102.30c; Sept, 103.90c.

SUGAR futures were: March, 30.70-30.75c; May, 30.65-30.72c; July, 30.55-30.60c; Sept, 29.50 bid-29.55c asked; Oct, 29.20-29.45c; Jan, 26.50 bid-27.10c asked; March, 26.50c; May, 26.50c.

COTTON futures were: March 92.65-92.85c; May, 93.70-93.90c; July, 93.80-93.90c; Oct, 88.50 bid-88.50c asked; Dec, 85.30-85.40c; March, 86.25 bid-86.50c asked; May, 87.00 bid-87.50c asked.

COFFEE futures erased early gains to close a moderately active trade with pared losses of 0.85 cent, in spot March at 132.74 cents, to 2.33 cents. March, 132.50-132.90c; May, 134.90-135.20c; July, 135.75-136.00c; Sept, 137.00c; Dec, 135.50 bid-136.00c asked; March, 134.00 bid-136.00c asked; May, 136.00 bid-136.50c asked.

COCOA futures closed on gains of $34 to $50: March, $1,980-1,982; May, $2,034-1,981; July, $2,080-2,038; Sept, $2,128-2,085; Dec, $2,196-2,151; March, $2,235-2,210.

CHICAGO GRAINS. Wheat futures eased from the highs in late trade, closing 5¼ to 9½ cents a bushel higher. Corn futures ended up ½ to 3¼ cents a bushel in revived trade. WHEAT.—March, 511¼-498c; May, 521½-509c; July, 511-499½c; Sept, 522¼-510¼c; Dec, 541-529¼c. OATS.—March, 228¼-224¼c; May, 232-228⅜c; July, 228-225¼c; Sept, 224-222c; Dec, 227-225½c. CORN.—March, 378¼-374¾c; May, 385-381¾c; July, 385¼-382¼c; Sept, 378¼-374¼c; Dec, 372¾-368¼c; March, 383-380c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Futures ended mixed, up 2½ in spot to off 6½ in new crop after rallying sharply higher early. Meal closed up $0.80 per ton to off $1.00. Oil also ended narrowly mixed, up 0.04 cent per lb to off 0.50. SOYABEAN OIL, Jan, 24.81-24.85c; March, 25.50-25.45c; May, 25.55-26.30c; July, 27.10c; Aug, 27.30c; Sept, 27.50-27.40c; Oct, 27.60c; Dec, 27.90c; Jan, 27.35 bid-27.90c asked; March, 28.10 bid-28.20c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL, Jan, $23.05; March, $23.90-23.85; May, $24.65-24.70; July, $25.25; Aug, $25.30 bid-$25.40 asked; Sept, $25.30; Oct, $25.05; Dec, $25.10; Jan, $25.30 bid-$25.40 asked.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Offshore and International Funds

Stock Exchange Prices

Attempted rally fails

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 12. Dealings End, Jan 23. § Contango Day, Jan 26. Settlement Day, Feb 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

158	108	Surmah Valley	109	..	3.2	3.0 ..
197½	133¾	Warren Plant	195	+4	14.3b	7.3 ..

MISCELLANEOUS

48	35	Calcutta Elec	38	..	7.0	27.0	..
33½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£30½	..	500	14.9	..
27½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£22	..	153	7.0	8.1
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	243	−2	10.1	4.1	11.5
185	98	Milford Docks	98	..	9.8	10.0	..
156	89	Nesco Inv	123	..	10.0	8.1	..
33½	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½	..	536	16.1	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied London Prop 8¾% Cnv 1999 (‡)	£102f
Bell A. 9½% Conv 1999-2001	£25¼
Chester Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (*)	£107
Damson Oil Com Stk	£5½
Dunbar Group £1 Ord (303)	445
East Anglian Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (*)	£107
East Worcester Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (*)	£107
Essex Water 8½% Red Pref 1985 (*b)	£105
Exchequer 12% 'A' 1998 (*)	£99
Exchequer 12¼% 'B' 1999 (*b)	£19¼
Independent Inv 25p Ord (107)	13
Lon Merchant Secs 7¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05	£40¼
New Tokyo Inv Trust 50p Ord	113
Phoenix Mining 25p Ord (25)	48
Treasury 11¾% 1989 'A' (*a)	£25
Treasury 11¾% 2003-2007 'A' (*)	£37¼

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Brotherhood P (175)	Feb 20	135f
Johnson Matthey	Mar 13	4 prem
Royal Insurance (320)	Mar 20	11 prem+1
Warren Plantations (145)	Feb 16	50 prem+5

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. ‡ Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £30 paid. b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £20 paid.

هكذا من الأصل





Recruitment Opportunities

+++Engineers+++Overseas Appointments+++Accountancy+++Finance+++Sales+++Overseas Appointments+++Accountancy+++Finance+++Sales+++Marketing+++General+++Computing+++Management & Executive Appointments+++

SENIOR EXPATRIATE—SINGAPORE

A leading International trading company engaged in a diversified range of products seeks an expatriate General Manager—Technical Products Division.

Reporting to the Managing Director Singapore, the encumbent carries full responsibility for a successful profit centre marketing high quality light engineering and building products, machinery and chemicals. Key functions of the position are business development, man management and overall administration.

The Division has marketing/sales staff of 55 in Singapore, East Malaysia and Indonesia. *Some travelling to offices outside Singapore is required.*

The successful candidate will probably be over 35 and will possess considerable commercial and management experiences with trading companies in South East Asia. *A university degree is preferable but not essential. More important is experience of technical products business and familiarity with marketing concepts.*

The Company offers a good salary and ex-patriate benefit package, with career potential both in the region and elsewhere in the International Group.

BOX 2532 F THE TIMES



TRAINING OFFICER

HTV, the Independent Television programme company for Wales and the West of England, is seeking a Training Officer.

This is a newly created post at middle management level, based in Cardiff and reporting to the Director of Operations on training matters throughout the Company. The workforce is approximately 800-strong, spread between Cardiff, Bristol, London, Mold, Bangor, Taunton and Carmarthen.

Duties will include identifying training needs for all types of staff (engineering, production, operational, managerial and clerical); planning and implementing a training programme in consultation with senior management; maintaining the effectiveness of the programme; and administering training matters.

The job calls for a graduate, with proved practical experience of training in industry, who is able to work largely on his or her own initiative, and to *communicate with staff at every level. Preferred age* range: 30-40; maximum 45. Salary by negotiation. Assistance with re-location expenses if required.

Suitably qualified candidates should write for an application form to:

THE PERSONNEL MANAGER,
HTV,
CARDIFF.

Judy Farquharson Limited

17 Stratton Street, London, W1X 5FD
01-493 8824

ASST. COMMERCIAL MANAGER/ESS WARWICKSHIRE

Exciting opportunity for enthusiastic, numerate, *young graduate to join a* leisure goods / property Company. 1-2 years commercial experience with accounting knowledge. Starting salary c £6,000-£7,000 plus fringe benefits. The successful candidate should soon be given increased responsibility with salary to match

SALES EXEC'S.

With experience, for engineering, sports and leisure goods and hospital *sales. Languages useful.* Salaries £7,000-£9,000 plus benefits.

JFL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Director of Public Relations

Applications are invited for the new post of *Director of Public Relations* for the *British Council.*

The Director will be directly responsible to the Director General of the Council and will manage *and control the services and activities of a PR* Department to be established within the Council.

The Department will be concerned with the *development and maintenance of planned public* relations, publicity and promotional programmes for the Council, with the servicing of these activities within the Council and in particular with the training of those who will present the Council to external audiences in Britain and overseas.

The Director must present and interpret British Council policies and decisions to a wide range of audiences, ensure that there is proper feedback to management of views, attitudes and reactions and *also establish systems for evaluating the services* provided and the techniques used in the implementation of the PR, publicity and promotional programmes.

The appointment will be for three years. Starting salary including London Weighting £17,500 pa.

For further details and an application form to be returned by 3 February 1981, write or phone quoting B/1 to

Staff Recruitment Department,
The British Council,
10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN,
telephone 01-930 8466 ext. 2531 or 2544.

Graduate Recruiting Officer

Circa. £7,500

Spicer and Pegler is a leading firm of Chartered Accountants based in the City of London with offices *throughout the United Kingdom. We have a very high reputation for the recruitment of outstanding graduates* and in order to maintain this position we are anxious to recruit an assistant for the Personnel Manager.

The successful applicant would be actively involved in the recruitment of about 150 graduates each year, including the selection of candidates for second interviews by partners, maintaining contact with university careers and accounting departments and designing staff advertisements and recruitment literature. In addition, he/she will be required to deputise for the personnel manager in all other areas of personnel work.

Candidates should preferably have experience of graduate recruitment procedures gained in a professional office.

Applications with full C.V. to:—
Mrs. S. J. Cairns, Personnel Manager,
Spicer and Pegler, St. Mary Axe House,
56/60 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BJ.

Joining the Army when you graduate could be a costly mistake.

Make no mistake, you would do very well to join the Army when you graduate.

But you would do even better to join up before you begin your studies.

There is no restriction on your choice of subjects, University or Polytechnic.

You won't have to attend classes in uniform, squarebash around the quadrangle or sport a pudding basin haircut.

And you'll be free to spend your holidays as you wish. Bricklaying in Birmingham or sunning yourself in Spain.

All that will separate you from your fellow students is a fixed income and a secure future.

£12,301 tax-free while you study.

If you aim to get your degree before you reach 25, apply for a 3 year Undergraduate Cadetship.

You'll pull in a salary of £3,650 in the first year, £4,099 in the second, and £4,552 in the third.

You won't have to sign your life away for the money, but you will have to undertake to serve five years after you have graduated.

You must also join the Officer Training Corps, if there is one nearby. And spend four weeks with your future Regiment each summer vacation.

The Army Bursary Scheme.

If you find the terms of the Cadetship a bit restricting, you can bump up your LEA grant with an Army Bursary.

At £900 tax-free, the amount you receive each year is lower, but then so is the commitment you are asked to make.

You are only required to serve three years as an Officer on graduation.

And while we offer bonus payments of up to £400 if you attend Officer Training and pay summer visits to your Regiment, we don't twist your arm to take them up.

A Warning.

This advertisement has made much of the money we offer undergraduates.

Attractive though it may be, it is the last reason you should apply for a commission.

An interest in the Army, the desire to tackle a challenging job, even an old-fashioned eagerness to serve one's country. These are the motives we value.

You will have ample opportunity to tell us why you wish to spend a few years in the Army.

Like any would-be Officer, you will have to attend the Army Officer Selection Board.

72 hours of written examinations, interviews and practical tests that will establish whether you have the qualities needed to succeed as an Officer.

If you are an undergraduate, or are about to become one, and are prepared to devote your energy and intellect to passing the Board, write to Major John Floyd.

Tell him your date of birth, your educational qualifications and your plans for the future.

The address is Dept.D35, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.



THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

JOB OPPORTUNITY IN LIBYA

Applications are invited for the posts of senior/junior auditors. The following qualifications are necessary.

SENIOR AUDITOR: (i) ACA, ACCA or ACMA
(ii) M.Comm/MBA or MPA with five years post qualification experience in auditing/accounting.

JUNIOR AUDITOR: (i) S.A.S. accountant
(ii) B.Com with at least ten years post qualification experience in auditing/accounting.
(iii) Graduates with at least ten years post qualification experience in auditing/accounting.

The candidate must be fluent and perfect in the English language. Preference will be given to the candidates who can write and understand Arabic. Salary will be fixed in accordance with the civil service rules and *regulations commensurate with qualification and* experience of the candidates. Upon satisfactory result of the interview, offer will be made by the interview board straightaway.

Applications addressed to the Head of the Dewan of Audit should be submitted to **The Peoples Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 5 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4JU** within two weeks from the date of advertisement. The date for interview will be announced through the local daily newspapers.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL
S.P.L.A.J.
Tripoli, P.O. Box 2479.

Ireland

Bord Slainte an Iarthair (Western Health Board)

Thinking of returning to Ireland?

The *Western Health Board* whose *headquarters is situated* in Galway has a number of immediate vacancies for wholetime

Dental Surgeons

in the Community Care Areas of Galway, Mayo and Roscommon.

The Area *served* by the Western *Health Board* stretches from Killala Bay in the North to Galway Bay in the South and the Shannon to the East and comprises the Counties *of Galway, Mayo and Roscommon (Population:* 312,000).

The Area incorporates a mixture of natural amenities and a wide range of leisure facilities, e.g. golf, fishing, boating and sailing. There are 250 miles of coastline and also the famous Lough Corrib and Connemara District.

Education facilities are good. Galway is a University town and a Regional Technical College is also located in Galway.

Permanent appointments are made through the Local Appointments Commission and such competitions are held regularly.

Remuneration: The salary scale carries a maximum of IR£11,932 per annum, and full incremental credit will be allowed for previous recognised experience. Additional sessions may be worked at IR£22.59 per 3 hour session *and pro-rata.*

Interviews will be held as appropriate, at centres in London, Liverpool and Edinburgh.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the *Personnel Officer,* Western Health Board, Merlin Park Regional Hospital, Galway.

The latest date for receipt of completed application forms is *5 p.m. on Thursday, 29th January, 1981.*

COUNTY OF AVON

County Treasury

Professional Assistant (Econometrician/Statistician)

Salary Scale: PO1 (1-5) £8,235-£9,150 (£8,379-£9,312 from 1st April 1981)

To undertake research into the influences on financial markets, as part of a small team responsible for the investment of a pension fund currently valued at £115 million.

Applicants should be graduates in Economics, Statistics or similar, with practical experience of applying econometric techniques, or holding an appropriate post-graduate qualification.

Previous experience in investment management is not required.

Excellent conditions of service, including removal and other associated expenses.

For informal discussinon ring Mr R. G. Barfoot, Senior Assistant County Treasurer (Tel. Bristol 290777 Ext 6454).

For informal discussion ring Mr R. G. Barfoot, Senior Assistant 1981, *from Director of Personnel*, Tel. Bristol 298565 (Ansafone on this number after office hours), PO Box 11, Avon House, The Haymarket, Bristol, BS99 7DE.

Please quote refence number: TRY 9388.

BBC GERMAN LANGUAGE SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE

The BBC requires a Berlin Representative for its German Language Service initially to undertake training in London prior to taking up a two-year tour in Berlin. In certain circumstances the two-year tour may be extended. Duties include provision of material for use in German Language Service programmes, direction and administration of local office, liaison duties and provision of news despatches in German and English. *Good political judgment and ability to broadcast in German essential* together with journalistic and administrative ability and a familiarity with conditions in Germany.

Salary in Berlin within scale £10,281 p.a.-£12,812 p.a. free of U.K. income tax during tour in Berlin. Rent free fully furnished accommodation provided. An overseas supplement may be payable.

Contact us immediately for application form (quote Ref. 1629/T and enclose s.a.e.) BBC Appointments, London, W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-580 3334 (9 Hour).

BOOK PUBLISHING

The Sales Director of Edward Arnold, publishers of school, college and university level books is looking for a young assistant to work closely with him in the Sales and Promotion of our titles to certain export areas including the *Middle East. This post is* essentially for a beginner, and therefore experience, while helpful, is not essential. A scientific or engineering degree would be helpful, but intelligence, the ability to work hard, using your own iniative, adaptability and common sense are vital. The successful applicant will be expected to spend up to three months a year abroad on *sales* and *promotion trips.*

Please apply in writing with a C.V. to the Sales Director, Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd., 41 Bedford Square, London WC1 B3DQ.

BRITISH MUSEUM
Egyptian Antiquities
Research Assistant

...to prepare educational material for publication, including booklets and teachers' notes. This involves writing texts and assembling photographic and other material to illustrate particular themes. Work will also include helping with educational projects and giving occasional talks; answering enquiries from the public and helping to prepare departmental exhibitions.

Candidates must have a degree (or equivalent), or have undertaken post graduate studies, in Egyptology and have a reading knowledge of French and German. Ability to write clearly and simply is essential.

SALARY as Curator Grade E £7,615-£9,570 or as Curator Grade F £5,915-£7,760.

Starting salary and level of appointment according to *qualifications and experience.* Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 6 February, 1981) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(36) 382.

STRUCTURAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERS SEEK NEW PARTNERS

Long established and well known firm. Medium size with excellent reputation. Located South of London seeks

Associates in preferred age 40's with proven Business Development and/or General Management ability to become Partner within 2 years, Senior Partner possible within 5 years, to further the Firm's Plans for Growth and Diversification Home and Overseas.

If interested telephone:

Sarah Harrison, 01-930 6404
Ontario House, London, SW1.

who will arrange for you to meet the Firm's Consultant. Strict confidence.

COUNTRY LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION

require an

Assistant Game Fair Director

for preparation and running the annual Game Fair in future years. C.L.A. requires a part-time Assistant Director, resident within 25 miles of new Game Fair office in Shrewsbury. Applicants aged between 40-55 years should have fair knowledge of field sports, proven experience in Committee work and Administration, qualifying them to assist Director/Treasurer and deputise for him when necessary. Some knowledge basic map survey and attendance recent Game Fair desirable. Physical fitness for outdoor work essential. Enquiries in writing to *Game Fair Director, Berrington House,* St. Alkmunds Square, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

PART-TIME CO-ORDINATOR FLEXIBLE HOURS, LONDON

We undertake technical and market studies covering the main *European markets.* We require a co-ordinator who will liaise with and help develop our freelance study team, understand and *commission research, prepare* and edit report, etc. Knowledge of languages an asset.

Around 20 hours per week, flexible hours, good salary for right person.

CV stating capabilities for appointment to

ERL,
79 Baker Street,
London W1M 1AJ.

TOP FINANCIAL JOURNALIST

with wide international horizons required by the largest daily newspaper in South Africa to join a team covering the fast growing economy of South Africa.

Excellent prospects for candidate capable of writing on all aspects of the financial scene, in the business capital of Johannesburg.

Attractive work conditions, tax levels, medical aid scheme, pension fund.

Apply in first instance to:

The Managing Editor,
Argus South African Newspapers Ltd.,
85 Fleet Street, London, EC4Y 1ED
Telephone: 01-353 3765

PRODUCTION CONTROLLER

and Assistant to Technical Director required by family company manufacturing Instruments for the Printing and Surface Coating Industries from a rural base near Cambridge.

Our client offers a starting salary around £6,000, bonus, company car, moving expenses etc. Further particulars from the undersigned on receipt of S.A.E. at least 9" x 4"



J. Snowden Esq., Senior Consultant, Rowan Burke Consultancies, 44 High Street, Daventry, Northants NN11 4HU.

CHARITY FUND—RAISER

The Housing Associations Charitable Trust, one of the largest housing charities in the U.K., will shortly be appointing a full-time Fund-Raiser or one or more part-time Fund-Raisers. The duties will include fund raising for the Trust itself acting as a consultant for the 2,000 associations affiliated to the National *Federation of Housing* Associations, *running seminars and producing fund-raising literature.*

The person appointed must have wide experience in the charitable fund-raising field and, in particular, experience in successfully running one or more *local fund-raising campaigns for a* specific project. Housing *experience* is an advantage but not essential.

Write with C.V. to The Director, Housing Associations Charitable Trust, 30-32 Southampton St., London, *WC2E 7JW, before 10th* February, 1981.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 18

SECRETARIAL

LEGAL AUDIO SECRETARY for a small, busy and progressive firm of solicitors in W.C.1. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Salary £5,000 p.a. neg. plus L.V.s. Telephone 01-637 5021. (No agencies please).

MEDICAL SECRETARY/TYPIST for Research Reports. Knowledge of a European language an advantage. All round job in small W.1. office. Sal. to £6,000. M & S Agy. 629 6821.

SECRETARY/P.A. required for the Headmistress of a girls' Public School—480 girls. Good shorthand and typing required, but also, if possible, experience of schools, an ability to deal with people and mature judgment. Salary negotiable according to experience. Flat available. Apply to Headmistress, *Wycombe Abbey School, High Wycombe,* Buckinghamshire.

TEMPTING TIMES

PROFESSIONAL PARTNER, Aldwych, needs exceptional P.A./Secretary until the Spring. (Skilled audio acceptable) £24.50 per day. Call Janet Davey, Kingsway Temporary Staff Consultants. 836 9272.

NEW HORIZONS are always interested to hear from experienced secretaries with compatible skills to join their team of professional Temporary Staff. 01-584 4023.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU needs the best Temps for the best bookings. S/h and audio (fast speeds) required.—53 Fleet Street, EC4. 01-353 7696.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

PART-TIME P.A. MARKETING £3,500+

The Marketing Director of a world famous porcelain and fine *china company* needs a P.A. who can accept responsibility and cope with administrative tasks and a very little audio. Pleasant offices in the heart of the West End's Clubland. Hours/days can be adjusted to suit. The people are young and fun. Benefits include generous discounts on exquisite products. Age 26-35ish. Telephone Annie Rogers.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
175 NEW BOND STREET, W1
01-499 0092; 493 5907

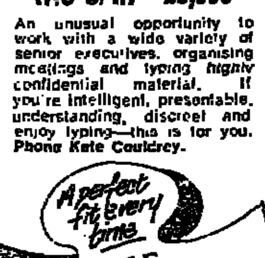
RECEPTIONIST / TYPIST / Book-keeper required for a small firm dealing in coins, in St. James's. 5 days a week, hrs 11-5 negotiable. Very little typing, book-keeping an advantage but not essential. Salary acc. to age and exp. Must be well-spoken, confident, with common sense and a sense of humour! Ring William Whelan on 930 8317.

AFRICA RESEARCH LTD. requires experienced part-time P.R. executive. Sales on commission basis. Phone 0392 76190.

SECRETARIAL

YOUNG SEC. (NO S/H)—£5,000

An unusual opportunity to work with a wide variety of senior executives, organising meetings and typing *highly* confidential material. If you're intelligent, presentable, understanding, discreet and enjoy typing—this is for you. **Phone Kate Couldrey.**



PUBLIC NOTICES

H.M. LAND REGISTRY
LOST CERTIFICATE

It is proposed to issue a new Certificate to replace the one described below that is stated to have been lost or destroyed. Anyone possessing the missing certificate or *objecting to the issue of a new* one should at once notify H.M. Land Registry, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PH.

Land Certificate-Freehold Title Number BP10756. "Woodpeckers", Sway Road, Brockenhurst, Hants. Proprietors—J. B. Rich and C. M. A. Rich of that address.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—Keswick Hall, Keswick, Norfolk

Scheme for the regulation of the Charity including power to sell Keswick Hall College to the University of East Anglia.

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 311246-A/2-LS) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH, and may be seen at KESWICK HALL COLLEGE, KESWICK, NORWICH, NR4 6TL. Objections and suggestions may be sent *to the Commissioners* within one month from today.

Dated the 15th day of January, 1981.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow Administrative Data Processing Group DATA PROCESSING CONTROLLER

Applications are invited from graduates or other suitably qualified persons for the post of DATA PROCESSING CONTROLLER responsible for the maintenance of student records for the University's Records Office. Previous experience of working with computers would be an advantage, but is not *essential. The appointment will* be made on the national Grade 1A scale for Other Related Staff, in the range £5,505-£6,505 (under review), with initial placement dependent upon age and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the University Court (Room 1H1), University of Glasgow, *Glasgow G12 8QQ, with whom* applications (8 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 30th January, 1981.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 4738.1.

MUSIC/Recorder Teacher (full time) required, central London. Details 01-589 5923.

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Enquiries welcomed by Elisabeth Earnshaw-Smith, *Principal Social* Worker. 51/53 Lawrie Park Road, Sydenham, London, SE26 6DZ, telephone 01-778 9252.

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Letters of application with any *supporting* submission for appointment together with curriculum vitae with three referees should be submitted to:

The Union Secretary, Students' Union, Eliot Master's House, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NW.

There is no set application form but further details can be obtained from the above or by telephoning (0227) 65224.

Closing date for applications February 2nd 1981.

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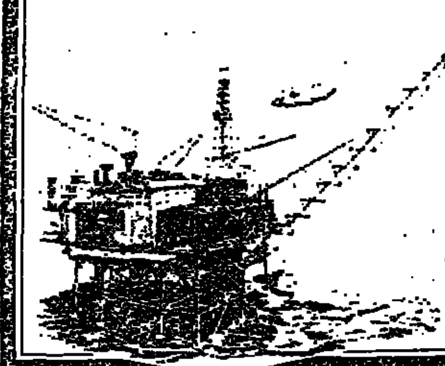
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N.1.—Shared house, own room, C.H. £30 p.w. inc. Grad./Prof. status, 20-30.—Tel: 226 4532.

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(continued on page 26)

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Our Managing Director is seeking an experienced Secretary, *Male/female, to provide a shorthand or Audio typing and secretarial support service,* and also play a leading role in the efficient running of a small office which has its own PMBX switchboard and telex. It is essential that the person selected should have a good telephone manner and an adaptable approach in undertaking a wide variety of administrative tasks. In return we are offering a competetive salary and other benefits.

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c. £7,000

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Michael Stanton, Chief Executive
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Argyle House,
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Please write before Monday, enclosing a detailed C V to
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WETHERIDGE Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the *COMPANIES ACT, 1948,* that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Friday the 23rd day of January 1981 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 9th day of January 1981.

M. BYAM,
Director.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN BANKRUPTCY No 3361 of 1979 RE: H. L. J. Sosa BASUALDO (Male) OCCUPATION UNKNOWN of 71, Eaton Terrace, London SW1 and lately residing at 51, Eaton Mews North, London SW1 and 12, Rumbold Road, London SW6 (Under Receiving Order dated 15th December 1980) First MEETING of CREDITORS 30th January 1981 at 11.00 in the forenoon at Room 310/4th floor Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2. Public Examination 19th February 1981 at 11.00 in the forenoon at Court 46, Queen's Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2.

D. A. THORNE,
Official Receiver.

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see page 23

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PERSONAL CHOICE

Anthony Burgess: he returns to Malaysia, where he was an education officer, in Writers and Places (BBC 2, 7.55).

● A Kind of Failure. Anthony Burgess's film in the Writers and Places series (BBC 2, 7.55) is a study in disillusionment; not so much a dream going sour as an ideal disintegrating. Mr Burgess went out to Malaya as a teacher 26 years ago, vaguely wanting to create a native intelligentsia there. We see him returning a quarter of a century later; instead of Malaya, he found western Malaysia, "the wing of an abstraction". Where there was once racial pride there was now technology and sex. This is, visually, a gorgeous film, and its literary associations are very powerful, with readings from Mr Burgess's Malayan trilogy (pre-disillusionment works) to underline their hero's identification with the author. Mr Burgess, as visible narrator, shows that he might well have made it as actor if he hadn't done so as writer.

● George Formby, whose 1940 comedy Let George Do It is the second in the Music Hall Greats (BBC 2, 6.00), had large teeth, a Cheshire cat grin and a ukelele. In films, he played gormless chaps whose dialogue was innuendo-free though his songs, unaccountably, were spiced with saucy double-entendres. I never understood why he was as popular in films as he was on the stage. Let George Do It was one of his best films probably because it was directed by Marcel Varnel who had previously made the Will Hay classic Oh, Mr Porter, and part-written by John Dighton who, nearly 10 years later, was to write the play from which one of the funniest British films ever made was fashioned: The Happiest Days of Your Life.

● I didn't think last week's establishing episode of The Little World of Don Camillo set the Po alight: too much shouting, too much knockabout, too much sketchy characterisation. Pretty Italian locations, though, and the Voice of God was handled respectfully. I'm not sure about either Brian Blessed's Peppone or Mario Adorf's Don Camillo. They look right, but don't yet sound right, and don't seem to be thinking seriously enough about what they're saying. Perhaps all will come right in tonight's episode which contains the story of the foundation stone of a People's Palace which the priest is asked to bless.

● Anita Bronson's play Bonkers (repeated on Radio 4, 3.02) was the runner-up in the best comedy script category in last year's Society of Authors/Pye Radio Awards. It has Geoffrey Beevers as the man who is being driven out of his mind by his hypochondriac sister-in-law (Rosalind Adams) who threatens to move in with him and his wife (June Barrie). . . . For me, the *highlights of today's music-making are the Swiss Radio recording* of Janacek's opera Jenufa, with Gabriela Benackova in the title role (Radio 3, 2.00), the Bournemouth SO playing the Brahms No 4 (Radio 4, 8.30), and the Amadeus Quartet playing the Beethoven Rasumovsky (Radio 3, 11.05 am).

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

12.45 pm News and weather forecast.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Today's edition includes the regular film spot by Tony Bilbow.
1.45 Bod: The story of Bod and the Dog (r). Closedown at 2.00.
3.55 Play School: Helme Heine's story Imagine If . . . She has also done the illustrations. Can also be seen on BBC 2 at 11.00.
4.20 Laurel and Hardy: cartoon Can't Keep a Secret Agent. The flesh and blood Laurel and Hardy can be seen, to far better effect, on BBC 2 at 5.40.
4.25 Jackanory: Bernard Holley continues his readings from Joan Eadington's Jonny Briggs and the *Great Razzle-Dazzle*. 4.40 Heidi: Episode 15 of this 17-part serialization of the story of a Swiss orphan girl.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.05 Blue Peter: the presenters are Simon Groom, Sarah Greene and Peter Duncan. 5.35 Ivor the Engine: Oliver Postgate's story *The Lost Engine*, with Peter Firmin's illustrations.
5.40 News: with Jan Leeming.
5.55 Nationwide: Bill Kerr Elliott continues his series about the Celts. Today: The pagan Christians. Gillian Miles, from Spotlight South West presents the Grass Roots item.
7.00 Tomorrow's World: What is being done to preserve the sea cow for posterity. And the robots that can crawl along sewage pipes. There are items, too, on the fast-growing sport of sailboarding, and on the progress made in the prediction of earthquakes.
7.25 Top of the Pops: All the leading hits of the day. Dave Lee Travis is the presenter.
8.05 Wildlife on One: Wild Otter. It's shy, nocturnal, and rare. Photographer Hugh Miles's detailed and intimate account of the *daily life of the otter throughout* a year. The film was shot on the remote coastline of the Shetland Isles.
8.30 Sink Or Swim: Comedy series about two brothers living on a boat. With Peter Davison, Robert Glenister; 9.00 News: with Kenneth Kendall.
9.25 The Treachery Game: First episode in a thriller serial by Jack Gerson, with Malcolm Stoddard and Mary Tamm. All about a former intelligence agent on the run from a murder he did not commit. Written by Jack Gerson who wrote The Assassination Run in which Mr Stoddard and Miss Tamm appeared.
10.15 Question Time: Sir Robin Day is in the chair, and his panel is made up of Mrs Barbara Castle, Sir Peter Parker, Cyril Smith and William Whitelaw—a powerful *quartet if ever there was one.*
11.18 News.
11.20 Kojak: A man wrongly jailed for a crime he did not commit uses his parole to find out who it was who framed him (r). 12.10 Weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 5.55 pm-6.20 Wales Today. 7.00-7.25 Heddiw. 12.10 am News and weather for Wales; Close. Scotland: 12.40 pm-12.45 Scottish News. 3.25-3.55 The Afternoon Show. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 The Current Account Report. 11.18-11.43, Lord Mountbatten Remembers. 11.43 News and weather for Scotland; Close. Northern Ireland: 3.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Sportsweek. 10.45-11.18 Star Brass. 12.10 am News and weather for Northern Ireland; Close. England: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 12.15 am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School: The same as BBC 1, 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.
4.25 Open University: Prospect: a programme for students and tutors of A101. 4.50 The pre-school child: give and take. 5.15 S101 preparatory maths: numbers.
5.40 Laurel and Hardy: Perfect Day (1929) The Laurels and the Hardys set out, by car, for a picnic. They do not, however, get very far. With Edgar Kennedy.*
6.00 *Music-Hall* Greats: Let George Do it (1940). Wartime comedy with George Formby and Phyllis Calvert. The Lancashire comedian and ukelele player is mistaken for a secret agent, with predictable but enjoyable results. Director: Marcel Varnel. (See *Personal Choice*).
7.20 Cartoon: Tales from Hoffnung—The Palm Court Orchestra (r).
7.25 When the Bough Breaks: A health visitor, a lawyer and a social worker discuss the legal position of parents who find themselves suspected of child abuse.
7.40 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing. Also, weather forecast.
7.55 Writers and Places: First in a new series in which well-known authors talk about the effect their environment had on them. Tonight, Anthony Burgess returns to Malaysia. (See Personal Choice).
8.30 Russell Harty: Live from Manchester. Mr Harty's guests are Malcolm Allison, Rosalie David who unwraps mummies, and Leslie Carter who has written a book which encourages young people to learn about music.
9.00 The Little World of Don Camillo: Second in these TV adaptations of the Guareschi tales about a warring priest and communist mayor in the Po valley . . . Tonight: the priest is suspicious about a cheque the mayor shows him. With Brian Blessed, Mario Adorf. (See Personal Choice).
9.30 Man Alive: Bust. Bankers, *representatives of chambers of* commerce and workers, a Receiver, and a management consultant discuss the reason for the frightening increase in the number of companies going into liquidation (130 a week). Four small firms are visited by Harold Williamson to find *out what is going wrong.*
10.20 International Darts: The remaining matches which will decide the final places in tomorrow's semi-finals of the Embassy World Professional Championship. Further coverage at 11.30.
10.45 Newsnight: Including news bulletins, and analysis of the most important stories of the day.
11.30 International Darts: Back to the Embassy World Professional Championship. Ends at 12.15.

THAMES

9.30 Masterbuilders: The men who designed palaces for royalty.
9.55 Film: Edward My Son (1951). Stagey, somewhat uncomfortable film version of Robert Morley's stage play about a man (Spencer Tracy) who pushes himself too far for the sake of his (unseen) son. With Deborah Kerr as the mother. Directed in England by George Cukor.
11.45 World Famous Fairy Tales: Spirit in the Bottle. 12.00 Gideon: Cartoons about a duck. The voices are provided by Tim Brooke-Taylor. 12.10 Stepping Stones: Young viewers are entertained as they learn. Today, the story of the feather that blew away. With Vicky Ireland. 12.30 The Sullivans: Serial about an Australian family during the last war.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames area news. 1.30 Together: Drama series set in a housing corporation block of flats. Will Geoff Powell decide to become his own boss? The series goes out live.
2.00 After Noon Plus: Live transmission (it is hoped) of the auction at Bonham's of Sir Francis Chichester's Gipsy Moth III. Also songs from Alan Price.
2.45 Fallen Hero: Serial about the way an injured professional rugby player has to re-shape his life. With Del Henney (r). 3.45 Life Begins at Forty: Comedy series, with Derek Nimmo and Rosemary Leach. Today, they are left holding a friend's baby after a marriage break-up (r).
4.15 Watch It! Cartoon featuring an inventor. Peter Ustinov supplies the voice. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie: Part 2 of He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Amos and Seth are all set for a painful confrontation.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.
6.25 Help! The programme is handed over to the Deaf Broadcasting Campaign. 6.35 Charlie's Angels: Another adventure involving the new recruit to the ranks of the crime busters, Julie Rogers (Tanya Roberts).
7.30 The Jim Davidson Show: Comedy show. With Deborah Watling, Claire Faulconbridge, among the guests. In one sketch, Derek Guyler plays a customs official.
8.00 Sapphire and Steel: Episode 4 of this serial about two time travellers, played by David McCallum and Joanna Lumley.
8.30 TV Eye: Interview with Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation about the BSC's survival plan which includes the loss of 20,000 jobs and a wage freeze.
9.00 Wolcott: Episode 3 of this *drama serial about a black detective* (George William Harris) involved in racial tension in the east end of London. Episode 4 at 10.30.
10.00 News from ITN.
10.30 Wolcott (contd).
11.20 Take Six: Highly imaginative film about lightning. The directional debut of Peter Greenaway. More than 20 victims of lightning explain what happened to them when the atmosphere became electric.
11.50 What the Papers Say: Newspaper review by Harry Whewell, of The Guardian.
12.05 Close: Richard Easton reads a James Thurber story.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 What Price Astrology?
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Fat Man in Italy.†
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: Sounds of the Town, by Robert Nisbet.
11.00 News.
11.05 Analysis.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Never Too Late.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: Bonkers, by Anita Bronson.† (See Personal Choice).
4.00 Fritz Spiegl's Musical Alphabet.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 There Came Both Mist and Snow (9).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 Bournemouth SO/Boettcher (live from Bournemouth), pt 1: Mozart (incl Vln Conc 5—Milanova).†
8.10 Secrets of the Deep.
8.30 BSO, pt 2: Brahms (Sym 4).†
9.15 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 Lord Jim (9).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.
VHF
10.30 am-10.45 Listen With Mother.
11.00 pm-11.30 Study on 4: Punti di Vista (11).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Elgar, Mendelssohn, Tchaikovsky, A. Tcherepnin.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Prokofiev, Mozart (K242), Larsson.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composers: The Smetana Line.
10.00 Quartet (Amedeus), pt 1: Haydn (op 74 no 1), Mozart (K421).†
10.55 Interval reading.
11.05 Quartet, pt 2: Beethoven (op 59 no 2).† (See Personal Choice).
11.45 Harpsichord (Heller): L. Couperin.†
12.05 pm SW German Chamber Orch/Angerer: Schumann, Killmayer.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Flute, piano (Bennett/Benson—live from Royal Exchange, Manchester): Widor, Schubert, Fauré, Roussel.†
2.00 Opera: Jenufa, by Janacek (Swiss Radio), Act I.† (See Personel Choice).
2.40 Interval reading.
2.45 Jenufa, Act II.†
3.35 Interval reading.
3.40 Jenufa, Act III.†
4.20 Flamenco guitar (Peña).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Talking about Music.†
7.30 With Radio 4.†
9.15 Talk: Words.
9.20 Songs: Valverde, Granados, Turina, Bardwell.†
9.55 Story: What Did You Do There?, by Harvey Jacobs.
10.10 Ensemble: Messiaen (Quatuor).†
11.00 News
11.05-11.15 Record: Debussy.†

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Bob Kilbey.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm Ray Moore.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Country Club.† 9.02 *Alan Dell.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02* Punchline. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.04 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Steve Wright. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Dave Lee Travis. 4.32 Peter Powell. 7.00 Elton John. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):—
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Network U.K. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Four Hands in Harmony. 8.30 Fiesta. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 A Touch of Genius. 10.15 Living for Faith. 10.30 Just a Minute. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Intermezzo. 11.30 Business Matters. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Network U.K. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Frequency Information. 5.15 The Music Paris. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Passage to India 1779. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Peebles' Choice. 2.30 Thirty-minute Theatre. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Survival. 9.55 Showjumping with Harvey Smith. 10.20-12.00 Film: Harry Black and the Tiger (Stewart Granger). 1.20 pm News. Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 In Loving Memory. 4.20 Fantastic Four. 4.45-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Wolcott. 11.20 Soap. 11.50-11.53 Jesus and People.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 9.30 am Villains of North America. 9.45 Last of the Curlews. 10.35 Stars on Ice. 11.00 Chopper Squad. 11.55-12.00 Casper. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Entertainers. 4.20 Fantastic Four. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.20-12.20 am Beyond Westworld.

Anglia

As Thames except: Starts 9.15 am Jobline. 9.30 England Their England. 9.55 Battle for Cassino. 10.45 Like As The Lute. 11.20 World Worth Keeping. 11.45-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Entertainers. 4.20-5.15 Project UFO. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.15 Willie Dixon. 12.15 am Today's People.

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 10.30 am-12.00 Thunderbird Six. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.15-12.10 am SWAT.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Gwain A'r Ollon. 4.15-4.20 Hansel and Gretel. 4.20-4.45 Take A Chance. 4.45-5.10 Ser. 5.10-5.20 Cartoon. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena.

Granada

As Thames except: 9.30 am Circus. 9.55 Hopalong Cassidy.* 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Survival. 4.20-5.45 Film: Huckleberry Finn (Ron Howard). 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.20 What The Papers Say. 11.40-12.40 am Paris.

Border

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am Inner Space. 10.15 Jabberjaw. 10.45 Cartoons. 11.00 Fantasy Island. 11.50-12.00 Larry The Lamb. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Untamed World. 4.20 Salvage 1. 5.15-5.45 New Fred and Barney Show. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.20 Benson. 11.50-11.53 News.

Channel

As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Sullivans. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Superstar Profile: Michael Douglas. 4.20-5.15 Story Hour. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Alright Now. 10.28 News. 10.34 Wolcott, continued. 11.20-11.50 Electric Theatre Show.

Scottish

As Thames except: 9.30 am All The Way Up There. 9.55 Film: Gentleman's Agreement (Gregory Peck). 11.50-12.00 Bubbles. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 *Action Line*. 6.30 Sounds Gaelic. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.20 Late Call. 11.25-12.20 am Lou Grant.

Ulster

As Thames except: Starts 10.00 am Sesame Street. 11.00 Story Hour. 11.50-12.00 Sally and Jake. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.50 Police Six. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.20 Barney Miller. 11.50-12.00 Bedtime.

Southern

As Thames except: 9.30 am Untamed World. 9.55-12.00 Film: Melba (Patrice Munsel). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45 Cartoon. 3.50 Dr Snuggles. 3.55 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.20 Jazz. 12.15 am What the Papers Say. 12.35 Weather followed by Something Special.

Westward

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am Amazing Years of Cinema. 9.50 Film: Assassination Bureau (Oliver Reed, Diana Rigg). 11.30-12.00 Stars on Ice. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Superstar Profile: Michael Douglas. 4.18 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 4.20-5.15 Story Hour. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Moviegoers. 10.32 News. 10.34 Wolcott, continued. 11.20 Electric Theatre Show. 11.50-11.55 Faith for Life.

ATV

As Thames except: 9.30 am Survival Special. 10.20-12.00 Film: Collision Course (Henry Fonda). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Vic The Viking. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.20 News. 11.25-12.25 am It's a Musical World.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.40 am First Thing. 9.45 Chips "EMT". 10.40 Hands. 11.05-12.00 News From Nowhere. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Our Little Town. 4.20 Salvage 1. 5.10-5.15 Police News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Apart From Oil. 11.20 Reflections. 11.25 It's a Musical World. 12.25 am-12.30 News.

Entertainments Guide

§ Unsold seats at cut price to students just before performance.
CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning, use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

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COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight & Wed. 7.30: The Merry Widow. Tomor. 7.30: Tosca. Sat. & Tues. 7.30: Romeo & Juliet. 104 balcony seats avail. from 10 a.m. on day of perf.

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Tont & Mon. at 7.30 Un ballo in maschera (Juan Lloveras replaces Luciano Pavarotti Ton't perf. Mallen Manuguerra replaces Renato Bruson Ton't & Mon. perfs. Paul Hudson replaces Forbes Robinson all perfs. Ton't seat prices reduced to Schedule C, rebates avail. by post). Tomor. at 7.30 L'elisir d'amore Wed. at 7.30 Così fan tutte.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Sat. & Tues. at 7.30 Cinderella.

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CAROLINE VILLIERS
PETER BAYLISS
and ANNA NEAGLE in
MY FAIR LADY
"A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now. "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061

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DUET FOR ONE, PAL JOEY
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CHICHESTER Festival Theatre 0243 781312. Until Saturday. CIRCUS OZ "The perfect Christmas entertainment" S. Tel. "Not to be missed . . . Ideal for children of all ages" Financial Times.

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in the National Theatre prod. of
EARLY DAYS
by David Storey
RALPH RICHARDSON: "TRIUMPH" Gdn. "UNFORGETTABLE" Int Hld Trib "NOT TO BE MISSED" Punch Group sales 379 6061

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A SATIRICAL REVUE
TOMFOOLERY
Words, music & lyrics of Tom Lehrer
"HILARIOUS, BARBED AND BUBBLY" Sunday Times "OUTRAGEOUS" Guardian

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ACTRESS OF THE YEAR IN A NEW PLAY, WEST END THEATRE AWARDS
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FOR A LIMITED SEASON ONLY. "MY DEAR LADIES I AM SO GLAD I CALLED. AT THE END WE WERE CALLING FOR MORE" E. News. "A SLICK WITTY ENTERTAINMENT PRESENTED WITH SUBTLETY AND

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 24

"... Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."—1 Corinthians 10: 31.

BIRTHS

BALFOUR.—On January 9th, at West London Hospital, to Gail (nee Williams) and Fergus—a daughter (Rebecca Emily).

BEESY.—On January 10 at Cheltenham, to Rozanne (nee Baddeley) and Ashley—a son.

BOSANQUET.—On January 13th, at Dulwich Hospital, to Lodge and Jay—a son (Frederick Charles).

DEAKIN.—On 6th January, to Penelope (nee Ellis) and David—a daughter (Amabel), a sister to James and Georgina.

DOLLAR.—On January 10th at Queen Charlotte's, to Syn (nee Craft) and Robin—a daughter (Sophie Elizabeth), a sister for Caroline.

DRAKE.—On January 14th, at the Pilgrim Hospital, Boston, to Hugh and Elizabeth—a daughter, sister for Deborah and Annalise.

HARTLEY.—On Jan 7, at Rush Green Hospital, to Cecilia (nee Sherry) and Simon—a son, Euan Michael Thomas.

HOLKER.—On 9th January, to Anne and Christopher—a son (James Leo).

HUDSON.—On Jan 10 at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, to Anna (nee Barclay) and Michael, a daughter (Joanna Constance).

ISAAC.—On January 12th at the West London Hospital, to Anne-Marie (nee Ribes) and Geoffrey—a daughter (Emily Millicent), born on her father's birthday.

KAUFMAN.—On January 4th, in London, to Clare (nee Jarvis) and Melvyn—a daughter (Anna Louise), a sister for Nicola Rachel.

KEYSER.—On Jan. 12th, at the John Radcliffe, Oxford, to Jeanie and James—a son (Edward Anthony).

LEWITH.—On Jan. 10th, to Nicola (nee Barclay) and George—a son (Thomas).

MITCHELL.—On January 13th to Marlene (nee le Saint) and John—a son (Richard Henry).

MORRISON.—On 11th January, to Anne (nee Cochrane) and Scott [illegible]

[illegible]

DEATHS

LOFTHOUSE.—On January 11th, 1981, suddenly at home, Ethel May Lofthouse, M.B.E., J.P., dear mother of Stella Robinson. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Gillingham, Dorset on Monday, January 19th, at 12.30 p.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only please, but donations, if desired, for the Save the Children Fund may be sent to Bracher Brothers, Gillingham, Dorset, telephone Gillingham 2494.

LOWZIN, R. T. (BOBBY).—On 13th January, peacefully at home, Medina Lodge, Cowes, Isle of Wight. Beloved husband of Jenny, father of Christina, Janet, the late Nicholas and stepfather of Amanda. Funeral at St. Mildred's Church, Whippingham, Isle of Wight, at 1.30 p.m. on Monday, 19th January. Flowers and enquiries to Messrs. F. L. Lloyd, Bridge Road, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

PHILLIPS.—On January 13th, suddenly, at home, Witney Cottage, Leafield, Oxford, Rear Admiral Owen William Phillips, C.B.E. (Retd.), in his 80th year, beloved husband of Mabel and loving father of Joan and John. Funeral, 2.30 p.m., Friday, January 16th, at Leafield.

PIERCE JAMES.—On January 9th, 1981 in Frenchay Hospital, Dr. Ian Pierce James, MA, MB, MRCPsych of Dolphin House, 25 [illegible] Road, Bristol 8. Funeral private. A memorial service will be held in Bristol at a later date.

POWELL.—On 11th January, John Powell, engineer in chief of Cable and Wireless, and President of the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers. Funeral on Monday, 19th January, followed by a service at St. Dunstan's Church, Woking, at 10 a.m. Burial takes place at 11 a.m. at Brookwood Cemetery. Flowers should be sent to Woking Funeral Services, 113/119 Goldworth Rd., Woking.

PRICE. — On January 13th, at Treliske Hospital, Truro, Hugh, beloved husband of Joy and dear father of Susan. Cremation at Penmount, Truro, on Friday, January 16th, at 10.20 a.m. No flowers, please. Donations, if desired, to Padstow R.N.L.I., [illegible]

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

KING EDWARD VII'S HOSPITAL FOR OFFICERS.

[illegible]

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

[illegible]

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,424

ACROSS

1 Ear leader, a QC, is included—he looks deadly (8).
5 Genuine witch-doctor or counterfeit article? (6).
8 Loyalty for instance needed in the league (10).
9 Page indisposed? Give him this (4).
10 Mr and Mrs Albert Chevalier two thirds of the way there (7,7).
11 In old age, contrariwise, breath appears to get less (7).
13 Overnight lodging—neat, coming out of this (7).
15 Peter has impulse of Rabelaisian character (7).
18 Developing it, a man's ready for the marathon (7).
21 With false remorse dashes after Hook's pursuer (9, 5).
22 Wicked, putting the end first, Jacobson (4).
23 Ambition doubly noticeable in Hampstead Heath (10).
24 A better thing, by far, he did in Australia (6).
25 Transport system in corn (for instance)? Such brainwork! (8).

DOWN

1 Jaques's soldier was "—— like the pard" (7).
2 Vital as no other form of army is (9).
3 Dyer's Tree—record where it grew (7).
4 West Riding? Baby, wrap up! (7).
5 Constant confusion of dates quickly ended (9).
6 Put on a far from noisy German vocal number (7).
7 Poor gaoler accepts money from this movement (7).
12 Old soldier as supporter on Scottish island railway (9).
14 Right idea perhaps supporting ship's officer (9).
16 Round the border clay formation might produce gold (7).
17 Superior tropical headwear? An ideal description (7).
18 It makes Sarah get weary, cross (7).
19 Get to work with service, including tight return (7).
20 Ways the gunners rise in the world of sport (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,423

YACHTS AND BOATS
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CARIBBEAN CRUISE from Antigua. 40ft. crewed sloop. £300 p.w. Four max. Till March 31st. 01-223 4183.

SPORT AND RECREATION

GRAND NATIONAL, April 4th: Hospitality Bus available.—Moodies. (0428) 4310.

ON YOUR OWN?—It can get worse—learn to dance at Arthur Murray, Strand.—930 0621.

SEASONAL SALES

LEATHER Chesterfields, desks, tables, bookcases, Strachan fitted b/rms. Tassit, 339 Finchley Rd. NW3. 01-794 9563.

DISCURIO Gramophone Record Sale now on.—9 Shepherd St., W.1.

THE PHONE MATE SALE at 281A Finchley Rd., N.W.3. Phone for special price list. Open all day Saturday. 01-431 0266.

GAS LOG/COAL FIRES from £75! Sale now on. Free survey. Ideal Fires, 378 Up. Richmond Rd. West, S.W.14. 876 3819.

IRRESISTABLE CARPETS from Resista.—See For Sale.

GRAND WINE SALE, Dolamore, Paddington Green, London and Oxford, Cambridge & Bakewell. Sat., 17th Jan., 9.30-2 p.m.

UK HOLIDAYS

SCOTTISH BORDER.—Top quality furnished cottages on private estate in Tweed Valley, 4 miles from Coldstream. Salmon and trout fishing. Tel. Berwick on Tweed (0289) 82245.

CAERNARVON BAY.—Charming farmhouses, 3/4 beds; stream; [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

RENTALS

CHESTERTONS

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HORNTON STREET, W8
Newly furn. Maisonette. 1 dble., 2 sgle. beds., 1½ baths., recep., kit. £200 p.w. [illegible]

[illegible]